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THE MISSOURI DISASTER

Graphic Details of the Destruction of the Steamer.

Narratives of Five Survivors—A Terrible Story of Danger and Suffering—How the Boats were Handled.

The steamer Morro Castle, from Havana, arrived at this port yesterday, having on board the twelve survivors of the ill-fated steam-ship Missouri, which was burned at sea on the 22d ult., while off Abaco Light, in the Bahamas.

We find in our Nassau, N. P., files the following interesting details of the disaster:

THE SURVIVORS AT NASSAU.

About 8 P. M. of Sunday, the schooner Lady Bannerman arrived from Abaco, and reported that the schooner Spy was then on her way to this port with the survivors. From that hour until early the next morning the counting-house of Messrs. T. Darling & Co., the agents for the steamer, was thronged with persons anxious to ascertain the particulars of the disaster. At about 3 o'clock A. M. of Monday, the schooner Spy arrived with the survivors, who proved to be Mr. J. W. Culmer, and Mr. Tunnell, two gentlemen belonging to this city, four other passengers, five of the crew, and a man named Ebenezer Saunders, a native of these islands, a servant of Mr. Cleveland, the lessee of the R. V. Hotel, who was also on board of the Missouri at the time of her loss. Then only were the mournful details of the circumstances attending the destruction of the unfortunate steamer gathered with certainty. A statement of the events connected with the disaster has been obtained by us from Messrs. Culmer and Tunnell, and it discloses a record of mismanagement, negligence and disorder horrifying to record.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

The following is a correct list of the persons who were saved from the Missouri:

Geo. Thackeray, passenger to Havana.
A. E. Outerbridge, passenger to Havana.
Enrique Yunco, passenger to Havana.
James W. Culmer, passenger to Nassau.
W. F. Tunnell, passenger to Nassau.
John Rebeis, passenger to Nassau.
Ebenezer Saunders, passenger to Nassau.
Wm. Jones, seaman.
Samuel Cone, seaman.
Lewis Bohme, chief pantryman.
Richard Murphey, chief pantryman.
Patrick McGowen, waiter.

THE VOYAGE.

The Missouri left New-York on Friday morning, with about ninety-eight persons, all told, on board. She was hastily prepared for the voyage but a few days before, so hastily, indeed, as to leave but little room for doubt that the necessary precautions for her safety had not been taken, for we learn that the felting or packing around her boilers, placed to prevent the heat from igniting the wood-work of the vessel, had been hurriedly fitted throughout the night previous to her sailing. At 10 o'clock of that night the material for this purpose lay on the dock, and it is asserted that but for the persistence of the inspector of the port, the Missouri would have been sent to sea without it. The steamer progressed safely on her voyage until Tuesday morning, when, being about twenty-five miles to the north of Abaco, the passengers being at breakfast, an alarm of fire was given, which was quickly suppressed for a few minutes, when it was again repeated, and it was then discovered that the centre of the ship was on fire, the flames being seen to issue from the stoke hole. In a very short space of time the fire rapidly spread from side to side, forming an impassable barrier between her bows and stern. Order and discipline, properly maintained, might have secured the salvation of those on board, if not of the vessel; but, instead of this, confusion reigned supreme, and in a few hours but a small remnant of the passengers and crew of the Missouri were left to tell the tale of her entire destruction. No one seemed to have any control over the ship or her crew, boats were hastily launched as well as they could be, the manner in which they were secured on her decks adding to the difficulty of getting them over her sides. Meanwhile nothing was being done toward arresting the progress of the fire, and a panic among her passengers and crew completely frustrated the efforts of the few who retained their presence of mind sufficiently to assist in saving the vessel. But four boats seem to have got clear of the ship. One contained those who were fortunate enough to reach the land; another, filled with water, had nine firemen on board; the third was seen bottom up, with two men clinging to her, and a fourth was at some distance with a larger number. Of these latter we fear nothing will ever be heard.

Sad, indeed, is the description given us of the closing of this tragic scene, in which numbers of our fellow-creatures were obliged to meet the most horrible of deaths without the slightest chance of saving their lives being afforded them.

The responsibility of this catastrophe indisputably rests on those who sent the Missouri to sea in the condition she was in, and we trust that the Government of the United States will see the imperative necessity of instituting a strict inquiry into the matter; a matter which is of the greatest importance, not only to their citizens, but to all others who may have the misfortune to be obliged to travel by the steamers of this and other American companies.

STATEMENT OF J. W. CULMER.

The Atlantic mail steam-ship Missouri, Green commanding, sailed from New-York on Friday morning the 18th instant. From the commencement of the voyage the machinery worked badly, the ship making very slow time; light winds from the north until the 21st, when it blew strong from the north-east, with a heavy sea running. On Tuesday the 22d, at 9 A. M., and in latitude 26° 58', longitude 76° 57', the alarm of fire was given, when the passengers, who were at breakfast, and the crew all rushed to the main deck. A scene of great disorder and confusion ensued, and no attempt was made to stay the progress of the flames, which advanced rapidly. Some of the boats were lowered, but owing to the hasty and careless manner in which it was done, they swamped alongside, one of them turning bottom up. The boat we were in was the only one not filled with water. After we had cleared the ship we saw one boat with two men on her bottom, and another filled with water with nine men in her. We tried to reach the boat with the two men, but failed; came up with the other with nine men, and gave them a bucket to bail with. We saw another boat some distance off with about fifteen persons in her, but she was also filled with water. After laying around for nearly two hours, the boat was given in charge to me, when I steered for Abaco. In five hours' time we saw land, and in two hours more succeeded in landing on Great Guano Cay. We hauled the boat up on the beach, and stayed there during that night. On the morning of the 23d, we endeavored to reach Hope Town, and at 2 P. M., we were picked up by the schooner Spy, bound for that port. On my arrival at HopeTown I dispatched vessels in search of the missing boats, but they returned without finding any of them. I am afraid that there is but little possibility of any others of the passengers being saved. This is but a brief account of the sad loss of the Missouri, but the few facts I have mentioned may be relied on as correct.

STATEMENT OF W. F. TUNNELL.

The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Missouri, advertised to sail from New-York on the afternoon of the 17th inst., did not leave the wharf until 8 A. M. on the morning of the 18th, in consequence of new felting being required around her boilers. We steamed slowly out of the harbor, and nothing of note transpired during the voyage until on Tuesday morning, the 22d, while at breakfast an alarm of fire was given. I immediately saw the chief steward, Mr. Lake, take a bucket of water and run toward the engine-room, and, on returning, he remarked, "it is nothing but a box of matches, and is all out," but while he was uttering these words, I heard distant cries of "Fire! fire!" which seemed to come from the engine-room. Then followed a perfect stampede to gain the deck, so as to ascertain the origin of the fire, and to devise some means to extinguish it; but all human efforts seemed of no avail, and in a few minutes the flames were bursting out of several places on the hurricane deck. Orders were given to stop the engines, and efforts made to lower the boats. The first boat lowered was the after boat on the weather or port side, and before it reached the water there were nine men in her, principally firemen, who said the boat belonged to them. All hope seemed then to fail, so far as my safety was concerned, and running aft I found a boat that had just been launched from the hurricane deck, filled with people, and at the same instant heard the order given to cut away the painter. I lost no time in cutting a piece of rope about ten to fifteen feet long, and making it fast to the rail, lowered myself to the end awaiting an opportunity to let go; but finding my position critical, occasioned by the heavy rolling of the ship, I dropped into the sea, and although at this moment the painter of the boat had been cut she shot ahead of me, but by swimming about twenty-five yards I gained her, and by the assistance of one of the passengers, was pulled in the boat. Our first thoughts then were to rescue some of our fellow-creatures from a watery grave, and seeing a boat with two men on her keel, we endeavored to reach her, but, after a pull of two hours, found it impossible, owing to the strong gale and heavy sea then prevailing. I did, however, succeed in throwing a bucket to the boat that contained the firemen, and told them to try and free her.

As we were all apparently calm, I proposed to appoint a Captain to the boat, and selected Capt. James W. Culmer, who I knew to be an experienced mariner. I would here remark that too much praise cannot be bestowed on our gallant Capt. Culmer, who, in the hour of peril, through his great self-possession and courage, guided our boat through the surf to the shore, and we all, under Providence, owe our deliverance from a fearful death to him. We effected a landing about dark, cold, wet, hungry, and thirsty, and remained on the beach until daylight Wednesday morning, when we launched our boat and endeavored to find a settlement; and as nothing better could be found in the shape of a breakfast than raw crabs, some of us captured a few of them and made a scanty meal. About 2 P. M. we were picked up by the schooner Spy and taken to Great Harbor, Abaco, where we remained until Friday night, and arrived at Nassau in the same on Monday morning at 3 o'clock.

I have no hope whatever of the safety of the rest of the passengers and crew, who evidently perished in the flames or found a watery grave.

STATEMENT OF OTHER SURVIVORS.

The following narratives were obtained through the courtesy of R. J. Albert, the Purser of the Morro Castle:

Richard Murphy, the second pantryman, gives the following narrative:

On the morning of Oct. 22, about 8:40 A. M., fire was discovered in port locker of the pantry; relator was then about two feet from the locker, when a boy from the dining-saloon came in to get the plate baskets, and as he opened the locker he cried out "fire;" I saw the fire and assisted him to pull out the buckets (metallic) and threw the starboard buckets upon the fire; the steward brought a bucket of water and threw it into the fire, and announced the fire all out, but the smoke still continued; I went out on the starboard gangway and saw through the window of the engine-room that the fire was burning at the head of the stairs leading to the fire-room; I stood aft two minutes to see what was to be done in putting out the fire; no effort was made, as the smoke drove all aft. In going up the stairs I saw a colored woman with the children sitting in the corner; when I got on deck I saw Capt. Green talking to Capt. Culmer; he asked if it were not better to stop the engines; he was cool; they were stopped and the chief steward called me up on deck to get buckets; when I got on the hurricane deck, Capt. Green was giving orders to get the boats out; he was working himself and the two mates with him; he corroborated the statement of Jones with reference to the number of boats, &c.; pulled off and on for two hours, but we were unable to get to windward of wreck on account of the sea, but we endeavored to get near the swamped boat; we gave them one bucket; we had but two; in the boat were the following: The first and third engineers, ship's barber, porter, two oilers and three firemen; we then went to a boat bottom side up, on which were two sailors, but the sea was so heavy, despite all our efforts we failed to give them any assistance; we then pulled toward shore, where we arrived about 6 o'clock; there were no inhabitants on the side of the island on which we landed; made a bed of the leaves of the trees, and in the morning we pulled the boat across the island toward the sugar plantations, where we got some sugar-cane; we then launched the boat, and at about 2½ P.M. we sighted the schooner Spy, of Nassau, Capt. Russell; we pulled out into the stream; Capt. Culmer put a shirt on a stick, and attracted the attention of those on board; we were taken on board about 3 P. M.; they treated us very well, and we reached Great Harbor, Elbow Key, and the authorities gave us clothes, as we were almost naked.

Louis Bohme, another pantryman, gave the following additional details:

I was near the port pantry locker; one of the men in the steward's department was taking some metallic plate baskets from the locker, when he let the lid fall suddenly and sang out "fire;" I went to the locker and saw flames; a wet carpet was on the deck, and I threw it in the locker upon the fire; I also seized a fire-bucket full of water, and threw it upon the fire; this seemed to subdue the flames so far that I went aft and reported the fire out; notwithstanding, the Captain ordered the pumps to be rigged and put to work; when I turned to go aft again the flames had broken out through the engine-room grating so violently that the pumps were no use. As soon as it became apparent that the fire was beyond the control of the pumps, Capt. Green gave orders to launch and man the boats. The fire at this time broke through the hurricane deck and swept aft and starboard with fearful violence; I then went in search of a life-preserver; having obtained it I thought that I could save some clothes, but when I went below to get them the smoke was so blinding that I was forced to desist. A large metallic life-boat was placed amidships, but not rigged with davits or any other appliances for launching. It was slid along the hurricane and quarter decks to the stern and launched over it. I slid down the painter and got into the boat. At this time, as far as I could see, the Captain and passengers were not at all excited. We only had three oars in the boat, and one of them was needed to steer by. We endeavored to go around the vessel to the windward side, but found that the high sea made it too dangerous. After laying around the ship for two hours, we started for land, which we made in about seven hours.

William Jones, one of the seamen of the Missouri, tells the following story:

We had reached a point about twenty-five miles north-east of Elbow Key, a small island of the Bahama group; on Oct. 22, at 8:40 A. M., I was in the foreyard sheetings, reefing the foretopsail, when the alarm of fire was given. All the officers were on deck; I heard the order to attach the hose to the donkey pump; the fire gained so rapidly that the donkey pump became useless, and we had to rely alone upon the starboard hand-pump; when the fire broke out the passengers were all at breakfast, but at the alarm all came upon deck; the officers and passengers all seemed cool and collected; as far as I could see, the fire at that time was breaking out through the grating of the engine-room. A heavy gale was blowing from the eastward and a high sea was on. When the fire broke out the wind swept it across to the port side, and in a few minutes all that part of the vessel near amidships was aflame. I could only see three boats launched. One was stoven, and a few minutes after our boat had got off all right I saw three men clinging to one, while the other with nine men in it was filled with water. All that were known to be saved were in my boat. We stayed off and on around the steamer for two hours. The sea was running so high that our only safety was at the lee of the vessel, and the smoke was so dense that we were unable to see what was going on on board. James W. Culmer, a passenger and a resident of the neighboring islands, took charge of the boat, as far as any one could be seen to have charge. Seven passengers and five of the crew were in her. After doing all in our power to succor those in the other boat, we stood south-west, and in seven hours sighted the Great Guano Key. We saw the smoke of the burning ship as late as 2½ P. M. There were thirty-seven passengers and fifty-seven sailors and crew aboard the vessel. Two schooners were sent out from Great Turtle Key to cruise in relief of the wrecked, but they returned in twelve hours without effecting anything.

Seven Days Without Food.

Capt. John Mitchell, of Baltimore, father of the commander of the bark Wild Gazelle which was recently abandoned at sea, has received a letter from his son detailing the disaster. The vessel sailed from Baltimore on the 20th August, under command of Capt. James H. Mitchell, for Paysandu, and was abandoned at sea on the 7th September. The Captain and crew were rescued seven days after the wreck, but Mr. F. H. Skelbeck, of New-Jersey, a passenger, was washed from the wreck and drowned. Capt. Mitchell's letter is as follows:

HAVRE, Oct. 20, 1872.

DEAR FATHER: I suppose you will be surprised to see my letter dated as above. When only ten days out from Cape Henry we had the misfortune to be wrecked in a hurricane, about 180 miles to the eastward of Bermuda. The bark was lying to, it blowing very heavy, with a high sea running. The vessel lay very well until about 9 o'clock at night, when she all at once began going over on her beam ends. We commenced cutting away the fore and main masts, but before the masts gave way she was on her beam ends. After laying so for about an hour the masts gave way and she righted, but full of water, with house on deck and cabin all gone. After she righted found that the passenger (Mr. F. H. Skelbeck, of New-Jersey,) and two of the crew were missing. The remainder of us took refuge in and about the mizzen rigging, the sea breaking over us all night. After daylight found that the sea was not breaking over the vessel forward, and we managed to get there, when we found the two missing seamen, but the passenger, poor fellow, was gone, he having been washed overboard from off the poop deck. During the day we formed a raft to launch in case the bark should go to pieces. About sundown saw a vessel to leeward; made signal from the mizzen masthead, but without success, and she passed. Seven days afterward we were taken from the wreck by the French bark Hortense, Capt. Dussautry, and arrived at this port today, having been forty-three days on board the Frenchman. During the time we were on the wreck we had for the seven days neither food nor water, excepting one small fish about the size of a perch, that was washed on board, and about a mouthful of rain-water each. We endeavored to break the deck up aft whenever it was moderate enough to do so, in the hope of getting at some canned goods that were in the cargo, but without success. The officers and crew of the French bark were very kind to us, lending us all the clothing they could spare, as we saved nothing but what we stood in. I hope to come home by steamer soon.

Your affectionate son,
JAMES H. MITCHELL.

FARO AND KENO.

A Few of the Gaming-Houses in the Fifteenth Precinct—Dens of Iniquity.

The attention of the authorities has repeatedly been called to the alarming increase of gambling dens in this City. They still remain undisturbed, and their proprietors are allowed to prosecute their business almost with impunity. Without again enumerating the many faro and keno games which have been exposed in these columns, the scope of this article will be confined to the Fifteenth Police Precinct, which contains a number of these dens, within a stone's throw of Police Head-quarters. Indeed, it is a fact that several of the officials are on terms of intimacy with the more notorious of the gamblers, and that good reasons exist for a belief that a secret channel is kept open between the gamblers and certain officials in high position, through which the ill-gotten gains of the gambling-table are equitably divided.

Commencing at No. 653 Broadway, west side, a few doors north of Bleecker-street, is the house of Joseph Jewell and Charles Miles. It has the reputation of being one of the worst gambling places in the City. The gang of "ropers-in" for this den can be seen at almost every hour of the day, but more particularly in the evening when the throng of people is the greatest, at the Grand Central Hotel. They hang about the bar and billiard-room, and pose in statuesque attitude around the hotel entrance. When they see an individual who appears to be a desirable victim, they approach in a very courteous manner, and address him as an old acquaintance. The "roper" is told by the intended victim that he must be mistaken, the two have never met before. It is insisted by the former that a previous meeting has taken place. A friend of the "roper's," standing conveniently by, is introduced to the stranger, and the latter is invited "to take a drink" and renew the alleged old acquaintanceship. In too many instances the stranger is so flattered and deceived by the unbounded civility shown him, that he falls readily into the trap. He is induced to visit the gambling-hell, to take a glass or two of wine, and after this has had its effect, through the adroitness of the gamblers he manages to lose what money he may have in his possession.

Not more than two weeks ago a man was thus inveigled into this den, at No. 653 Broadway, and left it, having lost $1,700, which was divided among the gamekeepers and the "ropers in." The presence of these professional ropers in the neighborhood of the hotel is well known, and it has been wondered at that some measures have not been taken by the authorities to suppress their nefarious business.

No. 681, just above the hotel, is a gambling-house, kept by Harvey Young, conducted on the same principles as the one just described, the men who manage it and the gang of panel-thieves infest the corner and insult respectable passers-by.

In the next block above is No. 689 Broadway, kept by a notorious character named Tom Shedd, who, it is said, was at one time worth $150,000. A short time ago a stranger, passing by Shedd's, and slightly under the influence of liquor, was decoyed into this den. One block further up, on the opposite side of the street, is No. 698 Broadway, run by a desperate gambler, called Jim Brown.

The mammoth gambling-house, so often brought to the attention of Superintendent Kelso, kept by "Big Murray, the bond smasher," at No. 135 Eighth-street, is known to every person in the neighborhood.

Among the inducements held out at this house is breakfast at 11 A. M. and dinner at 5½ P. M., Murray announcing to his patrons that if they lose their money they shall not want for a "square meal." Keno, faro, rouge et noir, and all other games in vogue, including American hazard, a new contrivance for robbing, prosper here. The house runs eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, and is always crowded. Police Sergeants and roundsmen alike visit this place. Many of the young men to be found here, sitting side by side with blacklegs and thieves, occupy responsible positions. Policemen off duty are seen to go in this house so frequently that people in the neighborhood call it a Police rendezvous. Murray, in talking to his visitors, make a boast that he has things "fixed" with the Police, and assures them that they need have no fear of molestation. It is not an uncommon occurrence to see Murray or his partner, Cridge, (and at times both,) arm in arm with Capt. Byrne, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Broadway. Occasionally they may be observed on a fine afternoon driving through the Park, accompanied by John C. Heenan, ex-pugilist and keeper of a gambling-house at No. 761 Broadway. Murray's house is reported to draw from the pockets of its patrons about $25,000 per month, one-half of which, after the expenses are paid, rumor says, goes to Police Head-quarters. The strongest inducement held out to young men in business to enter this place is the security offered to them from a "descent" of the Police and the exposure consequent on arrest.

A few doors east of Murray's is No. 141 Eighth-street, kept by a man named Ragsdale. The place is known as the "Major's." It is a mammoth establishment, and kept on the same principle as Murray's. The "Major" in a dignified manner informs his patrons that he has influence with the authorities, and that they can visit his house without fear of its being pulled by the Police.

If this exposure should be extended into the Eighth Precinct, the number of games catalogued above might be more than doubled, and the list might be lengthened *ad infinitum* by a peep over in the Bowery, and in other parts of the City.

Exciting Scenes on a Fall River Train.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 6.

A short time since Rev. Mr. Murphy, a Catholic priest of Fall River, was suspended from his sacred office for habitual drunkenness, but the warning appears not to have had a proper effect upon him, judging from his reported actions on the Fall River boat train Monday night. He occupied an end side seat of the car, and at a right angle sat a gentleman and his wife. After riding quietly for some distance the lady informed her husband that Murphy was acting with impropriety toward her, and Conductor Porter was appealed to, and he warned Murphy to behave himself. For a while the warning appeared to have an effect, but soon after the lady again complained, whereupon her husband ordered Murphy to stop his actions. The half-drunken man paid no attention, but, rising suddenly from his seat, he threw his arms around the lady's neck. Her husband instantly drew a revolver, placed the muzzle at Murphy's head, and pulled the trigger. Fortunately, the pistol missed fire, and the conductor and passengers interfered, but the gentleman struck Murphy's forehead with the butt of the weapon, inflicting a severe wound, and partially bringing Murphy to his senses. The report that a priest had been shot spread throughout the train, and a number of Catholic passengers started for the assailant, with the avowed intention of lynching the man. Conductor Porter, however, locked the stranger in a saloon until the steamer was reached, when he was quietly got on board.

Opium-Smoking in London.

The *Lancet* says: "Readers of *Edwin Drood* will remember the description of the opium-smoker as he is found at the East, end. The steady influx of the Chinese into that quarter has multiplied the victims to the vice and the houses in which they are accommodated. These latter are of a very low character, and are mostly kept by Chinese, to whose countrymen opium-smoking represents the indulgence which spirit-drinking does to the British seaman. The drug as it is inhaled is an aqueous extract made by first dissolving the crude opium in water, and steaming, then carefully boiling. Impurities, like the fragments of leaves, sticks, &c., are skimmed off till it has the consistency and appearance of tar. The prepared opium represents about twice its own weight of the crude. It is retailed to the smokers, who keep it in small boxes made of buffalo's horn. The smoker puts some opium, about the size of a pea, into the bowl of his pipe, which is of earthenware, and, having lighted it at an adjacent lamp, reclines on his side and inhales it in two or three whiffs, retaining it in his lungs as long as possible. So employed may be seen at any time in certain houses in the neighborhood of Ratcliffe-highway, scores of Chinese and Lascars, whose sallow, corpse-like complexions, bleared eyes, and relaxed look, indicate the effects of their indulgence. The amount these smokers consume is sometimes surprising. Many of them use a quarter of an ounce daily; some, it is said, as much as one ounce. They rapidly get decrepit in body and mind, and die in starvation and rags, nobody knows exactly how. For all this, the vice is greatly on the increase in China, and among the Chinese settlers in every quarter of the globe."

THE DONOGHUE MURDER

Investigation in the Case Before Coroner Young.

Evidence of the Eye-Witnesses and Others.

John Scannell Positively Identified as the Murderer.

A Verdict Found Against Him by the Jury.

The investigation of the murder of Thomas Donoghue was made yesterday at the City Hall, before Coroner Young. The hour for the commencement of the inquiry was set down at 10 o'clock, but from some cause the accused, John Scannell, was not brought from the Police Station in West Thirtieth-street until nearly 11 o'clock. During that interval but few persons assembled in the examination room, and being principally witnesses, were remarkably, if not painfully, quiet. Shortly before 11 o'clock John Scannell was brought into the Coroner's office, handcuffed to Officer Maloney, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and closely followed by Capts. Burden and McIlwaine, and several police officers. The prisoner on entering the office first met his wife, and having kissed her, was then taken down into the examination room where he was placed in a chair on the left of the Coroner's desk. Upon being seated he was joined by Mr. Spencer, who acted as his counsel, also by his wife, both of whom took seats near him. The police officers stood also in a body close by the party.

The prisoner wore a very calm and collected appearance, and maintained the same cool composure during the whole examination, although his face was very pale. Whatever internal agitation he felt, nothing of the kind was apparent on his countenance, and he occasionally conversed with his counsel. His wife, who was rather showily attired, smiled several times during the progress of the inquiry, and did not seem to be much affected by the evidence, even when it was of the most positive character. The audience, although after the prisoner's appearance it had increased until no more could get into the room, throughout the proceedings was unusually quiet.

The Coroner opened the proceedings by calling the names of the jurors, after which he addressed them as follows:

On Sunday last, when you viewed the body of the deceased, I explained to you the law prescribing your duties as jurors. I have but little to add to what I then said. You have sworn to render a verdict as to when and in what manner Thomas Donoghue came to his death, to inquire into the circumstances attending the same, and that your verdict shall be based upon the testimony elicited before you. Should you find that more than one person was actually engaged in the murderous attack upon the deceased, or that there was any complicity, aiding, or abetting on the part of any individual in conspiring to the assault, I urge you to let no personal, social, or political consideration swerve you from an impartial and fearless discharge of your duty, and to render a verdict accordingly.

The witnesses were then called and gave their testimony.

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD STEPHENSON.

Edward Stephenson, paying teller Fifth National Bank, residing at No. 366 Third-avenue, was the first witness called, and testified as follows: I was acquainted with Thomas Donoghue, the deceased, for nine years; I saw him alive at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway on Saturday evening, Nov. 2; I did not go there with him, but was present when he was shot; the first thing I heard was the report of a pistol; Mr. Thomson W. Decker, with whom I was talking, started forward, and exclaimed, "My God, what was that;" a rush was at the same time made for the north-west end of the room; I did feel excited, and therefore did not go with the crowd; I was but a short distance from the man who fired the shots, who was on my left. [Witness then stood and described the positions of himself and Scannell.] I turned round toward my left and saw the shooting; I saw four shots fired; I walked forward and saw the face of the man who did the shooting, and I recognized him as John Scannell.

By the Coroner—Is the man you saw fire the four shots now in the room? A.—Yes, Sir, there he is [pointing to the prisoner;] I did not see the first shot fired; I did not see who the man was that had been shot until after Scannell had left the saloon; I swear positively that Scannell fired the four succeeding shots; after Scannell left I recognized the dead man as Donoghue; I first went into the saloon about eight o'clock in the evening; I saw Scannell on the platform with the man who was selling the pools, and afterward saw him on the floor among the crowd; not expecting any trouble I took no particular notice of his actions; I also saw Donoghue among the crowd about twenty minutes before the shooting took place; I did not speak to either of them; after the shooting was over Scannell ran up the steps alone; some one went up the steps directly after, but I do not know who he was; after that several persons left the saloon by the same steps, as there seemed to be a general stampede; that is all I know of the affray.

TESTIMONY OF SHERIDAN SHOOK.

Sheridan Shook, residing at the Maison Dorée, testified: I was partially acquainted with Donoghue for three or four years, but did not see him alive for about a week or ten days before the shooting; I did not see him on Saturday, Nov. 2, either dead or alive; I only saw a portion of the shooting; I was standing, at the time, at the oyster-counter, near the door, talking to a gentleman; I heard the report of a pistol, and looked in that direction; I then saw a man lying on the floor; I saw Scannell in the doorway, and saw him fire three or four shots at the prostrate body; I know Scannell; I did not hear him say anything; I had talked to Scannell that night, but did not notice anything peculiar about him; I do not know who was in his company, if anybody; I did not see him enter the saloon, and merely shook hands, at the same time passing the usual compliments; after the shots were fired there was such an uproar that nothing distinct could be observed; I next discovered Scannell going up the steps, but did not notice who went up with him, if any one; I know nothing more of the matter.

TESTIMONY OF W. J. FINNEGAN.

William J. Finnegan, of No. 226 East Eightieth-street, testified: I did not know Donoghue; I was present at Johnson's pool-rooms on Saturday evening, Nov. 2; I arrived there between eight and ten minutes past eight o'clock; I only knew Scannell by sight; I did not see him at the saloon; I saw the flash of two shots, but did not see who fired, as I was twenty feet from the door; I only heard the first report, and did not see who fired the shot, or who had fallen; there was a general stampede after the shots was fired; I did not leave the saloon, and did not see Scannell at all; I saw the body after the shooting, as it lay about two feet from the door; I remained until about ten o'clock, and until the body was removed; I know nothing more about the affray.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD MURPHY.

Richard Murphy, of No. 150 West Twentieth-street, testified: I am but slightly acquainted with Donoghue, and not at all with Scannell; I was at Johnson's on Saturday, Nov. 2, at about nine o'clock in the evening; I saw Donoghue after he was shot, but not before; I heard four shots fired, but could not point out who fired them; I was standing by the oyster-counter at the time, and saw a man fire one shot from the steps; he fired deliberately at a body which lay on the floor; he had a large pistol in his hand; I was so bewildered by the affair that I could not identify the man who fired the pistol. A large cavalry-revolver being shown to witness, he said: That is like the pistol used by the man who fired the shots; the man went up the steps, but I did not notice that there was any one with him; I do not know that I ever saw Scannell; the light was shining on his face while he was standing on the steps, but I was so bewildered that I could not now tell whether his beard was light or black, or even if he had any; I heard some person say, "My God, John Scannell has shot Tom Donoghue;" I think that was after the last shot had been fired, but I could not say who uttered the words; I went to the Police-station with the body, and that is all I know of the matter.

TESTIMONY OF BENJAMIN F. BRADY.

Benjamin F. Brady, of No. 53 South Washington-square, testified: I did not know either Donoghue or Scannell; I was in Johnson's saloon on Saturday, Nov. 2, at a little after nine o'clock in the evening; I had advanced but about ten feet when the shooting began; it seemed as if it occurred immediately after I entered the saloon; I saw a flash and heard a report on my right hand; I went a few feet further and turned round, when I saw a body laying in the doorway; I saw a man on my right hand firing at the body as it lay in the doorway, and afterward saw the person who did the firing run up the steps; the crowd gave a surge and carried me to the back part of the saloon; I afterward got free and saw the body; the man who did the firing had side whiskers, but I do not think I could identify him; he had a large pistol similar to the one produced; that I could swear to, but that is all I know.

TESTIMONY OF FRANCIS H. HAMILTON.

Francis H. Hamilton, of No. 132 West Thirty-first-street, testified: I was acquainted with Donaghue, and saw him alive at Johnson's pool-rooms on Saturday evening, Nov. 2; I met him shortly after 9 o'clock; said, "How do you do?" and shook hands; those were the only remarks; I know Scannell, and also saw him there; Scannell said, "How do you do, Hiram?" calling me by my middle name; we shook hands; Donaghue was about ten feet from Scannell at this time, but I think the pillar hid him from the view of Scannell; I noticed nothing particular with Scannell at the time; almost immediately after this the shots were fired; Scannell was near the end of the bar when he shook hands with me; I went past him and leaned on the end of the bar; when I heard the first shot I raised my head, but the reflectors being in the way I could not see beyond them; Jacob Clute came toward me, and when I heard the second shot, I thought two old enemies had accidentally met, and they were firing at each other; I told Clute to drop down behind the counter, so that he would not get shot; he did so, and I dropped down on him; this prevented me from seeing anything further, but I distinctly heard five shots fired; I remained down between one and two minutes, until the shooting stopped, and then got up; I did not again see Scannell until today.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM W. DRAKE.

William W. Drake, of No. 292 Third-avenue, testified: I was acquainted with Donoghue about two or three years; I saw him when he first entered Johnson's saloon on Saturday evening, Nov. 2, but could not tell the exact time; John Nesbitt was with him; I also know Scannell, but did not see him at Johnson's; I was within five or six feet of the man who fired the shots, but could not tell who he was; I only know he had a large pistol; the saloon was well lighted, and I had known Scannell several years, but in the confusion I could not recognize the man who fired the shots; I do not think there were any persons between the man who fired the shots and myself; after he fired the first shot, he advanced a little, fired two shots, advanced a little further, fired one shot, then went to the steps, ascended one, turned round and fired again; as I was in the line of fire, I got out of the way, and could not even tell how the man was dressed, or whether he had a hat or cap; I saw Scannell at the same place a night or two before, but do not recollect Donoghue being there at the time, nor did Scannell say anything about him; I had my eyes on the man who fired the shots, but as he had his back toward me. I could not say who he was.

By a JUROR—Will you say it was not Scannell?

WITNESS—I would not; I was so scared that I could not tell, as his face was away from me, and when he got on the steps my nerves were completely shocked.

Thompson W. Decker, of No. 311 East Twenty-seventh-street, and Henry Saulpaugh, of No. 244 East Twenty-sixth-street, described what they saw, but could not identify the man who fired the shots.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN F. BARRETT.

John F. Barrett, of No. 39 West Twenty-fourth-street, testified: I am not now in business; I was acquainted with Donoghue about four years; I saw him alive on Friday evening last, at the New-York Hotel; I also have known Scannell, to know who he was, about eighteen months; I was at Johnson's pool-rooms on Saturday evening, but did not see Donoghue until after the shots were fired; how I came to go to Johnson's was this: I was at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, talking with Gov. Morgan, when I heard that the pools were selling in favor of O'Brien, and went up to see if it was true; as I entered the saloon I saw Scannell leaning on his left arm upon the oyster-counter; I then went out to a neighboring saloon and got some oysters, returning in about twenty minutes or half an hour; about three minutes after I re-entered the saloon; I saw the firing; I saw the side face of the man who held the pistol, and saw him deliberately fire one shot after the other with the same regularity that a clock would strike; I was talking to Mr. Jones and Mr. Van Tassel at the time; I clearly recognized John Scannell; he wore a soft felt hat and had on a light-colored overcoat; the shots were fired deliberately, but rapidly; I saw his side face during the whole time of the firing of the four shots, and when he turned I could see his full face distinctly; the crowd surged and threw me against the counter; I said aloud, "My God, John Scannell has shot Tom Donoghue;" the last I saw of Scannell, he was in the doorway in the act of going out; I did not, when I first saw him, have any conversation with him, and did not notice anything particular in his manner; he did not seem to act as if waiting for any person; after Scannell left I went over and took Donoghue's hand, but he was dead; I think the first shot killed him instantly.

In answer to juror, witness said: I saw the side face of the man who held the pistol, all the time of the firing, and saw his full face when he turned round; I could not possibly be mistaken in Scannell, the prisoner, being the man, as the gas-light shone full upon his face; have not the slightest doubt in the matter.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Michael Fagan, of No. 321 Third-avenue, testified that he saw Scannell at the pool-rooms, and had been in his company earlier in the evening; he heard the firing, but, being in the centre of the room, did not see anything of it; during the previous meeting, nothing was said about Donoghue.

Capt. John McIlwaine, of the Twentieth Precinct, described his chase after and capture of Scannell, and Officer Martin Maloney, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, described how he came to search for and find the pistol under the stoop of No. 260 Fifth-avenue. Dr. Marsh also detailed the particulars of the post-mortem examination, after which the Coroner informed the jury that he had other witnesses, but, their evidence being similar to what had been given, he thought it unnecessary to call them, and requested them to retire and consider their verdict.

After an absence of twenty minutes, the jury returned, and Mr. Lewis Carr read the following as the unanimous verdict of the jury:

THE VERDICT.

"We, the undersigned jurors, called together by Coroner Nelson W. Young to ascertain the cause of the death of Thomas Donoghue, state that Thomas Donoghue came to his death, by the hands of John Scannell, on the evening of Nov. 2, 1872, about 9 o'clock P. M.; that John Scannell fired four or five shots deliberately into the body of Donoghue, causing his instantaneous death. The jury are of the opinion that this deliberate shooting was intended to cause death."

The above was signed by all of the ten jurors.

Coroner Young then committed the prisoner to the Tombs, first taking his answers to the usual questions, when he said his name was John J. Scannell, aged thirty-two, native of the United States, residing at No. 168 East Twenty-fourth-street, and without occupation at present. His counsel, in answer to the question if the prisoner had anything to say in his defense, said: "The defendant has a defense which he will present before the proper tribunal," and added that he thanked the Coroner for the impartial manner in which he had conducted the investigation.

The prisoner was then removed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The National Paper Money—Lecture by Wallace P. Groom Before the Liberal Club.

At the New-York Liberal Club, last evening, Mr. Wallace P. Groom delivered a lecture upon "National Paper Money." In the legal-tender notes—though they are imperfect, not being a full legal-tender, lacking also the very important element of reciprocal conversion with Government bonds—Americans have, the lecturer claimed, the best currency any nation on the face of the globe has ever known. Notwithstanding this fact, there are tens of thousands, and among them honest and intelligent men, who are endeavoring to turn the wheels of progress backward; clamoring, as they do, for a return to specie payments. After careful observation Mr. Groom averred he was bound to come to the conclusion that in the interchangeability (at the option of the holder) of national paper money with Government bonds bearing a fixed rate of interest, there is a subtle principle that will regulate the movements of finance and commerce as accurately as the motion of the steam-engine is regulated by its "governor." Such paper money tokens would be much nearer perfect measures of value than gold and silver ever have been or ever can be. The use of gold, or other merchandise, as money, is a barbarism unworthy of the age. Said he: "Gold is an article of merchandise, and its market value cannot be made uniform. Let Congress assume the most unwarranted dictatorial and arbitrary authority, it will still lack the power to 'fix the value thereof,' as the Constitution requires it shall do with money. In Wall-street parlance, gold can be 'cornered' much more readily than stocks, bonds, wheat, corn, pork, cotton, or other articles of which gambling sales for future delivery are made. Of this fact we have abundant and costly evidence; and it will be again proved, and that to our sorrow, if gold should unfortunately be re-enthroned as the only legal-tender of the country. We unhesitatingly predict, however, that such a disaster will not be allowed to fall upon the nation. Our civilization is too far advanced to admit of such folly.

The lecturer then reviewed at some length the several arguments that had been brought forward from time to time by men who are anxious for the resumption of specie payment, and, while admitting that the use of gold and silver as money is a grand step in advance of the time when cowry shells, cut nails, and tobacco were used to facilitate the exchange of commodities, he thought it should be admitted that further improvement is necessary. Reviewing the question of interest, he said the great mistake most men make is in attempting to use borrowed capital at an immensely high rent, ordinarily termed interest, which, by the use of gold as currency, is often forced still higher. While the growth of the national wealth remains at the rate of about three and one eighth per cent., as at present, the average man who attempts to pay seven per cent. and even higher rates of rent for all the capital he can get, should not expect to avoid bankruptcy as the result."

After quoting a number of authorities on this question, the lecturer closed with the assertion that all that is required, in order to insure to the people a perfect currency—which gold never has been—is, that the Government shall issue paper-money tokens, which shall be made by law a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that the amount of such issue shall be regulated by no other means than by making those tokens interchangeable, at the option of the holder, with Government bonds, bearing interest at say three and sixty-five one hundreths (3 65-100) per cent. per anuum.

AN OLD ENGINEER.

Forty Years' Service on a Railroad—The Company's Consideration for Faithfulness.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Miners' Journal, Nov. 6.

The Reading Railroad Company inaugurated a humane system when they created the "Retired List"—making provisions for those of their employes whose long and faithful services entitled them to a higher consideration than that of turning them out in age and infirmity to eke out a miserable existence upon the scanty saving of a life-time of hard work. The last recipient of this honorable consideration was Barney Butz, of Reading, the oldest locomotive engineer in the employ of the Company, or, perhaps, in the Union, a brief sketch of whose life we committed to memory from his own recital while coming up from Philadelphia to Reading in the Saturday evening train. Barney was born in Luzerne County in November, 1818, and is consequently fifty-four years of age this month. He is a tall, athletic, well-proportioned man, and carries his age well, considering the many years he has been traveling through the world at almost lightning speed on the iron horse. In 1829, at the age of about eleven years, he became engaged as brakeman on the Little Schuylkill Railroad between Tamaqua and Port Clinton, although he is too modest to date his railroad life from here, as he says the railroading done here was with mules—a train of ten cars, holding about two tons of coal each, being propelled by mule power. Here he was employed as brakeman until he was transferred to the "Beaver Meadow," now the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in 1835, where he saw the first locomotive and became engaged upon it as fireman. This engine was jealously guarded by the Englishman, who came over with it, and Barney says none of the employes were allowed near any of its machinery except to wipe off the grease. After firing on this road between Perryville and the shipping point on the canal, six miles below Mauch Chunk, he was transferred in 1843 to the Reading Railroad as locomotive engineer, in which capacity he has served faithfully and uninterruptedly up to Friday last, at which time he was placed on the retired list and relieved from duty. He has the distinction of being the engineer who ran the first locomotive over the Lebanon Valley Railroad, from Reading to Harrisburg, it being on the day of the inauguration of Hon. James Pollock as Governor of Pennsylvania.

He is thoroughly posted on the rise and progress of the railroads in this section of the State, and says he can hardly realize the rapid advancement made since he was breaking on the "mule-train" of the Little Schuylkill, where they started on a trip with no idea of the time of return, or when they were pushing the engine along with pinch-bars to reach a creek or spring to fill their water-tank by means of buckets, which were always carried for that purpose. In those days there was no cab to shelter the engineer from the beating storm; no seat, cushioned or otherwise, upon which to sit; no water-tanks at the stations, no regular time for running between stations, no telegraph to report a break-down. The train, when loaded, started out, and "when it got back, it was there."

During these many years Barney was remarkably fortunate, never having injured a passenger on his train. The nearest he ever came to a general smash up was on the 8th of September, 1855, near Spring Mill, at which time he was running on the long road between Pottsville and Philadelphia. On the afternoon of that day he left Philadelphia with a train of ten cars freighted with about 300 passengers. Arriving at the point designated, and when approaching a bridge, a switch broke, throwing a car from the track, threatening the entire demolition of the train and a terrible loss of human life. Barney comprehended the situation instantly, and instead of reversing the engine he threw wide open the throttle, straightened out his train, and afterward succeeded in stopping it without piling up the cars or injuring a single passenger in the slightest degree, although the cars were mostly without wheels when stopped. The passengers were so delighted with his good management that they raised him a purse of $700 and tendered it to him, but he refused to take it. They then tendered him a gold watch and chain, which he also refused, stating that he had but performed his duty to them and the Company employing him. Shortly after he was presented with a handsome silver watch, appropriately inscribed, together with $40 in money, which was directed to be used by him in treating the train crew. The presentation took place in Pottsville, but Barney never knew the donor. The money was spent as directed; the watch is carried by him to this day, and the inscription is almost obliterated by long service.

Fluorescent Light.

In a lecture on "Fluorescent Light," delivered at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, President Morton, of Hoboken, exhibited some very remarkable experiments. A large screen, of a pale yellow color, was lowered from the upper regions of the stage, and, as the lecturer expressed it, was interrogated in the way of experiment as to what property it possessed, by various colors of light. A brilliant yellow, a green, and a red light, were successively thrown upon it from an electric lamp, but it remained unchanged and made no sign, then a violet light from the same source streaming over it the word "Fluorescence," flashing out upon the cloth in immense letters of luminous green, at once answered the question and illustrated the property. So again a gigantic flower, painted in pale monochrome, gleamed out in varied and vivid tints, under a like treatment. In another place the speaker alluded to the invisible rays present in the solar beam and some other light, which, though inappreciable to the eye, are very active in photography, and then did, what has certainly never before been accomplished—that is, showed these rays, on a fluorescent screen, to the immense audience assembled to hear him. The invisible spectra of copper, silver, zinc, &c., were thus projected and compared.

Opening of a New Station-House.

The new station-house erected by the Police Department and recently completed for the Thirty-second Precinct Police, was opened for public inspection last evening. The building is situated on Tenth-avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, and its formal occupancy by the Police was celebrated last evening by the usual festivities, to defray the expenses of which, it is asserted, that an assessment was levied upon the patrolmen and officers of the precinct. Commissioner Manierre withdrew the Harbor Police-boat Seneca from her usual river patrol for the purpose of carrying to and from the scene of the festivities a party of his personal friends and some Police officials, thus giving the river thieves an excellent opportunity for prosecuting their nefarious business without any chance of molestation on the part of the officers whose regular duty is to see after such depredations along our river fronts. The Police steamer took on board several of Manierre's friends at the foot of Warren-street, about 6 o'clock last evening, and stopped at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street for another detachment of his guests.

Yale College.

The catalogue of Yale College for 1872-73 has just been issued, and shows the institution to be in a most flourishing condition—the total number of students enrolled being 940, divided as follows: Academical—Seniors, 118; Juniors, 131; Sophomores, 106; Freshmen, 162. Total, 517. Sheffield Scientific School, 200; Theological Class, 96; Law School, 36; Medical School, 24; School of Fine Arts, 12; Graduate Students, 50; Special Students, 4. The Professors, instructors and others engaged in the College number 74, and the University, in every respect, gives evidence of health and material progress.

FRANCE.

What the People are Talking About in Paris.

Impression of Tidings from America—French Church Legends—A Case of Incredulity—Late Deaths.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 25, 1872.

While yet in the midst of your electoral campaign—the result of which has long been considered a foregone conclusion here—it is useless to send you political items already partially anticipated by telegraph, and I confine myself to a few paragraphs which may enliven more serious reading. Permit me to say, however, that since the elections in Pennsylvania the number of Grant men has vastly increased, and bets are no longer made in the court-yard of the Grand Hotel. A number of betting "swells" would like to hedge a little if possible to find takers, but no one is willing to risk a shilling against Gen. Grant. One gentleman who weakened on Mr. Greeley some time ago, and nearly all now confess that they mistook the feelings of the American people, tried to recoup by making a book on the State elections. He took heavily on Buckalew; and it is now reported that business affairs have suddenly called him hence. Mr. Sumner has not been heard from since the day of the elections. It may be a matter of small consequence what is thought on this side of the world, but it must not be forgotten that we concentrate here a number of ex-Senators and Congressmen who boast of considerable personal influence at home.

FRENCH CHURCH LEGENDS.

Incidents are constantly occurring in real life which, if found in the pages of romance, would be pronounced absurd inventions, and the work of a brilliant fancy. The eccentricities of the human race furnish a never-ending source of astonishment. At one moment it is human credulity which fills us with amazement, then it is the incredulity of our fellows which startles and surprises. In all parts of France one bears church legends so wild and improbable that one stands astounded before the narrator. Down in Auvergne there is a church with a beautiful silver chandelier hanging in the centre, before the altar. The legend of this chandelier is repeated everywhere. A lady lost a child the exact image of one o Rafael's cherubs in the altar-piece. She was devout and resolved to ask a miracle. Kneeling before the Blessed Virgin, she prayed that she might be turned into a lamp, and hung forever before the image of her child After an entire night spent in prayer her wish was gratified; and this devout lady, or this silver lamp, was found hanging there the next morning. Naturally the first idea which strikes the mind is that this man who tells you the story does not believe it himself, but at the first word of doubt he silences you by his earnestness. "Not true, Monsieur! I've seen it. *Parbleu!* I saw it with my own eyes!" "Yes, my good friend, but what did you see?" "I saw the lamp, *pardi!*" No amount of argument could shake that man's faith in the legend repeated to him by M. le Curé from his infancy. He believes firmly in the miracle, and, moreover, he had seen the lamp.

A CASE OF INCREDULITY.

But a case of incredulity, more amusing if less astounding, is just recorded here. One of the vacant lots upon an outer boulevard is given up to a sort of fair, and beside the sale of toys and gingerbread—*Pain d'épice de Nancy*—there are several small shows and jugglers' booths. Upon the outside of a small shanty one sees a large painted canvas, representing a number of wild animals, and in the centre a royal Bengal tiger is struggling in the folds of an enormous boa. On Tuesday evening an animated crowd was gathered before this show, several persons accusing the showman of deceiving the public. They had paid five sous to see the animals, and had seen but one snake, and that was dead. The showman protested—the *bête* was only sleeping. A countryman, armed with a heavy stick, and followed by a frisky little dog, proposed to settle the matter, and he declared that if he found any deception he would enter a complaint against the showman. The public acclaimed their brawny champion, and paying again, out of curiosity or through a sense of public duty, they entered the show. The snake was as quiet as ever. The countryman walked about him, tapped on the glass, examined on all sides, and, finally, decided that the snake was not alive. "If you come when he takes his food you will see whether he is alive or not," said the showman. The countryman declared that this was merely to put off the public, but he had been found out at last. "No man can deceive me with such shows as this," he said, majestically; and the crowd applauded and looked upon him as a hero. "You buy a rabbit for him then," said the showman, sulkily. The countryman was so sure that no man could deceive him that he offered to throw in his dog. At first the showman accepted, but seeing that his antagonist was in earnest he began to protest. This was taken as a sign of fear. The crowd became menacing. They threatened to tear down his shanty, and to march him off to the police. Holding his dog in one hand, his stick in the other, the countryman, allowed one minute only for opening the cage. The showman entreated; he pictured the fate of the dog, and was laughed at for his pains The time had nearly expired when he raised his lid, and with a glance of triumph around, the countryman threw in his dog. He had barely touched the floor ere the boa raised his head, and quick as a flash he enveloped the terror-stricken dog and crushed him in his monstrous coils. There was one plaintive yelp, a cracking of bones, and that was all. The countryman was thunderstruck. He took off his hat and drew his hand across his brow. At that moment his eyes fell upon the showman. With a bound he sprang upon him, giving him a blow which felled him to the earth, and two or three more in quick succession. The showman was killed on the spot. Before the Commissaire the countryman expressed many regrets for his vivacious movements, and so did the weeping wife and children of the showman. "Mr. President," he said, "I am very sorry indeed that I killed the saltimbanque, but that dog of mine was worth three hundred francs." The man will be tried for "homicide by imprudence," and will get from three to five years.

LATE DEATHS.

The death of several noted and notable men has been recorded within the past few days. Of Albany Fonblanque I need not speak—your London correspondent will do full justice to him—but since I knew him, I cannot refrain from giving his name. Two days ago Théophile Gautier followed him to the grave, and the funeral ceremony takes place today at the Church of Neuilly. Gautier was sixty-two years of age, or nearly so, and since 1830 has been well-known as a writer. The biographical dictionary has already furnished you with a list of his works and the chief events of his life. He came to Paris to study art, and this turned his attention in that direction. When he left art to become a journalist, he could not quite leave painting, and he soon became an art critic of the first force. In the *Histoire des Peintres* he was the chief collaborator. As a romance writer I do not think much of Gautier, but upon matters of art he was superb. He was a sort of French Ruskin. The *Stones of Venice* cannot show richer word-painting, or more brilliancy of fancy than is found in many of his essays upon art. But Théophile Gautier is chiefly known in society as a "capital good fellow." His crony, Alphonse Karr, will miss him greatly; Jules Janin will write a "Lundi" upon his death to make the gods weep, and so full of classical quotations that nobody can understand it. I do not know of any man who had so many warm friends as Théophile Gautier. I might get ahead of Jules Janin by quoting *requiescat in pace, &c.*, but I remember how gaily Gautier used to ridicule the mania of quotations possessed by some authors, who, as Edouard Fournier has shown, quote wrong three times out of five.... Chas. Daremberg, a member of the Faculty of Medicine and a writer for the *Journal des Débats*, died last night. He was a man greatly esteemed and a writer upon scientific subjects of considerable force. And death has also taken one of the noted characters of our age, although he belonged to another age, in Count Brassier de Saint-Simon, who represented Prussia for so many years at Turin. But more of him anon.

AMERICAN POTTERIES.

Proficiency of the Ancients in the Manufacture of Ceramic-ware.

Modern Taste in the Matter—Work in Terra Cotta—Stone-ware—The Principal Factories in the United States.

The working of clay into various forms of domestic use carries the historian back into ages so remote as to be absolutely wrapped in the completest darkness. Among the extraordinary deposits at the bottom of the pile dwellings known as palafittes or lacustrines, fragments of pottery have always been present. Sometimes whole vases have been found filled with a carbonized substance, which chemical analysis showed to be of a cereal nature. In those mounds of stone or cairns, which the piety of former races raised over the remains of their chiefs and their priests, coarse vases of unbaked, unglazed pottery were invariably discovered. Nay, more, fragments of earthenware, baked, have been found in the silt of the Nile, at such a depth and under such circumstances as to prove that more than 10,000 years have rolled away since the waves of the great river in its annual inundation had gently deposited them in the places where they were obtained. To endeavor by reasoning to ascertain what period of time must have elapsed before man conceived the idea of making clay receptacles to hold his surplus food, would be a speculation more ingenious than useful. It is, however, necessary to point out that man has known how to do so for a period so vast as to materially alter our views on chronology. Neither is this the place to examine into the exact meaning of the word *chahel*, on which our present chronology rests. It will be sufficient to remember that baked pottery has a proved existence of upward of ten thousand years. From the Egyptians the art of manipulating clay traveled to the Greeks, among whom the peoples of Athens, Corinth, and of Sicyon had the greatest reputation for skill in this manufacture. In Athens it was so considerable a business that the potters had a distinct quarter of the city called Keramikos, from which we obtain the word ceramic or *keramic*, according to the purists of the South Kensington Museum, established by the late Prince Albert, one of the greatest authorities on the subject, of modern times. A thorough study of Greek history will reveal the fact that the superiority of Athenian pottery did not spring from the supreme character of Attic art, from the genius of her sculptors, her architects, and painters. On the contrary, all these things came from the potters' field, which was the nursery, and indeed the germ of Attic taste. And so the Athenians themselves believed, and, therefore, inscribed among their most illustrious citizens those potters who had attained to singular excellence. From the Greeks the ceramic art is supposed to have traveled to the Romans, though it is a moot point whether it was not indigenous in Italy. But it is certain that wherever the Romans carried their arms, they carried their arts too, and the line that marks the extent of their conquests is also the line that marks the points beyond which remains of Roman pottery cannot be found. Our ancestors, the ancient Britons, under the Roman teaching, made the most creditable advances in ceramic ware, and manufactured tiles and vases in such quantities that it is almost impossible to dig for a foundation in certain English cities without coming upon tesselated pavements and antique pottery. Under the Saxons the art, thought it did not actually perish, became of an inferior character; nor can it be fairly said to have revived in Britain until within the last century. England now stands at the very head of civilization in this particular, and foreigners come to her potteries to study her processes, and to her museums to study her patterns.

This introduction has been thought necessary because of certain canting axioms which are lies, and which deserve to be so treated. There are writers of eminence who have not scrupled to lay down the general law that in the Frenchman and the Italian there is an inborn taste, an intuitive appreciation of beauty, a national artistic faculty, altogether wanting in the stolid Englishman and his cousin, the American. The world has taken these baseless assertions as self-evident truths, and even patriotic men have not blushed to repeat them as such. Yet they are intrinsically foolish lies. There is in the depths of the English heart an artistic appreciation second to none other, and which has been so fully aroused within the past twenty years that no one can deny it. No Frenchman, no Italian, however biased, will deny the ascendancy of Pilkington in gold and silver ware, or of Minton and Wedgwood in majolica. The German is far more stolid than the Englishman, infinitely more so than the American, yet his artistic capacity has never been questioned. It may be asserted that if the same exertions are made here in America to develop that artistic capacity which we have inherited from our English forefathers, and which now lies dormant, smothered by fierce speculations, we shall create a school which will become the wonder of the world. It is not in vain that we possess a country whose mountains and whose rivers instil poetry into each unconscious heart. It is not in vain that we possess those wonderful skies whose colors have taught our women those brilliant toilettes which foreigners, after much sneering, have learned to admire. It is not in vain that we breathe for the greater part of the year an air as pellucid as the far-famed atmosphere of Athens. Line, and color, and poetry are being taught us without our knowledge, and the essentials of the highest art are being moulded in our clay without our recognition. But though these things are so, though an infinite Providence has surrounded us with all the conditions necessary for artistic excellence, and though we possess within ourselves that faculty of art without which all external conditions would be valueless, yet we cannot jump to the first rank at a bound. We must commence at the beginning, at the A B C of the thing. The dexterity of hand, the education of the eye, and the full development of the artistic spirit must be inherited from generation to generation before anything really great or meritorious can be accomplished. This is the foundation. For the want of this our good things are isolated facts, our architecture is idealess, our pictures mere talented sketches. The only way to obtain this foundation of art is through the manufacture of ceramic wares.

When we come to consider what we have attempted in this particular there is not much cause for exultation. Our factories are few and far between, and the only place where a genuine activity has been developed is in the town of Trenton, in New-Jersey, where besides terra-cotta potteries, there are no less than thirteen manufactories of stone china. This abnormal activity must be explained by the splendid clay-beds which abound throughout the State. Yet, in New-York there must be argillaceous wealth in many directions, and especially in the region of the Adirondacks, where, indeed, at Fort Edward, a little industry of this kind has been started. But at the present moment the few terra-cotta factories in New-York City and Williamsburg are dependant for their clay upon New-Jersey, and consequently are at a disadvantage compared with those establishments where the clay and the kilns are side by side. The writer, in his endeavor to place before the public a sketch of the condition of ceramic art in this country, visited the establishments in this City, for the reason that, though they are, as regards raw material, not so favorably situated as other places, yet this very inferiority has stimulated them to counterbalance the weakness by exercising greater care and greater ingenuity. The result has been, that their wares are certainly on a par with others, if not superior. He accordingly visited the Manhattan Drain-pipe and Terra Cotta Works of Stewart & Co., in Eighteenth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and the stone-china factory of James Carr, on Thirteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Ceramic wares include porcelain, and porcelain is manufactured in this country. But it was a subject so extensive and so exclusively interesting as to necessitate a special article. The Greenpoint factory, therefore, though visited at the same time, was mentioned on a former occasion.

TERRA COTTA.

This name comprehends all the rudest forms fabricated in clay, as well as those artistic reproductions of marble and bronze statuary for which the French and Germans have a deserved reputation. It is an unfortunate fact that no attempt of the kind has been made in this country which has produced very creditable statues. The chief things manufactured by Mr. Stewart are steam-pressed drain-pipes of very excellent quality, and ornamental chimney-pots, which compare very favorably with those of foreign make. The clay used is the blue clay of Perth Amboy, which is singularly excellent, and is found in large quantities. In fact, for many miles around, the country is one vast bed of this clay, in consequence of which numerous factories similar to Mr. Stewart's have sprung up in the vicinity, especially about Woodbridge. The clay improves as you go to the southward, and on the estate of Marcus Spring, Esq., at Eaglewood, it is of a quality specially adapted for artistic purposes and for those renderings of statuary which are so much admired at the present time. The Woodbridge clay is peculiarly fitted for drain-pipes, and for all articles which have to endure great compression. It is this kind which is used in Stewart's pottery, being brought by schooners from the little creek at Woodbridge. On its arrival, it is tempered with water and worked with a spade. It is then put into a *pug* mill and ground. After this, if it is to be used for drain-pipes, it is put into a screw press which has a die inside, that fashions it of the correct diameter and cuts it off at the required length. Men are ready to receive it as it streams forth from the bottom of the pipe, and clap each immature pipe into a wooden covering called a drum, from which about half the length protrudes. The drum is then placed upon the potter's-wheel, which is moved by a foot-treadle, called a jigger, and the potter rapidly doubles back the top of the pipe, to produce the collar, which is required to be of great strength. It is, of course, possible to make this collar in the screw-press, by means of a die; but experience has proved that drain-pipes so made are weakest in the very part which calls for the greatest strength, and, therefore, the best manufacturers have gone back to the old potter's-wheel. As a good potter can collar 1,200 pipes, of six inches diameter, in a day, the loss is not very great. From the wheel the pipes are taken, by an elevator, to the drying-room, where they remain until in a condition to receive the glazing. This is done by dipping them in a tub containing the *slip*, as it is technically called, which is a compound of some earth found near Albany. They are now ready for the kilns. Of these Mr. Stewart's pottery boasts two, each eighteen feet in diameter. The chimney-pots are molded in plaster of paris molds, with all kinds of patterns, according to the prevailing taste or the orders of the architect. The body is not exactly the same, for something is added by each manufacturer, according to his experience, which is one of the trade secrets. It is possible to conjecture that in some instances this takes the form of silicious sand. The great art, however, is in the manner in which the clay is worked up. It has to be thrown on a board with violence, cut with a wire and rethrown, the object being to expel bubbles of air, which may be in the interior of the mass. The more delicate the fabric the more essential is this expulsion. Keeping the clay for a considerable time has the same effect, for the imprisoned air, gases, humic acid, traces of vegetable decomposition, &c., which are to be found in clay will in time work themselves off. For works of art in terra cotta, Brogniart, a former director of the works at Sevres, where he ruled for fifty years, declared eight months necessary. For his chimney-pots, Mr. Stewart allows a month, which, considering the comparative roughness of the article, is very fair. The clay, when ready, is squeezed into the two molds, which are fastened together with a strap, and the mold being unbound displays the chimney-pot ready for the drying-room, with the designs clearly cut. There is no glazing used, and the article passes from the drying-room straight to the kiln. When baked, the surface will betray whether there was any air or gas inside the clay, for wherever there was a bubble there will be a slight irregularity, and if the pot is broken the fracture will show here and there small fissures like those in bread, but infinitely more minute. A specialty of this factory is the garden-ornament business in rustic work—that is, in imitation of bark. Seats are made in imitation of the stump of a tree, and aquaria in imitation of hollow logs, the supports being of the same style. Mr. Stewart also manufactures fountains, boys with dolphin, &c., statuary, and vases for plants, of which the critic must say that the designs and moldings are in every instance admirable, but the clay is infinitely too coarse and uneven. As soon as delicate forms and graceful lines are brought into comparison with a material, hardly, if at all, finer than that of which the drain-pipes are made, the eye is instinctively revolted, and the proverb of a silk purse and a sow's ear comes of itself before the mind. The manufacturer of such things must learn either to produce a more homogeneous, even, and finer-grained body, or he must assimilate his patterns to his material, and create a type of rude beauty. The delicate *basso relievo* must be exchanged for rugged, bold designs in middle or even high relief. Then shall the sense of fitness be completed, and a new type created not without its own recommendation.

Before quitting this branch of the subject, it is but just to mention that a factory at Fort Edward, in this State, produces very excellent jugs and mugs of earthenware; that for terra cotta articles and drain-pipes, Mr. Black, of Philadelphia; the nephews of Edward H. Quinn, of Williamsburg; a Mr. Taylor, of Chicago; Messrs. Bowman & Co., of Trenton; Hall, of Perth Amboy, and several new firms at Woodbridge have obtained high commendation. These names include all the well-known manufacturers of the country. It is not to be doubted but that there are many others who supply home wants in various States, but they do not compete in any way for general trade, and their names are not quoted out of their own vicinity. It must be noted that the only firm attempting artistic work, statuettes, brackets, &c., is Harrison, of Philadelphia.

STONE-WARE.

It is in this branch of ceramic art that England specially excels. The essential nature of stone-ware is a soft opaque body, enveloped in a hard enamel or glaze. Under this head, therefore, come all the varied kinds of *faience* made in the Middle Ages, in vain efforts to solve the secret of that beautiful ware which the Portuguese in 1508 brought from China, and called *porcelanna*, though its name among the Celestials was *tsee-ki*. Faience derived its name from the French, who called all the beautiful glazed earthenware by that name, because it was first imported from Faenza, a town of Italy. But the Italians called it majolica, because they acquired the art of making it from the island of Majorca. The islanders had learned the secret from Spaniards who had been taught it by the Saracenic Moors, who had great tile factories of this ware in Grenada and Cordoba. The Saracens had acquired the art of enameling earthenware in Persia, and the Persians had invented it in their strenuous efforts to find out the secret of the Chinese and Japanese transparent ware. In France, in the reign of Henri Deux, as early as the year 1546, this faience was made in great perfection by one Cherpentier, as is supposed. In England nothing was done good, bad, or indifferent at that epoch, nor is there any trace of faience or majolica fabrics there until the reign of Charles II., in the year 1671, when a gentleman named John Dwight, lineal ancestor of Theodore W. Dwight, the honored President of the Columbia Law School, of this City, established works in Fulham, in the County of Middlesex, for the manufacture "of white gorges, marbled porcellane vessells, statues and figures, and fine stone gorges and vessels; also, opacous redd and darke coloured porcellane or China and Persian wares and Cologne or stone-wares." This is a quotation from the patents granted to him by the King in the years 1671 and 1684. In the Museum at South Kensington, as far as the writer has been able to ascertain, there are no exemplars of this very early English stone-work. Even if there were it is a fact that the industry died with the daring man who was in that early age the prototype of Josiah Wedgewood and of the present Minton. It is clear from the wording of the patent that he had discovered the great secret of the Chinese *pet-un-zee*, or felspar-glaze, but he had not mastered the mystery of the *kao-lin*—the peculiar clay without which porcelain cannot be made naturally. Nor did the industry commence in England in real earnest until the time of Josiah Wedgewood, who produced a new type of faience or stone-ware far more beautiful than anything the world had yet witnessed, although of course, it is not to be, and cannot be, compared with the true porcelain. From his time the manufacture of stone-ware in England has gone on increasing and increasing until at the present time it is the best in the world and the cheapest. Whether for pattern or for ornament, for durability or for color, English stone-china, including majolica, has no equal. In America the attempt to produce stone-ware does not date very far back. In fact Mr. James Carr, an emigrant from the potteries in Staffordshire, England, was the pioneer in 1852 in the town of South Amboy. He was burned out there, and came to New-York. In 1856 he started, in conjunction with a Mr. Morrison, the present business in Thirteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. They had two small kilns, and employed thirty hands. At present there are five large kilns and ninety hands, Mr. Carr being the sole proprietor. He adores his business with a devotedness never seen out of ceramic ware, but not uncommon in it, for it has a fascination for those who follow it which is as strong as any experienced by a chemist, a mathematician, or any follower of the sciences. In his factory almost everything in the way of stone-ware proper is manufactured—everything, that is to say, of the purely domestic character, but nothing strictly ornamental. In the language of the profession, he makes C. C. ware—a term invented by Wedgewood for the cream-colored domestic stone-ware which he made at Burslem before he created the particular type known as Wedgewood. The color is altered now, but the quality of the articles is about the same, or, indeed, rather better, by reason of improvement in the glaze. To make the C. C. ware the blue clay is employed. It is pugged in the mill, and washed in a tank, whence it flows out through a duct or channel into another tank, on its way being passed through a sieve of fine silk. It is now mixed with a coloring matter, (cobalt,) and certain amounts of Keolin clay from Pennsylvania, powdered flint, and felspar, these being added to enable the blue clay to resist the high temperature which is necessary to fuse the external coat or glaze. It is again sifted through a lawn-sieve, and is then taken to the slip kiln, where it is dried and tempered to the exact amount of combined plasticity and solidity necessary for the potter's-wheel, or, as it is professionally termed, the thrower's-wheel. Here a man makes jars, or whatever kind of goods may have been ordered, his boy throwing to him balls of the paste just large enough to be fashioned into a jar. As fast as he completes them they are removed in trays and taken to be dried. They are then taken to the smoothing-lathe and smoothed. They are then baked for the first time in the kiln, being packed in elliptic fire-clay vessels, called seggars. As they would adhere if they touched anything, they are mounted on stilts, tiny tripods with short legs, which hold them by points, the place of contact being inevitably marked on the article, but erased afterward by a file. After the first baking they are removed to the glazing rooms to receive the external glaze. The principle is easy to comprehend. The jar, in its biscuit condition, is porous. The glaze, made of powdered felspar, with a little lime to make it fuse rapidly, and several other chemical reagents, is mixed with water in great tubs. The glazer takes the jar, dips it into the slip, as it is technically called, and puts it to drain on a board pierced with holes, called a fiddle, stretched across the slip-tub. The jar, being porous, absorbs all the water of the compound, and the glaze remains on the outside. It is now baked for the second time and comes out finished stone-ware. If it has to be decorated, which is very seldom the case, for almost all people prefer the plain ware, in consequence of the poor style of decoration practiced in America, it is painted by hand, the English being the only people who engrave their ware by means of prepared paper. For vessels that are not made on the throwing-wheel, there are the processes of the jigger, moved by a boy turning a crank, and there is steam-power. Jugs, and all vessels which have a design, have to be molded in plaster of paris molds. Before the paste is put in, however, it has to be severely wedged to get out any bubbles of air. This result is arrived at by the battening-board, made of plaster, as is the battener, which resembles a primeval mallet, the workman putting on a clay handle to suit himself. He takes a sufficiency of paste with both hands, throws it on the batten-board with considerable force, then, with an adroit blow from the battener, spreads it out flat, pretty much as pastry cooks do with a rolling-pin. In making saucers and pie-plates, the workman gets rid of the air by making a hole in the centre. The batten-boards have to be kept constantly damp, otherwise the potter would not be able to get the clay off the plaster, or, in the technical language of the profession, the board would not deliver.

The clay used for stone-ware comes from the vicinity of Perth Amboy. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that there are thirteen factories of stone-ware in Trenton. There is also a factory near Syracuse, in New York State, known as the Geddes Pottery Company, and though that is all of which the writer has been able to glean information, yet this demand for the clay has brought it up from $2 50 per ton, which was the price in 1856, to $6. This branch of industry seems to be a thriving one, and the articles manufactured are of excellent quality. In decoration, however, there is a notorious weakness, which enables the finely-decorated English ware to sell to great advantage. Still the commercial conditions for this business are so greatly in favor of the New-Yorkers and the New-Jerseymen that, in the common domestic table articles of plain C. C., the English ware will speedily be driven to the wall. The strides which are being made in this particular in the two States indicated are very great; but the demand is so much greater than the supply that the English stone-ware has at present almost absolute control of the Western and Southern markets. Still there is an agreeable prospect ahead, and the one thing needed is being supplied by the Cooper Institute Schools of Design.

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION.

Fall Opening and Grand Display of Goods—A Rich Assortment of Valuable Articles at Moderate Prices.

The old buildings that did good service for fifteen years as Ehrich's Temple of Fashion, on Eighth-avenue, having been torn down some time since, are now replaced by a commodious structure three stories in height, and 100 feet in length by 50 feet in breadth. In addition to the three handsome show windows in the front, there is a large dome in the centre of the store, completely roofed over with glass, which, besides affording the best light to all parts of the store, serves admirably as a medium for the display of goods. During the three opening days of the week this space was festooned with flags, handsome shawls, rich scarfs and fine furs, carriage robes; flags of every color were also displayed on the front of the buildings, and tastefully draped the broad staircase that leads to the spacious show-rooms above. On the right of the entrance was an assortment of choice laces, including point applique, round point, valenciennes, real thread and guipure in every width and pattern of the latest designs, from a narrow edge to a deep flounce, from a tiny collar to an exquisite cover for the parasol, handkerchiefs, sleeves and dainty capes. Embroidered sets, bands and edges were tastefully commingled amid the almost endless assortment of passementeries, gimps, fringes and hand-crocheted ornaments that glistened in their profusion of sparkling jets, and gave a rich effect to this entire department. As the opening took place so late in the season, many of the patterns in gimps and guipure laces are entirely new, the Messrs. Erich making a specialty of these goods, and importing them directly from the manufacturers. Next follows merino underwear and hosiery, in every quality and size, for ladies, gentlemen, youth, and children, while opposite are the zephyr worsteds and canvas, of all new and tasteful patterns, work-boxes, toilet articles, perfumery, &c. On the left of the main entrance the array of ribbons is really dazzling; broad Roman stripes, gay plaids, bright self colors, neutral tints, in gros grain moire and taffetas; cases of delicate flowers, branched and assorted on the premises, add to the brilliant effect of the peacock bands, bright wings, nodding willow plumes, and airy tips of every hue. The stock of hats, consisting of gray, white, black, and brown silk plush for children, and all the new shades of French and English felt for ladies and school-girls can be secured at prices ranging from thirty-seven cents up to $1 45. Cloaking velvets are also displayed on this floor at remarkably low prices, as well as trimming velvets and turquoise silks to match any feather, flower or ribbon. Gloves in all the latest styles vie with the cravats of rich and quaint device that are looped and knotted in the most graceful and inextricable manner. Some of the newest ties are of solid grounds in rose, blue or black and brocaded with white, giving the effect of a silvery haze. The second floor is devoted to furs, cloaks, shawls, millinery, infant's trousseaux and ladies' outfits, in linen, cambric and muslin. The leading feature is the combination muff, which, with the tiny bow, sells at $1 75, with all intermediate grades, up to seal-skin sacques, at $175, and handsome bands of fur sold by the yard for trimming. Good cloth cloaks and sacques, as well as warm, pretty shawls, may be had from $2 50 up, to real camel's hair of the most perfect finish. The bonnets and round hats occupy a greater space than any other article on this floor, and are as diverse in color and make-up as the individual tastes of scores of purchasers could desire. The infants' trousseaux are neatly made, elegantly-trimmed merino cloaks and bonnets being a specialty for the babies; while the ladies are invited to select for their own wear from a well made stock that comprises all the essentials of a complete outfit. The grand exhibition continued for three days, but an inexhaustible amount of choice goods yet remain at the Temple of Fashion, Nos. 287 and 289 Eighth-avenue.

Valuable Gift to the Baltimore Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 2.

Mr. Wm. S. Rayner and wife have just given a large and valuable property to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Association of Baltimore, to be used for the purposes of that charity. The property, it is learned, comprises the main building of the old Baltimore County Almshouse, recently purchased by Mr. Rayner, situated near the Franklin road, west of the city, seventy-five feet front, four stories high, containing eighteen rooms and halls. The lot is large enough for a garden and extension of the building in the future, should enlargement ever become necessary. The total value of the property, it is estimated, is $50,000, given to the Orphan Asylum Association in fee, the sole condition being that the property shall forever be maintained and used as a Hebrew orphan asylum. The building has been repaired, repainted, and put in condition to be occupied at any moment, at a cost of $3,000, which was paid also by Mr. Rayner. The formal transfer of the property will be made at once, and the property accepted by the association, which, it is learned, has a fund of about $17,000 already contributed to the charity.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Home for Vagrant Children on Randall's Island.

The System on which the Institution is Conducted—What the Boys and Girls Accomplish—Difficulties in the Way of Good Government.

In the year 1788 the Philanthropic Society of London gave birth to the idea of establishing a reformatory for juvenile, but still unconfirmed, criminals. The Society began its operations by hiring three or four cottages in what was then the suburban village of Hackney, (now a densely-populated district of the Metropolis,) and distributing the children whom they took under their care into little families of twelve in each cottage. Their superintendents were a gardener, a tailor, and a shoe-maker. In this humble beginning we trace the origin of the Rauhe Haus in Hamburg, the Institution at Mettray in France, the Farm School at Red Hill in England, and the Houses of Refuge in Rochester and on Randall's Island in New-York. In fact those "three or four cottages" at Hackney formed the nucleus of the organization which, having sojourned for many years in St. George's Fields, seems to have permanently settled at Red Hill, in Surrey. The institution of M. de Metz at Mettray, so far differed in that it was carried on on the military principle, so apparently inseparable from all French organizations.

Could any society have proposed to itself a nobler purpose? The rapid increase of metropolitan population adds every year an alarming increase to the number of vagrant children. A considerable portion of this increase, born in the chosen haunts of crime and debauchery, and reared under that most deteriorating process, the life of the gutter, must inevitably become thieves and prostitutes at an unusually early age. It is estimated that there are between 20,000 and 30,000 children in New-York City born amid just such surroundings and brought up under just such evil influences; the parents of many being, one or both, in the State prisons, the parents of some having died or altogether deserted them, and left them, while mere infants, to shift for themselves. If it be true that all men will commit crime when sufficiently tempted, what can be expected of children, who know no such thing as resistance to temptation? It is, then, for such a class, so deserving of our sympathies and all our tuition and all our reformatory efforts, that the House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, was inaugurated. Unfortunately, however, the Board of Managers have not the necessary power, or if they have it they do not exercise it, to confine its benefits to that particular class. Hence the troubles which have lately come upon them. But I will go more at length into this question in another part of this letter.

I do not fancy that it is generally known that the House of Refuge on Randall's Island is essentially a State institution. People are apt to mix it up with the numberless Municipal institutions which surround it on the islands lying between Yorkville and Harlem and the shore of Long Island. Under the existing State laws vagrants, disorderly and criminal boys under sixteen years of age may be sent to the New-York Refuge by the committing Magistrates from the First, Second, and Third Judicial Districts; including the City and County of New-York, and the counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie, and Rensselaer. From the other counties the boys are all committed to the Western House of Refuge at Rochester. The Western Refuge, however, has no department for girls; consequently all the counties in the State, under the same laws, send girls to the New-York Refuge. For some reason, however, the county Justices do not appear to exercise their right to send girls so freely as might be expected. The girls' branch of the Refuge is not half full, and yet one would suppose that the Fourth and Sixth Wards of New-York City would alone fill it. There have been as many as 200 girls in the Refuge at one time. Now there are only 113. The mischief of this is that 100 more might be supported for a trifling cost per head; the buildings and officers, the staff of guards, school-teachers, and shop instructors being ample for more than double the present number of inmates.

Randall's Island, on which the House of Refuge is located, lies on the easterly side of the Harlem River, with a boat ferry across to One Hundred and Seventeenth-street. The Refuge is built of old brick, in the Italian style; the two principal structures fronting the river and having a façade nearly one thousand feet in length. The larger of the two buildings, which has a dome at either end, is the boys', the smaller one the girls' department. A division wall, twenty feet high, separates the grounds of the boys' department from that of the girls. Within these grounds, in the rear of the main buildings, are the school-rooms, dining-halls, kitchen and bakery; also the workshops, sewing-rooms, &c. Each department is subdivided, the divisions being also separated by high brick walls, and having a different set of guards, teachers and instructors. These divisions denote whether a boy was committed for a light or heavy offense. Each division again has four grades.

Grade 1 includes the best behaved and most orderly boys and girls; those who do not lie nor use profane language; who are neat and tidy in their persons and cleanly in their habits; who do not willfully or carlessly waste, injure or destroy property belonging to the House, and who are always respectful to the officers.

Grade 2 embraces those who are fair in conduct, but not entirely free from the faults mentioned above.

Grade 3 consists of those whose conduct is not so good as those in Grade 2. The first grade of a boy is alway 3.

Grade 4 is the lowest, and one of disgrace; it is only given in cases of continued or gross misconduct. A former inmate, returned for fault, is placed in Grade 4.

The boys and girls are lowered one grade for violation of the rules, and are raised for good conduct. Any boy or girl continuing for thirteen weeks in the first grade is advanced to the Class of Honor, and wears an appropriate badge. A new-comer may raise himself from the third to the second grade in one week, but he must remain a month in the second grade. When a boy or girl has remained in the first grade for fifty-two successive weeks, and has reached the highest class in school, they gain their release from the Refuge; otherwise, the managers can keep them till they are twenty-one years of age.

The system of indenturing well-behaved boys and girls out to farmers or different trades is followed by the managers on a plan very similar to that of the Children's Aid Society. Of course, it often happens that the child is returned as badly behaved; but in a great many cases the children do well, and eventually attain very respectable positions in life.

One very desirable element for inciting the boys to do well was introduced into the Refuge about eighteen months ago; at the same time it furnishes the boys with material aid on going back to the world. A separate shop was set apart for instructing some of the boys in the making of goods of finer quality, requiring greater skill and better workmanship than in the ordinary shops, and, after the lapse of a necessary period of instruction, the boys to receive a certain sum weekly as wages from the contractors. The number of boys to be allowed to work in this shop at one time is limited to fifty. Thus a spirit of emulation exists among all the well-intentioned boys, which is not only beneficial to themselves, but furnishes an excellent example to the others.

The requisite qualifications for a boy to enter this shop are, first, a good grade of conduct; second, advancement in the school to, at least, the third class; third, a service in the shop, of at least nine months; fourth, an aptness for and a desire to learn the trade. The conditions are, first, to serve three months in the department without extra pay; second, for the next three months each boy to receive wages from the contractor, in addition to the rate paid to the Institution, to the amount of $3 per week; third, for the next three months an advance of $2 per week on the previous wages. Work damaged by a boy through carelessness or neglect, after the first three months, is to be paid for from his earnings, to an amount not to exceed one-half of the actual damage. After six months' service in this department the boys may have a separate table in the dining-room, and may draw not to exceed one-quarter of their week's pay, either for the purpose of furnishing themselves additional food, clothing, books, or for other proper articles calculated to promote their comfort and improvement, or they may use it to aid needy friends, as they may elect. They may also have a reading-room set apart for their use, furnished with books, papers, and proper games, and the privilege of remaining up one hour after the other boys have retired. During the last six months those boys who have reached the fourth class may have, in addition to their other studies, instruction in bookkeeping, English grammar, and history. For gross violations of the rules of the house, such as using profane or indecent language, fighting, malicious mischief, impudence to officers or instructors in the school or shop, or for unbecoming manners, the penalty shall be, during the first three months, for the first offense, the loss of grade; for the second, dismissal from the department. During the next six months the penalty shall be, for the first offense, the forfeiture of one-half the week's pay; for the second, a dismissal from the department and a forfeiture of all earnings standing to the boy's credit. On the completion of the nine months each boy will receive an honorable discharge, a certificate of character while in the House, and the balance of earnings standing to his credit. Good workmen graduating from this department will have an opportunity, if they desire it, to be employed in the shop as journeymen or instructors, at regular wages. An account is opened between each boy and the contractor, and pass-books, which are written up every week, are furnished to the boys, that they may know the amount standing to their credit. One hundred and seven boys entered the shop during the year 1871; but twenty-one were unable to retain their positions, and were sent back again to the ordinary workshops. Thirty-two of the lads were honorably discharged with certificates of character. Their earnings, in excess of the contract prices, due to them and paid to them by the contractor, amounted to $3,280 28, an average of $107 19 to each boy. This was a sum amply sufficient to keep them while seeking for work, furnish them with tools, and provide them with a good supply of clothing. The Superintendent of the Refuge says that most of these boys obtained work within a few days of receiving their discharge, and that, with the exception of five, all are conducting themselves well and earning good steady wages. Some of them have visited the Refuge for the purpose of informing the Superintendent of their success in their new start in life. On leaving the Refuge they all signed the following pledge:

"We, whose names are found below, members of the class under the Plan of Work for Deserving Boys in the New-York House of Refuge, now about to leave the Institution, never expecting again to meet as a class, but each in his own way to enter upon the duties of life and to make his own fortune, hereby pledge to each other and to the managers and officers of this institution that in all our further relations we will, God helping us, live honest and useful lives; that we will avoid every habit and practice that will degrade or stain our characters or bring a reproach upon the the institution; and especially do we pledge ourselves never to use or countenance the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage."

In the general workshops the principal work carried on is boot-making, though many of the smaller boys are employed in the manufacture of ladies' hoops-skirt. Others, again, are occupied in making wire cloth for sieves, brass wire cloth for paper-making machines, rat-traps, gridirons, and flower-baskets. About 2,500 pairs of boots and shoes are turned out daily from the workshops. The girls are employed in making and repairing their own clothing and that of the boys. They, too, do all the washing of the entire establishment, and also make a large number of hoop-skirts. Though the number of girls in the Refuge did not average more than 110 throughout the year, the following abstract of the work done by them for the year 1871 shows that they were by no means allowed to sit with their hands in their laps. On the contrary, they must have been kept remarkably busy:

Dresses	451	Napkins	60
Aprons	497	Drawers for girls	262
Chemises	255	Under-waists, girls	183
Skirts	238	Handkerchiefs	48
Shirts	1,136	Rollers	110
Shirts, flannel	1,423	Boys' pantaloons	1,470
Sheets	908	Boys' coats	1,238
Pillow-cases	158	Boys' caps	1,160
Towels	201	Boys' mittens	38
Bed-ticks	280	Boys' suspenders	85
Mattresses	139	Garments repaired	60,981
Spreads	230	Stockings mended	15,783
Comfortables	431	Pieces washed	191,408
Table-cloths	4		

On the 1st of January, 1871, there were 598 boys and 90 girls in the Refuge; on the 1st of January, 1872, there were 746 boys and 120 girls. The total earnings of these children for the year amounted to $46,233 27, an average of $63 73 each. These earnings reduced the expenses of the Refuge fifty per cent., and left only $47,569 01 to be provided for out of the State Treasury. The cost of keeping the children in the Penitentiary would be two or three times as much, while the prospect of their reformation there would be almost none at all.

The plan of the Superintendent is to carry on reformation by a combination of regular hours, steady labor, religious and secular instruction, and a fair amount of recreation. The children rise at 6½ in Winter, and 5½ in Summer. On leaving their cells they go at once to the lavatories. They are then paraded, the roll is called, and, after a short religious exercise, they go to the school-rooms for half an hour. After breakfast they are marched to the work-shops, where their task for the day is allotted to each, according to his supposed capacity. Those who are quicker or more industrious get through their task in less time than the others and get more time in the play grounds. Base-ball appears to be the prevailing amusement, and the authorities provide the boys with bats and balls. The girls have sewing and other simple amusements. At 12 o'clock each division dines in its own hall. They are allowed as much soup as they like, a small portion of meat and a small loaf of bread. At 1 o'clock they return to the work-shops. When they have got through their tasks they are again allowed to amuse themselves in the play-ground till 4, when they have supper. At 4½ school is again in order till 8 o'clock, the hour for going to bed. Every boy and girl has a separate cell, which is strongly locked and barred when they are in them. The cells are in long, lofty corridors, rising one tier above another, in the same way as in ordinary prisons. They are kept scrupulously clean, and are frequently whitewashed. The hygienic arrangements are good, consequently the health of the inmates of the Refuge is good. I did not find a single patient in the hospital. The boys and girls in the shops and play-grounds all looked healthy, though I noticed several boys who ought not to be in such an institution. Absence of intellect was plainly written on their features. They should be sent to the asylum for idiots at Syracuse, where they would soon improve under Dr. Wilbur's admirable system of instruction and mental development.

Now, as to the trouble which has lately created so much excitement in the Refuge. It is confined to the difficulty of managing a class of boys, insubordinate by nature and habit, who are really confirmed criminals. Boys whose age and antecedents should alone have prevented their being sent to Randall's Island. The law limits the age of boys sent to the Refuge to sixteen. Many boys are sent there by the magistrates who are much older. An incorrigible lad is at last caught stealing or in some other penal offense. He is perhaps eighteen or nineteen years of age, and the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island stares him in the face. If he is related to a Ward politician—too generally the case—that worthy uses his influence with the committing Magistrate, and secures his committal to the Refuge instead of a sentence to the Penitentiary. The Magistrate surely ought to make some inquiry about the lad's antecedents before sending him to such an institution. But this Ward political influence is used for a far more important and dangerous purpose. A young man commits an offense which would probably cause him to serve a sentence of eighteen months or two years in the Penitentiary—often not his first one. His friends immediately set to work to influence the Magistrate. The prisoner, at the investigation, gives his age far below what it really is, and, at the request of his sobbing mother, he is sent to the Refuge. Two or three months after he suddenly discovers that he was of age when he came in, or that his twenty-first birthday has happened since he became an inmate. He explains this to the managers, proves his real age, and walks out, they having no legal power to detain any but minors. In this way confirmed thieves get out of any ugly scrape by a three months' stay on Randall's Island, instead of a two or three years' stay on Blackwell's Island. The law is evaded, justice is cheated, and the community soon again suffers from their depredations. This is a kind of Ward influence that should be stopped at once. It can easily be done if prosecuting attorneys only do their duty. Let them demand of the Magistrate that a prisoner shall not be sent to the Refuge without absolute proof of his being under sixteen years of age being first produced in Court. Unless some such step is taken the evil will go on till the Refuge will be worse than useless. It's power for good will be gone; but its power for bad will increase with mushroom growth. The Superintendent tells me that they have a number of these young lads who were committed over age, and that they are continually causing mischief. It would be almost better that they should be at once discharged, than remain in the Institution to bring about its permanent ruin. That the Refuge can and does reform many young criminals, there is no doubt. Let the following true story suffice as an instance of the fact. A few years ago a gentleman and his wife visited the Refuge. They were evidently people well-to-do in the world. At the termination of their inspection, in which they had both evinced marked interest, the gentleman said to his wife, in the presence of the officer who had conducted them over the building: "Now, I will tell you a great secret. I was brought up here." All were surprised; but their surprise was still greater when the lady rejoined: "Indeed! that is very remarkable; for I was brought up here, too."

THE BONARD WILL.

Opinion of the Surrogate—The Will Sustained—Metempsychosis—The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Materially Benefitted.

Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, rendered his decision in the Bonard will case—a case which has not only been one of importance, but which, during the trial, excited a large degree of public interest. The opinion is exceedingly able, but owing to its unavoidable length cannot be given in full. The following is, therefore, a brief abstract of the main points:

The deceased was a native of France, who came to this country about 1849, and became a citizen of the United States by acts of naturalization, and died at the age of over sixty years, at St. Vincent's Hospital, in this City, on the 20th day of February, 1871. He left a paper propounded as his will, executed Feb. 14, 1871, devising all his real estate to the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of which Society Henry Bergh is President; and, by a separate clause, bequeathed all his personalty to the same Society; but, in a subsequent paragraph, he directed that all moneys should be invested by the executors in "real estate property," for the sole, exclusive, and perpetual use, benefit, and enjoyment of the said Society. There had been offered a will of earlier date, which gave Walter Jones and William H. Bell a considerable sum, as legacies, that were not included in the last will, which expressly revoked all former wills. Those two legatees contested the last one on that account, and it was also contested by the Consul-General of France, intervening on behalf of unknown heirs at law and next of kin of testator; the latter, as well as Jones and Bell, claiming that the devise of the real estate to the Society was imperative, because it was not allowed by its charter to take real estate by devise; and also, that the bequest of the personalty directly to the Society was conditional and dependent upon the direction to the executors to invest the personalty in real estate, which, contestants allege, created an unlawful trust, as it was, in effect, an equitable conversion into real estate, which the Society was incompetent to take by devise; and it was also contended by the counsel for the French Consul that the testator was unsound in mind, or labored under an insane delusion as a believer in the transmigration of souls, or the doctrine of metempsychosis, and that his will was the creation of that delusion. Another point was made by the counsel for Jones and Bell, that the revocation clause in the last did not operate against their legacies under the earlier will.

The Surrogate decides in favor of the testamentary capacity of testator, and after discussing the inadmissibility of the theory, that a man is incapable of making such a will, simply because he has a belief in the transmigration of the souls of men, at death, into animals, the question being one of faith or opinion, and not one resting on positive knowledge, and, also holding that it does not clearly appear that the will was the offspring of such opinion—concludes that branch of the case with this passage:

"It is not proved that any act of his life in regard to his property was insane, or that the peculiar opinion entertained by him respecting the destiny of man or the form or condition of his future existence, and claimed to be a sign of mental disease or of an unsound mind, manifested itself in the use or disposition he made of his money or property in his lifetime, or that the management of his affairs was characterized in any manner by such or any peculiar opinions concerning the nature of man or his future life; and, so far as the proof appears in this case, the testator's general conduct of his business affairs did not distinguish him from a multitude about him, and in his, no more than in their case, indicated unsoundness of mind."

The Surrogate, passing to the question of the validity of the devise of the real estate, (which, as well as the bequest of the personalty, was submitted to him as a part of the probate proceeding, under an act of 1870,) decides that the devise of the real estate was void on account of the incapacity of the Society, under its charter, to take same by devise. He then discusses the validity of the bequest, and the effect of the direction to executors to invest in real estate, and says:

"My conclusions on this portion of the case are: That the direct bequest of the personal estate to the Society is valid as an absolute gift; that the subsequent clause under which the doubt has arisen does not create a trust in perpetuity as real estate, by conversion; that such last clause amounted only to a direction which was to be executed, if it could lawfully be, so as to vest the personality, converted into real estate, in the Society; that the prospect that the investment could lawfully be so made, does not seem to be the only or principal consideration that induced the testator to make the bequest—that as the testator had not vested the real estate before specifically devised, in the executors as trustees for the benefit of the Society, but devised it directly to the Society, he probably no less intended that the real estate in which he directed the personalty to be invested, should be taken by the executors in the name of the Society, and not in their names as trustees, and therefore, as well as for other reasons above stated, the clause in question relating to investments, does not defeat, but is, or may be fulfilled, in furtherance, and in execution, of the general scheme of the will, apparent from all other parts of it; that as the Society could not thus take the bequest in the converted form of real estate, the clause became inoperative, and left the general bequest to take effect as an unconditional and independent gift; and that if an implied trust was created by the particular clause relating to investments in real estate, it was repugnant to the previous absolute gift, and therefore void, or if not so repugnant, but, as an implied trust, could not be lawfully executed, the implied trust falls, and still leaves the previous clause of bequest operative, as necessary to carry out the obvious general intention of the testator."

The Surrogate, then referring to the question of the effect of the revocation clause in the last will, upon the legacies to Jones and Bell under that of earlier date, adds:

"The point so taken by the counsel for the two legatees named in the prior instrument, was maintained on the argument on account of its importance, in case, and assuming that, it should be determined that the bequest of the personal estate of the testator, as well as the devise, in the will of later date, was void, so that no property of either description would pass under it, and thus (excepting the appointment of executors) leave only the revocation clause standing for consideration. The question would, in that event, be quite a difficult one to decide; but it is apparent that, from my determination of the validity of the bequest, it is unnecessary to investigate the authorities cited by the learned counsel for those legatees; as a later will bequeathing the testator's entire personalty, absolutely, and in a form free and clear of all legacies to third persons, is, by the law of this State, *ipso facto*, a revocation of all former wills of or affecting the same personal estate; and, consequently, by my decision of the bequest to the Society as valid, the legacies in the previous instrument, given to Messrs. Jones & Bell, which could, thereunder, be enforced only against the personalty, are in legal effect annulled—wholly irrespective of the existence or legal effect of an express revocation clause, which, in this case, and with my view of the last bequest, only made express, what was, without it, a legal consequence."

The conclusion of the Surrogate's elaborate opinion is in these words: "These views comprise all that need be said on the various points submitted by counsel upon the questions of the validity of the devise and bequest arising in the case, and a decree will be entered accordingly, as well as for the admission to probate of the paper so propounded as the last will of deceased, bearing date Feb. 14, 1871, and adjudging that the instrument of earlier date, offered for probate, was revoked and annulled by the will so admitted."

An Unofficial Weather Prediction.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, Nov. 5.

Mr. F. L. Capen, who, years before Dr. Probabilities was thought of, foretold the weather for this vicinity, is in the field again. He says: "The 'fore-heat range' of Indian Summer is due in the latitude of Boston this P. M. This is the high, polar Summer. It follows the sun southward, and, returning, gives us what is called the 'January thaw.' The central range will reach Boston this week, soon to be followed by the 'after-heat range,' and our Indian Summer, with all its glories, will soon be upon us. As the ocean and the land south of us warms up under its influence, our air will be tempered, fruits will show blossom, and the wild raspberry will redden with its second fruitage."

GERMAN GOSSIP.

A Spicy Letter from the Austrian Capital.

Americans Abroad and Their Influence—A Woman's Congress—The Utility of the Fair Sex—Women's Training Schools.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Friday, Oct. 18, 1872.

Not long ago two Englishmen, sitting opposite each other in the magnificent dining-room of the Hôtel du Louvre, in Paris, were discussing the season in Switzerland. It had been abominable as far as the weather was concerned, "and," added one of them, "the number of Americans one meets there is perfectly intolerable." "Yes," replied the older of the two, with a curious side-glance at his neighbor, "the American nowadays is truly ubiquitous; his chin-beard as long as his purse, his ladies dressed in diamonds, and his children as old as Methuselah, are everywhere to be met with. It's a nuisance, and I wish to heavens they would keep at home, where they are nice enough." "It is worse than a nuisance," added the younger Briton, forgetful of his fashionable ah—ah; "they ought to be kept by force from overrunning the world as they do." Their neighbor, who had been quietly smiling as he listened to the thoughtless words of the incensed Englishmen, now said, courteously, "Perhaps the ubiquitous American was not quite so much of a nuisance when he discovered Dr. Livingstone!" The two wrathful men felt the sting, and, with the brave candor of their nation, acknowledged the force of the retort. Nevertheless, the number of Americans traveling and residing in all parts of the world is truly amazing, and begins to have a visible effect upon European society. America is daily becoming better known to the Old World—its great advantages as well as the more familiar drawbacks—and hotels and *pensions* actually begin to provide certain comforts and make novel arrangements for Americans only. The influence of the latter is, however, most powerfully exercised by the frequent intermarriages which unite them to French and German ladies. We all know how the brilliant Court of the fair Empress owed no small portion of its lustre to the beauty and exquisite grace of some of our home-bred damsels, and of late Germany also has seen, in high and in humble places, American girls assume their position with that marvelous readiness and perfect *aplomb* which struck De Tocqueville in his earliest visits to our country. Now it is the wife of a South German officer, of ancient lineage and empty purse, who restores the splendor of his house by her rich dowry and does the honors of her new home as if she had been born in purple and bred at courts; and now it is the wife of a Silesian Prince, who, suddenly transported from an inland town of Ohio to the stately chateau of her husband's illustrious parents, surprises all who see her by her rare beauty, and still more by the simple grace and thorough-bred ease of her manners. Occasionally even the sterner sex proves in similar manner the marvelous versatility of our race, as in the descendant of the old Huguenot family of Fontaines, who, in a recent decree of the German Emperor, has ennobled in acknowledgment of his great merits, and the large estates he has purchased in the southernmost province of Prussia. Great is the surprise of the traveler as he converses with that haughty beauty at the Court of Potsdam, and, by a sudden magic touch, is made aware that she once was a well-known New-York belle, and still loves to hear of former friends, how they have risen, and how they have fallen in the fearful maelstrom of our society. Greater still may be the amazement when that dashing young guardsman, in his gorgeous uniform, with the wasp-like waist and the supercilious bearing of a genuine *Junker*, unexpectedly reveals his thorough familiarity with a little town in New-England, and upon inquiry turns out to be a Yankee of the Yankees.

A WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

All the more astonishing was, therefore, the entire absence of Americans at the recent Woman's Congress held in Darmstadt under the auspices of the Princess Ludwig. Thanks to her home connections, the English were, of course, largely represented, and for once showed themselves in all the proceedings practical and free of presumption. It was a great satisfaction to those who take calmer views of the vexed women's rights question to see the almost unanimity with which every effort to introduce political rights was voted down. The meeting, numerously attended and marked by superior ability, declared that it was their peremptory determination to devote themselves exclusively to the amelioration of woman, as far as her social independence was concerned, and to abstain from any wish to claim political rights. It was, perhaps, this very purpose, well understood beforehand, which kept American agitators away, as it was certainly due to this feature that the results of the meeting were, without exception, of a decidedly practical and useful character. Among these the advantages must be reckoned which it was found the druggist's profession would open to women. Letters were read from well-qualified apothecaries who had made the experiment, and who had found that women were fully as apt as men, as skillful and as trustworthy, in the preparation of medicines.

WOMEN'S TRAINING-SCHOOLS.

Another interesting fact, which came to light and deserves careful attention in our country, was the rapidly-increasing number of training-schools for women in all parts of the German Empire. Some of these are fashioned after the model of the first institutions of the kind, established either by the direct agency or at least the helpful co-operation of the Crown Princess of Prussia, a noble daughter of her wise and eminently-practical father, Prince Albert. But the Germans are daily becoming more and more impatient of being tutored and taught by their so-called paternal Governments, and hence quite a number of independent schools of this kind have sprung up, especially in the South of the Empire, where the sense of freedom is more fully developed in all classes of society. These schools are, of course, far more modest in outward form, but it may well be doubted whether their usefulness is not all the greater. Thus—to mention but one instance—there exists in a little country town of Wurtemberg, which is hardly known beyond the confines of the little kingdom, a training-school of this kind, which has produced remarkable results. A poor widow lady of Reutlingen—this is the name of the place—grateful for the early training which she had received in her paternal home, and which enabled her, after the death of her husband, to support herself by the work of her hands, took a couple of girls into her house, whom she taught the elements of housekeeping, sewing, and embroidering. After a year's training they secured their independence; their place was taken by others; more came, another house had to be rented, and now the modest school counts a hundred pupils, among whom two young American ladies deserve special mention. The institution, maintained by voluntary contributions, a small fee paid by those who are able to do so, and an annual appropriation of the town authorities, enjoys the well-deserved consideration of high and low. The instruction, given in many cases gratuitously, as *e. g.* by two painters of national renown, is divided into two departments. In one, where mostly female teachers are employed, all that makes a good housewife is taught practically. Sewing and knitting, from the coarsest work to the finest lace, weaving and spinning in silk, cotton, and wool, cooking and baking, polishing and paper-hanging, and even wood and wall painting form the principal branches. In the other department, in which, as has been mentioned, even men of distinction do not disdain to become teachers, out-door accomplishments are taught. Here women learn the mysteries of book-keeping, of the post-office, and the telegraph; here they are taught, if possessing the necessary talent, to draw patterns and to choose colors for the well-paid designs required by all great factories; or they acquire a skill in carving in wood, modeling in clay, and chiseling in metal, so that they can aid the cabinet-maker, the house-builder, the lock-smith, and the craftsman in almost every useful profession. What adds largely to the beauty and usefulness of this and similar schools, is that all are made welcome who are willing to learn

THE GRAND VERDICT.

Republican Majorities Steadily and Rapidly Increasing.

Virginia Declares for Grant, Peace, and True Reconciliation.

The Majority for Greeley in Maryland Down to 1,200.

A Democratic Loss in Georgia of 48,000 Since October.

Contemptuous Repudiation of Horace Greeley by the Nation.

VIRGINIA.

The State for Grant, Peace, and Reconciliation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The following dispatch was received last night:

WARRENTON, Va., Nov. 7.

To President Grant:

Virginia casts her vote for Grant, peace and reconciliation. JNO. S. MOSBY.

Great Republican Gains—Grant's Majority Probably 3,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8.—Sixty-eight counties and cities have been heard from, most of them officially. The Democrats lose in these 17,050, while their gain is only 1,620, showing a Republican net gain of 15,430. This leaves only about 3,500 of the Democratic majority of 1869 to be overcome in the remaining thirty-four counties. If the Republicans gain in the same ratio in these counties, Grant's majority will be about 3,000.

The present estimates elect four Republican Congressmen, viz., Smith, Platt, Stowell, and Thomas, and possibly Lever in the First District, who is opposed by Braxton. The Democrats elect Hunter, Harris, White, and Bowen.

MARYLAND.

Greeley's Majority Down to 1,200—Inquest on the Body of the Lad Killed in the Riot.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Mr. C. C. Fulton has just telegraphed to the President as follows:

U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington:

Greeley's majority in Maryland is down to 1,200, with a prospect of a further reduction. C. C. FULTON.

As usual, the Democrats started off with exaggerated claims as to the result, but the official returns are gradually making a better show for the Republicans. Grant runs far ahead of the Congressional candidates.

The inquest in the case of the lad Isaac Boss, who was killed last night during the riot in the Sixth Ward, began this evening before Coroner Sultzer, with a very intelligent jury. It is not probable that the real truth about the riot will ever be reached.

Majority for Mr. Lowndes in the Sixth Congressional District—A Republican Gain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 8.—Official returns from fifteen districts in Alleghany County, Maryland, (First District yet to hear from,) gives Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., Republican candidate for Congress, 796 majority over John Ritchie, (Democrat,) the present incumbent. The majority for Lowndes in the Sixth District is 1,700 a Republican gain of 2,300 over the last Congressional vote. Hon. Francis Thomas, now Minister to Peru, formerly represented the district.

GEORGIA.

The Republicans Elect Three Congressmen—Greeley's Majority in the State About 12,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—It is now certain that the Republicans have elected Andrew Sloan in the First District, R. H. Whiteley in the Second and J. C. Freeman in the Fifth. The State has gone for Greeley by about 12,000 majority. The Democrats attempted to defeat Sloan and Whiteley by fraud. The Democratic managers counted out Republican precincts until they supposed they had counted out enough to defeat them, but the Republican majorities were larger than the Democrats supposed. Sloan's actual majority is more than 2,000; according to the returns of the Democratic managers he has only about 100 majority.

Seventy-Four Counties Give Greeley 5,621 Majority—The Congressional Representation.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Seventy-four counties, polling 60,000 votes, give Greeley a majority of 5,621. The vote for O'Conor in the seventy-four counties only reaches 1,664. Glenn, (Dem.,) for Congress, is defeated in the Fifth District by a small majority. Freeman, (Rad.,) for Congress, is elected, Young, (Dem.,) for Congress, is elected from the Seventh District; Bell, (Dem.,) from the Ninth; Wright, (Dem.,) from the Eighth; Harris, (Dem.) from the Sixth, and Blount, (Dem.,) from the Fourth. Rawls (Dem.) is probably elected in the First District. The others are not certain.

ALABAMA.

A Majority of Four to Six Thousand Conceded to Grant and the Republican State Ticket—The Legislature and Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 8.—Grant carried Alabama by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority. The entire Republican State ticket is elected by a small majority. Four, and probably five, Republicans are elected to Congress. The aspect of the Legislature is doubtful, but four votes will cover the majority either way.

LOUISIANA.

A Close Vote, and No Definite Result Shown Yet.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8.—Returns, mostly unofficial, from forty-four parishes outside of Orleans, give the Republicans a net majority of 6,473. The same parishes, in 1870, gave a net Republican majority of 19,489. The remaining eight parishes, in 1870, gave a net Democratic majority of 492. About one-fourth of the city vote is counted, and gives the Democrats a net majority of 3,334.

ARKANSAS.

The Republicans Carry the State and Elect Three Congressmen.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 8.—The election of Asa Hodges (Rep.) in the First District is conceded by 2,500 majority. Snyder, (Rep.,) in the Second District, is re-elected by 1,500 majority. Gunter (Dem.) is elected in the Third District by about 2,000 majority. Returns from half the State give Baxter (Rep.) 2,500 majority. His election is thought certain, as also the entire Republican State ticket, with possibly one or two exceptions. The Legislature is Republican.

TENNESSEE.

Immense Democratic Loss Throughout the State—The Returns Still Incomplete.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—Full returns from counties outside of East Tennessee, amounting to about one-fourth of the whole State, give Greeley 4,265 majority. In the same counties in 1870, Brown, Democrat, had 9,655 majority; Democratic loss, 5,390. If the Democratic loss be no greater in the remainder of the State, Greeley's majority will be about 15,000, but Grant's gains in East Tennessee will probably reduce it to 10,000. The increased vote in the counties heard from over 1870 is about 12,000. Freeman, (Republican,) for Governor, was behind Grant and Maynard in East Tennessee, and Brown (Democrat) will probably be re-elected by a small majority, though Freeman is now 1,500 votes ahead. Additional returns make no change in speculations as to the result for Congressmen.

ILLINOIS.

Congressmen Elect, Republican and Democratic.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8.—Returns thus far received indicate the election of Republican Congressmen as follows: In the First District, Rice; Second, Ward; Third, Farewell; Fourth, Hurlbut; Fifth, Burchard; Sixth, Hawley; Seventh, Corwin; Eighth, Fort; Ninth, Barrere; Thirteenth, McNulta; Fourteenth, Cannon; Eighteenth, Clements. And Democrats as follows: In the Tenth, Neece; Eleventh, Knapp; Twelfth, Robinson; Fifteenth, Eden; Sixteenth, Bryan; Seventeenth, Morrison; Nineteenth, Marshall. The Republican majority in the Legislature and joint ballot is thirty-eight.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 8.—The full vote in the city gives Grant a majority of 8,776; Oglesby, Republican, for Governor, 4,100, while Beveridge, Republican, for Lieutenant-Governor, is beaten in the city by Black, sorehead, who has 1,800 majority.

MISSOURI.

Complete Vote of St. Louis County—The Republican County Ticket Elected—Guesses at the Result in the State.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—Complete returns for this County give Greeley 19,453; Grant, 16,698; Greeley's majority, 2,755. O'Conor polled 336 votes. Woodson, Democrat, for Governor, 19,052; Henderson, Republican, 16,962; Woodson's majority, 2,090.

Of the County ticket, the Republicans elected their Circuit Judge, County Marshal, Public Administrator, Assistant Circuit Attorney, Superintendent of Schools, one County Judge, and have one State Senator out of three, and five Representatives out of fourteen. The contest for Sheriff is very close, Taylor, Democrat, beating McGuire, Republican, by only fourteen votes.

The three Congressional Districts in the County stand thus: First—Stanard, (Rep.,) 5,271; Grosvenor, (Dem.,) 5,129; Second—Wells, (Dem.,) 8,268; Bryson, (Rep.,) 7,807; Third—Stone, (Dem.,) 5,197; Hilton, (Rep.,) 4,859; McBride, (Ind. Dem.,) 1,592.

The *Democrat*, this morning, estimates the Legislature as follows: Senate—Republicans, 13; Democrats, 18; Soreheads, 3; House—Republicans, 38; Democrats, 54; Independent, 1; undetermined, 12.

The *Republican* says the official and reported returns of seventy-one counties give Greeley a majority of 18,294, and that journal expects that the remaining forty-three counties will increase it not less than 10,000.

INDIANA.

Majority for Grant, Official and Reported, 22,104.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—Official returns from seventy-two counties, with reported and estimated majorities from other twenty-two, give Grant 22,104 majority.

CALIFORNIA.

Returns Coming in Slowly—Grant's Majority at the Latest, 11,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Complete returns have been received from only seven counties. Grant's majority thus far is 10,851. Clayton, Page, Luttrell, and Houghton are elected to Congress.

ELECTION NOTES.

Grant's majority in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, is 2,967, as shown by the official returns.

In Washington County, Pennsylvania, the official vote for Grant is 5,134, and for Greeley, 3,223.

With one district to hear from, it is estimated that Grant will get 2,302 majority, and Dix, 2,251 majority, in Saratoga County, New-York. It will go over rather than under these figures.

In Clinton County, New-York, the vote for Grant is 1,050; for Greeley, 586; Dix, 702; Kernan, 803. For Assembly, Baker, Republican, has 711, and Weed, Democrat, 982.

Ontario County, New-York, complete, with the exception of one district in Phelps, gives Grant 1,460 majority, and Dix, 1,530 majority.

The official count of Erie County will vary but few votes from the following: Grant, 17,580; Greeley, 12,230; Dix, 16,891; Kernan, 13,163; Bass, (for Congress,) 17,636; Williams, 12,523.

The official returns give Greeley 2,460 majority in Berks County, and Grant 338 in Cumberland County, 447 in Centre County, and 1,468 in Bucks County.

At the Kennebec *Journal* office, official returns from 315 towns show a majority for Grant of 28,325.

Husted's Narrow Escape—A Loss of 1,138 Votes.

From the Sing Sing Republican, Nov. 7.

The following exhibit shows the reported majorities in the Third District of Westchester County as compared with the official majorities of Mr. Husted last year:

	Husted. 1872.	Husted. 1871.	Hill. 1872.
Cortlandt	301	602	..
Lewisboro	62	138	..
Mount Pleasant	..	204	109
New-Castle	..	103	100
North Salem	170	175	..
Ossining	..	33	16
Pound Ridge	25	98	..
Somers	5	99	..
Yorktown	33	57	..
Total	596	1,509	225
Hill's majority	225		
Husted's majority	371	371	
Husted's decreased majority		1,138	

The above shows a waning popularity that is astounding. A little more exertion—which it was thought best to reserve for fear of endangering other parts of the Republican ticket of more importance—and Mr. Husted could have been defeated. But the above showing is as bad as a defeat, and death to any further political aspirations of this henchman of Tammany.

The Official Vote of Passaic County, N. J.

The Passaic County Board of Canvassers yesterday completed their work. The following is the official vote:

Grant, 5,148; Greeley, 3,483. Grant's majority, 1,665.

Phelps, Rep., for Congress, 4,993; Woodruff, Dem., 3,665. Phelps' majority, 1,328.

Allen, Rep., for Sheriff, 4,986; Van Winkle, Dem. 3,681. Allen's majority, 1,305.

McDonalds, Rep., for Assembly, over Van Iderstine, Dem., 326; Barnes, Rep., for Assembly, over Zeluff, Dem., 334, and Hobart, Rep., for Assembly, over Oakley, Dem., 826.

Three Republican Coroners are elected by 5,155, over 3,523 for the Democratic candidates—a majority of 1,632.

Mr. Havemeyer and the New-York Times.

From the Albany Journal, Nov. 7.

The whole State and even the whole country may well rejoice over the election of Mr. Havemeyer as Mayor of New-York. This success crowns the battle of reform, as the course of his administration will perfect its work. The great Metropolis has been ruled and pillaged by the most unscrupulous and remorseless gang of public plunderers that ever infested a free community. The honest and intelligent masses, stung at last into full activity, rose against this monstrous tyranny existing under popular forms. Breaking down its power last year, they have now completed the triumph by substituting genuine reform rule, with the chief of their Committee of Seventy as Mayor.

As the NEW-YORK TIMES led the way in overthrowing the Tammany Ring last year, so it has now led the way in this grand triumph of reform. Its exposures of the Tammany frauds and its unflinching warfare upon the Tammany chiefs were the great agencies in driving Tweed, Sweeny, and the rest out of their places, and its earnest demands for the nomination of Mr. Havemeyer and warm advocacy of his election were the most potent causes of his success. It is to the great credit and honor of the TIMES that it so intrepidly and faithfully insisted upon Mr. Havemeyer. It did so in the face of singular political complications, but it knew its duty and unswervingly performed it.

In this action the TIMES has sustained the high reputation it made last year as the sincere and courageous friend of reform. The *Tribune*, halting and apologizing for the rascals, even when it pretended to be Republican, this year openly supported the worst tools of the old Tammany Ring. It thus proved the utter hollowness of all its professions of reform. The TIMES, on the other hand, has been conspicuous for its fidelity to reform. It would not have been strange if, in a Presidential campaign, it had permitted party feeling to divert it somewhat from the course it had marked out. But it did not. It held true itself and held the Republican Party of the Metropolis true. All honor to it for its manly and honest course.

Burglaries in Peekskill—One of the Burglars Shot and Severely Injured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Several places of business in Peekskill were broken into last night by burglars, but nothing of value stolen. Two of the burglars were discovered in James Weeks' store, and one of them shot in the head and severely wounded. The other escaped.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Effect of a Great Republican Victory on the Country.

We continue our extracts from the journals of the country on the result of the Presidential contest:

THE TRIUMPH IN DELAWARE.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

The vote which Delaware has just cast is a most gratifying triumph for the true and much-tried Republicans of this State. The day has been long in dawning, and the light, come at last, is gladdening indeed. There are thousands of faithful, patient and earnest men in Delaware, who, through years of unsuccessful effort, have adhered with steadfast courage to the party, and who now may justly rejoice that the triumph for which they hoped has come. That Delaware votes for Grant is a result of which we are proud. His election is by overwhelming odds, but, though this is true, it is also true that our State joins in his choice, and is equal among the many which contribute to his elevation. Delaware is placed in the Republican column; the whole nation is called to see that she stands now beside the advanced and progressive commonwealths of the Union. Massachusetts votes for Grant, New-York votes for Grant, Pennsylvania votes for Grant, Illinois votes for Grant, California votes for Grant, and Delaware votes for Grant! Wherever the name of our State has been used as the synonym of Bourbon anti-progressiveness, let that be told. The election of Major Lofland to Congress is one of the substantial points of our success. We look to him to represent our State with efficiency, fidelity, and enlarged views. Delaware has suffered in the national councils by her persistent adherence to the policy of the obstructive, reactionary minority. Her voice is small, and it has been sounded on the weak side. Hereafter, it will join in swelling the thunder-tone of our advancing civilization.

MORE DEMOCRATIC COMPLIMENTS.

From the Hoboken Democrat.

The "Liberal" candidate has been, everywhere, from Maine to Texas, a dead weight to the Democratic Party, for where he brought to its support one malcontent Republican, he repelled a score of honest Democrats. The masses of the Democracy are too honest to zealously support a coalition which even seems to sacrifice principle to expediency. How Mr. Greeley came to be nominated at Baltimore, or who are responsible for his nomination—the most enormous political blunder recorded in history—we do not care to too curiously inquire, and we only cursorily refer to the consequences of that nomination and blunder, for the lesson which they teach. No leading Democrat, prior to the Baltimore Convention, no leading Democratic paper advocated the nomination of Mr. Greeley. On the contrary, all our recognized leaders and journals vehemently opposed it, and prophesied from it exactly the results which have followed. Yet Mr. Greeley was nominated—for madness ruled the hour—in a whirlwind of excitement, which many mistook for an augury of success.

THE VICTORY IN NEW-JERSEY.

From the Trenton Gazette.

In this State the victory is the most conclusive, overwhelming and satisfactory that the party ever achieved. It is the first time that the Republican Party of New-Jersey carried this State for President and swept the field in a Presidential year. We have carried New-Jersey for Grant and Wilson by not much less than 10,000 majority, have elected six out of the seven members of Congress, and have a largely increased majority in both branches of the Legislature. There are some results in this State that are perfectly astounding. Six weeks ago the election of Republican Congressmen in the Third and Seventh Districts was not regarded as among the probabilities. Yet we have swept both by decisive majorities. The carrying of Monmouth County by Amos Clark is perhaps the most remarkable event in the political history of New-Jersey. But even this ceases to be wonderful beside the election of one, and perhaps two, Republican Assemblymen in Hunterdon, and a Republican Senator in Warren. The old and hitherto faithful and reliable strongholds of the New-Jersey Democracy, which have been whirled by this tidal wave into the line of Republican counties, are Monmouth, Hudson, Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Bergen. Isn't it amazing!

THE FAILURE OF THE CORRUPT POLITICIANS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

In the next place, the election is a decision against a most unholy alliance—against a contest based upon false pretenses and conducted without regard to truth or decency. No one will now contend that there was any vital principle involved in the canvass. On the contrary, principles were abandoned, and the struggle was for power, regardless of principle. The candidate of the opposition had not one principle in common with the mass of his supporters; nor could the latter have much confidence in or respect for the former. On both sides of the alliance, then, it was a fight for spoils. There was nothing honest in the alliance. It was vile in its inception, and in this measure it was upheld, and it would have been vile in the outcome had not the people overwhelmed it at the ballot-box. Whatever ground there was for a new party at the outset, this ground was lost when the most corrupt politicians obtained control of the Cincinnati Convention and nominated Greeley and Brown.

THE PERIL ESCAPED.

From the Syracuse Journal.

Since the great rebellion was plotted at the National Capital, there has been no conspiracy which called for such firm resistance on the part of loyal men, as was required to put down the conspiracy which was hatched between the Democratic leaders and the Liberal renegades. Seine secession lifted its hands to strike a mortal blow at the heart of the Republic, nothing of so infernal a character has shown itself as the coalition which raised its monstrous form and threatened the liberties of the people. But as secession was throttled by Gen. Grant and the people, so has the coalition been throttled by President Grant and the people.

WHAT OVER HALF A MILLION MAJORITY SIGNIFIES TO A SOREHEAD.

From the Hartford Times. (Democrat.)

The Grant victory is complete enough. The office-holders are rejoiced—and thousands of voters are rejoicing, too, over this Grant victory, which weighs heavily against popular liberty—which humiliates the voters and weakens their voice, by surrounding the polls with United States Marshals and bayonets when the sovereign centralist wills it. Many people are glorifying the victory that overshadows the popular voice, and strikes a deadly blow at popular decisions in the elections. They may live and learn—but their prejudices, so far, are stronger than their reason; their love of dictation over the South is greater than their knowledge of what free government really is.

THE PARTY, THE PRESIDENT, AND THE PEOPLE.

From the Hartford Courant.

We rejoice first for the Republican Party, and next for Gen. Grant. The overwhelming victory is his vindication against the monstrous slanders that have pursued him since the beginning of the campaign. The people have taken the matter into their own hands, and have rebuked the infamous attacks upon a true soldier and the inauguration of a Christian policy in the Government. For this vindication Gen. Grant could afford to wait in silence. His bearing under the tide of obloquy poured upon him has been simply magnificent. He had faith in the justice of the American people, and to his slanderers he has uttered not a word. He has not even pointed to his deeds; but history is busy with them, and she already records the victory of yesterday as the most important in our political annals. It can only be measured by reflecting upon the calamity to the country of the defeat of the party of equal rights in the midst of its labors.

MAINE AND PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Portland Press.

The great majorities in Maine and Pennsylvania—about 30,000 in the former and 100,000 in the latter—will forever silence the charges of fraud brought against those States in the elections of September and October. In the case of the former the charge was regarded everywhere as simply preposterous, and no one less destitute of principle than that unscrupulous falsifier, the now notorious James S. Pike, would have ever ventured to make the accusation. In the case of the latter, the immense majority of yesterday, too great to be procured by improper means, proves that the October result failed to represent the full devotion of the freemen of Pennsylvania to the principles of the Republican Party, and that the frauds, if any there were, must have been on the other side. The result may well confirm the faith of Americans in the trustworthiness of the people of our country and their calm and candid consideration of the public questions presented to their judgment.

ENFORCING THE VERDICT OF THE WAR.

From the Harrisburg (Penn.) Journal.

The mere election of Grant to a second Presidential term is not the main feature of yesterday's result of the battle of the ballots. It was measures, not men, for which we contended. The right of the Government to meet armed rebellion with armed coercion—the indissolubleness of the Federal Union—the constitutional power of the President to summon troops to compel a seceding State to return to the Union—the legality of all debts contracted for such purposes—the unlimited power of the Government to levy taxes to pay such debts—the justice of pensioning the disabled defenders of the Government—and the supremacy of the Federal authority. During the war, and since its termination, the Democratic Party has either boldly opposed all these claims, or it has quibbled at their recognition and respect. The Republicans did not propose a single act for the suppression of the rebellion that was not opposed by Democrats in Congress or Democrats sitting as Judges in Courts of law. There has not been an election held since 1864 in which the Democratic Party failed or hesitated to oppose Republicans on their war record. They denounced the emancipation of the slave as a usurpation of Executive power, when every reflecting man was convinced that the life of the Republic depended on the freedom of the slave—not that the poor oppressed bondsman had virtues or valor with which to infuse new vigor into our struggling armies, but that God, in His immaculate sense of justice, decreed that all His children should be free, and thus, by eternal fixed principles, makes the happiness and rights of one race depend on the happiness and rights of another. The Democratic leaders would never admit these sublime truths. They regarded the war as a mere struggle for political dogmas, when, in reality, it was a contest for the rights of man. All this won yesterday, and the victory has made our Government stronger and purer than ever it was since its establishment. It is a victory which is most fitting to crown the approaching centennial anniversary of our independence. We showed our war power to crush an armed insurrection, and now we exhibit our political force to justify the acts we deemed necessary in war. What more could be asked of a political organization? Only that it keep the Government in its steady course of peace and prosperity, enforcing the law for the right and making just laws to meet all great emergencies.

OPPORTUNITES IN THE FUTURE.

From the Boston Traveller.

The slanders and misrepresentations of the campaign may be forgiven, but they will not be forgotten, and the emphatic manner in which the people of the country have rebuked malignity and slander has taught a lesson which future political managers, however unprincipled or unscrupulous they may be, will certainly remember. The administration, with its leading measures indorsed by the country, and with an increased majority in the popular branch of Congress, will now be enabled to carry out its policy with the assurance that it is obeying the wishes of the people, and those men in public or in private life who have given two active years of labor and lying to a bad cause, realizing that they have mistaken their mission, will have an opportunity to regain the influence and reputation they have lost.

WRECK OF A SCHOONER.

The North Pacific, Ashore at Watch Hill, Gone to Pieces.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 8.—A dispatch was received at this port to-night, stating that the schooner North Pacific, Eaton, loaded with coal, from Elizabethport for Fall River, and which has been ashore for several days on Nappatree Point, near Watch Hill, went to pieces in the gale of last night. The North Pacific was built at Cape May in 1870, and was owned by Joseph Eaton & Co., of Narragansett, R. I. The wrecking schooner Young America succeeded in saving about 100 tons of coal, and her anchors and chains. Beyond this she is a total loss.

THE LATE GEN. MEADE.

Testimonial of Respect Adopted at a Meeting of Leading Citizens of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—A large meeting of the most influential citizens of this city was held at the City Hall today, to give expression to their great respect for the memory of the late Gen. Meade, and their deep sense of the public loss sustained by the city, State, and nation by his death. Hon. William S. Stokeley, Mayor, presided, and upon the report of a committee, composed of Gen. John F. Hartranft, Hon. A. E. Borie, C. McMichael, Hon. Chas. J. Biddle, Hon. H. M. Phillips, Hon. D. M. Fox, A. Drexel, Hon. Wm. S. Stokeley, and W. V. McKean, the meeting adopted the following testimonial of respect and honor to the memory of Gen. George Gordon Meade:

"The citizens of Philadelphia assembled in general meeting at the call of the Mayor of the city, who has made to them formal public announcement of the decease of their townsman and illustrious citizen, Gen. George G. Meade, place upon record this testimonial of their profound sense of the loss which they in common with the whole country have sustained. We of his city, of his home, who were near to him, and had full opportunity to know his great merit as a man and as a citizen; and we—who, in the dark days of June and July, 1863, were near to great peril to the whole country, from which his memorable and decisive victory rescued the nation—we feel in the profoundest sense the heavy loss to the people of our country. We knew him to be a man who was the soul of scrupulous honor in all his relations. As a citizen whose counsel was always characterized by sound judgment and great ability, he gave to the service which he esteemed it a pleasure and duty to devote to the city, the highest value. We knew him to be as kind and magnanimous as he was skilled and valiant as a soldier. Feeling that we have lost our most distinguished citizen, and that the country has lost one of its greatest soldiers, whose grand victory, in the language of his illustrious fellow-soldier, Sherman, brought imperishable glory to the national fame, and majestic results to the fortunes of war, we place upon our public records this expression of our deep sorrow, our loss being irreparable, and the service he rendered to the country being greater than that country will ever now have an opportunity to repay. We further express to the family of Gen. Meade, suddenly bereft of one who was amiable and faithful in every private relation as he was eminent in every sphere of public duty, our assurance that in their affliction they have the profoundest sympathy of the people of Philadelphia."

Gen. Sherman telegraphed that he would be in attendance with his full staff. He also forwarded the following telegram to Col. Drum, in charge at the head-quarters of this military division, at Twelfth and Girard streets:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1872.

Col. R. C. Drum, A. A. G.:

Gen. McDowell is charged with the funeral of Gen. Meade, at the cost of the United States. Please see Mrs. Meade and ascertain all her wishes, which shall be sacred. The President will write her today. Some of the Cabinet will surely attend, and I will, with some of my staff. The death of Gen. Meade will be announced in general orders to the army today. I want to know the time and place of burial as soon as possible. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

This evening the Council's Committee, having the funeral in charge, met Gen. Drum, who had temporary charge of the military preparations, and a route of procession was decided upon. There will, it is believed, be no hearse in line, but the casket will be either carried or conveyed on a gun-carriage. There will be at the grave a firing party of thirty men.

Gen. McDowell arrived in the city at a late hour to-night.

The Funeral of Gen. Meade.

The following general order has been issued by Gen. McDowell:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 8, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The funeral of the late Major-Gen. George G. Meade, United States Army, will take place from St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Penn., at 10 A. M., Monday, Nov. 11.

By command of Gen. McDowell.

ASA BIRD GARDNER,
First Lieutenant, First Artillery, A. D. C.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Military in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Major-Gen. Prevost, commanding the First Division National Guard, extends an invitation to all military organizations in the Department lately commanded by Gen. George G. Meade, to attend his funeral, which will take place on Monday next.

Gentle Reminders to Bowles.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Nov. 8.

Mr. Bowles is very indignant because his announcement that if he lived in the Hartford district he would vote for Gen. Hawley, has been made public. He even protests against publishing private conversations, conveniently forgetting that he published an account—as it turned out, a false one, too—of what took place in Judge Stallo's parlors at Cincinnati, when Mr. Bowles and the assembled company wept as Carl Schurz performed a dirge on the piano. Having supported Mr. Greeley, he now says his nomination was a political blunder, and that Adams was the man. Well, Adams might have been the man but for Mr. Bowles' indiscretion in publishing a private letter without the permission of the writer. It further appears, according to Mr. Bowles, that "if Mr. Greeley had never entangled himself with the Fentons, and Alvords, and Hank Smiths, and John Cochranes, of New-York politics, it might have fared very differently with him in this canvass."

The Hollowness of all the Brags and Boasts Admitted.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer (Dem.)

Convinced, as almost every intelligent editor was at a very early day in the canvass—as early, indeed, as the North Carolina election—that the contest was hopeless; that the election of Mr. Greeley, under the circumstances, was utterly impossible, nevertheless duty compelled them to keep up, not merely a show of fight, but a most vigorous and earnest battle. This was no easy task, especially when the material furnished them was so very scant. It is safe to say that, from him of the *Tribune* down, there was not a single Democratic or Conservative editor in the land who was not conscious of the fact that, to use a homely phrase, he was "working for a dead horse."

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Codification of the Laws of the District of Columbia—Rapid Advance in Real Estate Values—Personal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The codification of all the laws of the District of Columbia will come before Congress this Winter, for its approval or rejection. The codification is claimed to have been well done, and will not be likely to receive any amendments. Indeed, it will not probably be read in Congress except by title, as its reading from the Clerk's desk would require nearly all the sessions of a week. Congress will thus be compelled to rely mainly on the recommendation of the Committee that examines the code. One feature of the law in regard to murder as proposed by this code is the distinction of degrees. The punishment for the second degree is made imprisonment for life, so that the death penalty may be reserved, according to the action of juries, for those cases of such an outrageous description that sentiment generally will demand it. There will be no excuse for juries to acquit on account of what they may regard a too severe penalty.

RAPID ADVANCE IN THE VALUE OF DISTRICT PROPERTY.

The valuation of the taxable property of the District of Columbia, according to the assessments just completed has increased over $11,000,000 within the year, standing for 1872 at $85,960,863, against $74,845,698 for 1871. These assessments are based in each instance upon the prices of sales nearest each separate piece of property assessed. In remarks upon this increase the *Star* says:

"This remarkable advance within one single year admits of but one explanation, namely, that the confidence of the people in the new order of things was so strong as to enhance the demand for, and the prices of, realestate in this unprecedented ratio, and it was firmest in that portion of the district where public improvements were anticipated at the earliest moment and upon the largest scale."

THE MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

Hon. J. Russell Jones, Minister to Belgium, left here this afternoon for Chicago. He will remain there about two weeks, when he will return here, and shortly after will leave for Brussels.

THE PRESIDENT GOING TO GEN. MEADE'S FUNERAL.

The President goes over to Philadelphia on Monday to attend the funeral of Gen. Meade. Owing to the pressure of public business he will not make the visit to Kentucky that has been contemplated.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps, at noon today, called in a body upon the President to tender their congratulations upon his re-election. They were received in the Blue Room by the President and Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, and members of the Cabinet and the ladies of their households, as follows: The Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, the Attorney-General and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Dr. Sharp, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Assistant Secretary Cowen, of the Interior Department. Of the Diplomatic Corps, Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, and lady; Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, and lady; Señor Borges, the Brazilian Minister, and lady; Kurd von Schlozer, the German Minister; Col. Freyre, the Peruvian Minister; Count Corti, the Italian Minister; M. de Bellonet, Chargé d'Affaires of France, the Minister from that country being absent from the city; M. Delfosse, the Belgian Minister; Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister; Mr. Stevensen, the Swedish Minister; Señor Garcia, Minister from the Argentine Republic; Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, and a number of attachés of the various Legations.

They each congratulated the President heartily upon his re-election, and afterward there was a very cordial social reunion, lasting about half an hour, after which the distinguished company withdrew.

THE VACANT MAJOR-GENERALSHIP.

It is rumored in army circles that Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard will be promoted to the grade of Major-General, vice Meade, deceased, and will be retired immediately with the full grade of Major-General on account of long and faithful service and wounds received therein. The retirement of Gen. Howard will still leave a vacancy in the list of Major-Generals, which, as said yesterday, will probably be filled by the promotion of Gen. Terry or Gen. Canby, and thus reduce the number of Brigadier-Generals to six. Though there is no direct official authority for this statement, it nevertheless finds credence in well-informed army circles, and is very generally thought to be fully correct.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

The War Department has just issued the twenty-seventh volume of the Roll of Honor, the record of 11,487 graves of deceased Union soldiers interred in national cemeteries at Beaufort, S. C., Natches and Vicksburg, Miss., additional to volume twenty-four, and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., additional to volume twenty.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD NOTICES.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after the night of Friday, Nov. 15, 1872, a fixed white light will be exhibited from each of the two light-houses recently erected on Grassy Island, Green Bay, to serve as guides for vessels through the new cut into the mouth of the Fox River.

A fog-bell has been established at Point Lookout Light-station, Maryland, detached from the tower, which will be struck by a machine, at intervals of ten seconds, during thick and foggy weather.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE NAVY.

The annual report of Mr. J. W. King, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, has been submitted to the Secretary. It embraces several subjects of importance to the navy and marine engineers. First, the economy and results obtained from compound engines, as recently applied to ocean steamers at home and in European waters; a statement of the plans of machinery designed for vessels to be built. Second, the results of trials of various kinds of screw-propellers on vessels of our own and other nations, with the causes of failure. Third, the subject of the internal corrosion of boilers in ocean steamers using distilled instead of sea water is discussed, with a statement of the experience in our own and the British Navy. Fourth, the kind and extent of the engineering works in the navy-yards, compared with those in foreign dock-yards. Comments are made, and improvements and expansion are recommended.

THE RICHMOND, DANVILLE AND PIEDMONT RAILROAD.

A committee of parties interested in the Richmond, Danville and Piedmont Railroad, waited on Secretary Boutwell this morning in relation to the claims of the Government on said road as having been the property of the Confederate States. The Committee claimed that the Confederate Government owed them over $2,000,000. The Secretary has granted them until the 1st of January next in which to file their proofs, and in the meantime has ordered a stay of proceedings until that time.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—1 A. M.—North-westerly to south-westerly winds continue on the lower lakes, and extend over New-England and the Middle States, with increased pressure and clearing and clear weather; in the Ohio Valley and thence to the Gulf, northerly to easterly winds and cloudy weather, with rain in the Mississippi Valley and on the Western Gulf; in the North-west southerly to easterly winds and diminishing pressure with partly cloudy weather, extending to the Western lakes; in the south Atlantic States, north-westerly to south-easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall in the North-west, with south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, extending to the western lakes and Michigan, and to Missouri and Indiana; in the lower Ohio Valley and thence to the Western Gulf, northerly winds, with light rain and cloudy, but clearing weather; in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, fresh north-easterly winds, threatening weather and rain; on the lower lakes, and thence over the New-England and Middle States, clear weather and north-westerly winds, veering to north-easterly in the latter, with cloudy weather and rain.

Minister Washburne's Return Home.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, Nov. 4.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, United States Minister to France, has arrived at his home in Galena, and been warmly welcomed by his old friends and neighbors, who delighted to honor him before he had won for himself national and world-wide fame. His return to this country has given occasion for many rumors and much speculation as to its object, which he has settled by stating that he sought a brief respite from the official duties which have been so arduous, and an opportunity to visit his home, and chose this time in order to cast his vote for President Grant, of whom he has been the stanch friend ever since he first secured his great abilities to the Union cause, by commending him to Gov. Yates, of Illinois, as a man whom he would find valuable in organizing and leading the soldiers of that State. One of the Chicago papers attempted to make sport of a dispatch sent from here on the first announcement from France of Mr. Washburne's probable transfer to a Cabinet position, that nothing was known here of any purpose on his part of retiring from the French mission; whereas the editor might have known that his brother was Governor of this State, was in frequent communication with him, and would likely be advised of his purposes. Gov. Washburn will go to meet his brother at Galena the day after election, and we hope may induce him, before his return to France, to visit this city, where he would be warmly welcomed.

CONNECTICUT.

Grand Republican Demonstration in Hartford—Speeches by Gov. Jewell and Gen. Hawley.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8.—At the grand Republican demonstration here, to-night, speeches were made by Gov. Jewell and Gen. Hawley, both of whom were serenaded.

Gov. Jewell said: We first elected Gen. Grant because of his military deeds, not knowing whether he was a Republican or not; but he has proved himself as capable of leading the Republican Party on Republican ideas as he was the loyal army on questions of loyalty. He (the speaker) urged that it was now the duty, and he believed it would be the pleasure of the party in power to make a good use of the recent overwhelming indorsement it had received, making wisdom, prudence and justice its guiding principle during the next four years.

Gen. Hawley spoke at some length. After alluding to some of the issues settled by the canvass, he closed as follows: Now, if the Republican Party would faithfully serve a confiding nation, and retain its power, it must conduct its relations with foreign nations upon the highest principles, collect the revenue carefully, disburse it honestly, keep expenditures down to the lowest honorable limit, perfect the banking system, return to specie payments, furnish a uniform and stable currency, protect the American citizen, however humble, at home as well as abroad, observe well the limit between State and national authority, deal wisely, firmly, kindly, and justly with the Indians, honor the purity of the ballot-box, scourge bad men out of office, and out of the councils of the party, encourage the honest efforts of labor to establish better relations with capital, perfect a reform of the civil service, as well by a higher tone of sentiment as by a technical system. In short, be alive to the fact that this is the nineteenth century, and that the party which would govern the leading nation must hourly watch for the constantly-coming opportunities to serve the good cause of the world's better future. It is easy to break the Republican Party into warring fragments within six months. It is easy to retain four-fifths of its best elements in an organization that shall govern the country for a generation to come. Let us stand by our best thoughts and purposes; parties will then take care of themselves.

CHICAGO.

Newspaper Editors Fined for Contempt of Court—The Horse Disease—Express-Car Burned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—In the Supreme Court of Illinois, at Ottawa, today, Charles L. Wilson, proprietor, and Andrew Schuman, managing editor, of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, were fined $100 and $200, respectively, with costs, for contempt of Court, in publishing an editorial commenting upon the Court in connection with the Rafferty murder case. The Chief-Justice, in imposing the fine, said that the Court had no desire to inflict a severe penalty, and that the object of the Court would be accomplished if they showed the Press that it cannot be permitted to attempt to influence the decision of cases pending in Courts.

The horse disease is said to have appeared in Springfield, Ills. The situation here is essentially unchanged. A number of deaths occurred today, but the reports are very favorable from the stables where the horses have been carefully attended to, and not allowed to work.

A car of the American Express Company westward bound on the Michigan Central Railroad, was burned last night. The amount of loss is not stated.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Capt. James H. Spotts is ordered as Inspector of the Twelfth Light-house District at San Francisco.

Commander Chas. J. McDougall, from duty as Inspector of the Twelfth Light-house District, is placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer James W. Thompson, from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, is ordered to the Richmond.

Lewis Watkins, of the Contract Office, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Post-office Department in place of Mr. Childs, deceased.

The loss by the burning of Sheriff & Co.'s brush factory in Dedham, Mass., yesterday morning, amounts to $50,000; fully insured.

Rear-Admiral Case left Washington on Thursday night for Newport, R. I., to witness experiments with the Ley Torpedo.

The Cabinet meeting, yesterday, was attended by all the members excepting Secretaries Belknap and Delano. The Interior Department was represented by Gen. Cowen.

A greater number of vessels arrived at San Francisco in the last thirty days than in any similar period of the history of the city. Business is generally improved.

Delegates representing all the Southern steam-boat trades leave New-Orleans on Sunday, to attend the General Convention of Steamboat Men at Cairo, on the 14th inst.

Near Anderson depot on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, on Wednesday, a mêlée occurred between James Estell and one Shaffer, when Shaffer's wife stabbed Estell, who died on Thursday.

The Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, J. H. Ela, has made his annual report to the Secretary, and shows that 15,406 accounts were adjusted during the year, involving $720,071,736 40.

Bruno Popp, a German musician, just returned from Europe, paid a visit last evening to his wife, whom he had left in New-Haven, and, upon her refusal to live with him, he blew his brains out.

The oakum factory of Gorham, Train & Co., on Norfolk-avenue, Boston, was burned yesterday morning, and a workman named Callahan perished in the flames, and his son was seriously injured by jumping from an upper window.

The case of Wm. W. Hubbell *vs.* Great Britain, before the American and British Claims Commission, for a supposed implied contract on the part of the Queen's Government to compensate him for an improvement in fire-arms, has been disallowed.

The following were the Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $9,357,638; coin, including $21,765,000 of coin certificates, $72,685,751; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificate of deposit, $25,090,000.

A Coroner's jury at Newburyport, Mass., in the matter of the death of Geo. M. Hayward, killed in the Seabrook railroad disaster, find that the switch causing the collision was misplaced by some unknown person, and acquit the Eastern Railroad Company and its employes of all blame.

Another Railroad "Accident"—A Palace Car on a Side Track Demolished—Three Men Injured.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8.—At a little after 10 o'clock last night a passenger-train from the West, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ran into a Pullman palace coach which had been detached from a train from Washington and left standing on a side track at Washington Junction, or Relay House, to be taken up by a regular train for the West. The Pullman coach was wrecked. There were only six passengers in the coach, three of whom were injured. Charles Marsh, of Woodstock, Va., was badly cut and bruised about the face, and his servant, a white man, was injured internally and probably fatally. Henry Jacobs, of No. 30 Second-street, New-York, was injured about the head and face, but not seriously.

Steam-boat Sunk in the Mississippi—No Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—A special dispatch to the *Chronicle* says: The steamer Kate, with 450 bales of cotton and 150 passengers, struck the wreck of the Lucy Holcombe above Helena, Ark., at 2 o'clock this morning and sunk. No lives were lost. No further particulars. The wreckers Eckert, Oil City and John Kyle will go to her assistance from Memphis at once.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 8.—The steamer Katie, (not Kate,) before reported lost at Helena, struck the wreck of the Lucy Holcomb and sank in ten feet of water. It had 400 bales of cotton and 150 passengers. No lives were lost. The Katie was about two years old, and cost $193,000. It was insured for $40,000 in Cincinnati, and $20,000 here, and was owned by Miles Owen, of Memphis.

Horse-Thief Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Within a week the police have been working up a case of horse-stealing, and captured twelve horses, six buggies, one wagon, and a large quantity of harness, all stolen by one man named Kritjea. He commenced last April stealing horses in an adjoining county, and selling them in this city. The man, hearing that the police were on his track, fled to Detroit, where he was arrested yesterday, and brought to this city.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

Six Cases of Cholera, Three Fatal, in Dresden, Saxony.

Festivities of the Golden Wedding of the Saxon King and Queen.

Conspiracy to Inaugurate Another Outbreak in Spain.

Relief for the Sufferers by the Inundations in Italy.

Two Spanish Generals Ordered Home from Cuba.

CHOLERA.

Six Cases, Three of Them Fatal, in Dresden, Saxony—The Police Call it Cholera Morbus.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Six cases of cholera had appeared in Dresden up to Sunday, three of them fatal. Two of those who died were Americans, a child and a young lady. The Police authorities state that the disease is only cholera morbus. The first case came from Pesth.

SAXONY.

Festivities of the Golden Wedding of the King and Queen—Professions of Loyalty.

DRESDEN, Nov. 8.—The festivities attending the celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony continue. There have been religious ceremonies of an imposing character at the church, and state performances at the opera-house, at which all the Imperial and titled guests now assembled here were present.

Deputations from the army, the City Government, and the Diplomatic Corps, today, waited on the Royal pair, and tendered their congratulations. The people testify their loyalty and affection by sending magnificent gifts from all parts of the country.

SPAIN.

Another Budding Conspiracy Discovered and Nipped.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—The *Epoca* publishes a letter from Cadiz, reporting the discovery of a conspiracy to inaugurate an insurrection among the employes of La Carraca, the royal dock-yard and arsenal, situated about six miles from Cadiz. The movement was of a serious character, and was actively fostered by the Internationalists. Upon the discovery of the plot a large number of persons were arrested, and it is believed the would-be insurrectionists will make no further efforts to carry out their design.

Gen. Gaminde has been relieved of his command as Captain-General of Catalonia, and Gen. Baleriett appointed his successor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Lord Mayor's Show in London—A Colonial Question with Portugal.

LONDON, Nov. 9—6 A. M.—Mr. Gladstone will be unable to be present at the Lord Mayor's banquet this year. Lord Granville will probably respond to the toast to Her Majesty's Government.

A colonial question having arisen between England and Portugal, both parties have agreed to resort to arbitration for its settlement, and have selected President Thiers as arbitrator.

THE ITALIAN FLOODS.

Subscriptions in London for the Relief of the Sufferers.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Steps have been taken in London to send relief to the sufferers by the disastrous floods in the northern part of Italy. Subscriptions for this purpose have been opened, and quite a large sum of money has already been received.

ROME.

Death of Cardinal Amat of the Order of Bishops.

NICE, Nov. 8.—Cardinal Luigi Amat, Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, died in this city yesterday, aged seventy-six years.

[Cardinal Luigi Amat di S. Filippo e Sorso was born at Cagliari, in Sardinia, June 21, 1796. He was Legate of Bologna, and was promoted to the Cardinalate in 1837. In 1852 he was appointed Bishop of Palestrine, and was subsequently made Vice-Chancellor of the Roman Church. He was one of the six Cardinals of the Order of Bishops.]

CUBA.

Spanish Generals Ordered Home—The Spanish Bank and the Merchants.

HAVANA, Nov. 7, via KEY WEST, Nov. 8.—Gens. Ampudia and Menduina, commanding the military districts of Holguin and Bayamo, have received orders to return to Spain.

The Spanish Bank has made a loan of $500,000 to the city of Havana.

The merchants complain that the bank is doing an exchange business, which is prohibited by its charter.

LAKE DISASTERS.

A Barge Tow Cut Loose on Lake Erie—One Barge Lost With All Hands.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The barge Forest Queen, from Saginaw, laden with lumber, while in tow of the tug Burlington, during a gale last night, was cut loose two miles outside of the breakwater, and is supposed to be lost with all hands. The barges Kentucky and Star of the North, which were in tow of the tug, were also cut loose at the same time. The former is water-logged, and the latter was brought in. Portions of the wreck of the Forest Queen were seen by the crew of the Kentucky.

THE CENTENNIAL JULY 4.

Providing the Means for the Celebration—The New-Hampshire Corporators.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 8.—The New-Hampshire corporators, under the act of Congress providing for the centennial celebration of the anniversary of Independence, met here today and appointed a committee to provide for raising subscriptions, and to take other preliminary steps toward New-Hampshire's participation in the grand event. Gov. Straw is Chairman of the Committee.

Action of the New-York Board of Finance.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The New-York Board of Finance of the Centennial International Exhibition have adopted a resolution that the National, State and incorporated banks in the State be requested to act as agents in procuring and receiving subscriptions for their Board. The amount to be raised in this State is about $1,136,630. It was also agreed that such private banks as the corporators of any Congressional District should name be requested to act as agents, if the State Commissioner approved. The Board will meet again on the 21st inst.

The Charles River Mystery Out—A Murder—Identification of the Remains.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The human body found in two barrels floating in the Charles River, has been identified this morning as that of Abijah Ellis, of No. 19 Dover-street, in this city. A Coroner's inquest is now being held, but thus far there is no distinct clue to the murderer.

Further developments leave no doubt that Elijah Ellis was murdered, with robbery as the object, on Tuesday night last. He was formerly a peddler, employing several teams, and made considerable money. For some years past he has been a real estate broker and lender of money, on collaterals, and was known to carry large sums of money about his person. He was eccentric in character, kind-hearted, strictly temperate, and reported honorable in business matters. He was last seen alive about 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening on Washington-street, South end. Mr. Ellis had never been married. There appears to be a reasonable probability that his murderer will be discovered.

Two men were arrested this afternoon, named Alley and Barrett, both teamsters, for the murder of Mr. Ellis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EUSTACE DIAMONDS. A Novel. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, author of "Orley Farm," &c. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1872.

Society, like beauty, craves constantly its own depiction. So strong is this desire that even a cracked mirror is better than none, and the most unskillful artist in catoptrics will often succeed, like the vender of wooden nutmegs, in selling his wares, in spite of what they are, because of the demand for what they should be. There are always proofs of this to be found wherever comedy, for whatever reason, has fallen into desuetude, and where there is intelligence enough among a people to see and regret the neglect. Witness the apparently new-born taste in our own community for plays of what is styled "contemporaneous interest." These productions are not yet models of literary art or even of social accuracy. They copy, for the most part, what their authors suppose to exist, rather than what they know to exist. They confuse classes, manners, modes of speech, and habits of thought. And yet they meet with no little success, because they try to respond to a certain awakening of the national perception of the function and need of a national comedy. They prosper because of their avowed purpose, even when they fail to compass that purpose; because of the demand for what they profess to be, and in spite of what they are; and their authors deserve credit for recognizing and trying to supply that demand, however their talent, experience, or social knowledge may betray them in the matter of execution.

Now, Mr. Anthony Trollope also perceives in his community a like demand—modified, of course, by varying circumstances; and he has the talent, experience, and social knowledge to meet it in a remarkable, we may even add, in a unique, way. The demand is for comedy put in the form of a novel. If we imagine a comedy to be first written for the theatre, and then the stage directions to be thrown into the form of description, and, finally, some graceful and acute accounts of persons and places to be interpolated, with here and there a graphic bit of analysis as to character and motives, we have one of Mr. Trollope's successful novels. It is genuine comedy rather than story-telling that this ingenious writer has taught himself—the close, and more, the minute reflection of the society around him. He has seen and felt this eager desire on the part of the English middle and upper classes to be cleverly copied, and even adroitly satirized. With a keen eye, a firm hand, and a literary judgment ripened by long practice, he has systematically set himself to the task; and he has brought out, in doing so, true comedy, only he has chosen for his intermediary with the public a publisher instead of a manager. There are certainly some advantages in the choice. An author's work, in such a case, is not altered or excised to suit the caprice of a stage director. It is not mangled or inverted to meet the requirements of painters and machinists. It can dispense, much more safely than can a stage play, with the sensational, or melodramatic as elements for clinching popular favor. Besides these, and, for Mr. Trollope, most important consideration of all, his method requires the avoidance of strong contrasts, of unmitigated good or evil in people, of the heroic or romantic in the old-fashioned sense, usually held essential to theatrical effect, and which, even in the best of "contemporaneous" comedies—those of Robertson for example—are still tenderly cherished. Mr. Trollope does not, and, by the nature of his powers, cannot, produce his effects by bold, strong strokes, or by Rembrandt-like surprises of light and shade. He is an artist of wonderful, even microscopic, fidelity of detail, a consummate observer and master of truth in color, and so deals greatly in what looks like monotone. To leave the metaphor, his bad people have often so much good in them, and his good people so much bad, that they are very much more alike than common prejudice in literary art is apt to approve. But, like some other artists, Mr. Trollope now and then pauses to explain and justify his work. In the *Eustace Diamonds*, his last novel, now before us, he does this sometimes with singular clearness and dexterity; and, in connection with what we have written above, the following passage will be found to interest and to enlighten:

> "It is very easy to depict a hero, a man absolutely stainless, perfect as an Arthur, a man honest in all his dealings, equal to all trials, true in all his speech, indifferent to his own prosperity, struggling for the general good, and above all, faithfully in love. At any rate, it is as easy to do that as to tell of the man who is one hour good and the next bad; who aspires greatly, but fails in practice; who sees the higher, but too often follows the lower course. There arose at one time a school of art, which delighted to paint the human face as perfect in beauty; and from that time to this, we are discontented unless every woman is drawn for us as a Venus, or, at least, a Madonna. I do not know that we have gained much by this untrue portraiture, either in beauty or art. There may be made for us a pretty thing to look at, no doubt; but we know that that pretty thing is not really visaged as the mistress whom we serve, and whose lineaments we desire to perpetuate on the canvas. The winds of heaven, or the flesh-pots of Egypt, or the midnight gas, passions, pains, and perhaps rouge and powder, have made her something different. But still there is the fire of her eye and the eager eloquence of her mouth, and something too, perhaps, left of the departing innocence of youth, which the painter might give us without the Venus or the Madonna touches. But the painter does not dare do it. Indeed, he has painted so long after the other fashion that he would hate the canvas before him were he to give way to the rouge-forgotten roughness or to the flesh-pots, or even to the winds. And how, my lord, would you, who are giving hundreds, more than hundreds, for this portrait of your dear one, like to see it in print from the art critic of the [illegible] that she is a brazen-faced hoyden who seems to have had a glass of wine too much, or to have been making hay?"
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> "The persons whom you cannot care for in a novel because they are so bad, are the very same that you so dearly love in your life because they are so good. To make them and ourselves somewhat better, not by one spring heavenward to perfection, because we cannot so use our legs, but by slow climbing, is, we may presume, the object of all teachers, leaders, legislators, spiritual pastors, and masters. He who writes tales such as this probably also has, very humbly, some such object distantly before him. A picture of surpassing godlike nobleness, a picture of a King Arthur among men, may perhaps do much. But such pictures cannot do all. When such a picture is painted, as intending to show what a man should be, it is true. If painted to show what men are, it is false. The true picture of life as it is, if it could be adequately painted, would show men what they are and how they might rise, not indeed to perfection, but one step first, and then another, on the ladder."

To the literary expert vindication like this is of course superfluous. It is conveyed by the work itself. What Mr. Trollope means and believes is never deeply hidden. But most novels are written for the perusal of numbers, and Mr. Trollope's certainly are; and he has, no doubt, judged wisely in meeting obvious criticism by specific reply. The *Eustace Diamonds* has no particular plot; and here, again, comes in the method. What life, or episode of life, in reality, *has* plot? Do not the incidents, and characters, and scenes, run into and cross each other, like the clouds of the sky or the boughs and branches of a forest, so as to present to the glance a blur and a confusion? Do not we find, in real life, that not what we have deliberately undertaken to do, but something brought about by accident is what we really do? Do not strange people, whom we have not taken into account, and accidents quite unforeseen, modify, and even totally deflect, our action, in a way that perpetually exemplifies the stale old couplet about men and circumstances? In this wise, we hold that The *Eustace Diamonds* is faithful to life, if not to traditional stories or canons of life. Of course, there is much to be said on both sides of the case. The question comes back, in a measure, to the ever old and ever new argument about the proper function of art, and of what constitutes its proper relation to nature. To the latter, the heroine of the novel before us, Lizzie, (Lady Eustace,) seems to us wonderfully true. She is constantly the sport of circumstances, and yet you know, in any given situation, how she will act. Take, for instance, the stroke of the iron-safe, made to hold the diamond necklace—which is worth £10,000, and gives name and *raison d'être* to the story—being stolen at Carlisle. This involves an absolutely unexpected contingency both to reader and heroine; yet the former knows as well how the latter will utilize it as if incident and consequence were related at once. There is no paradox here, arising out of the implied mixture of good and bad in the characters, which might be thought to suggest a doubt of what Lizzie would do in this or another contingency; for the reason that we have been taught to see what kind of good and what kind of bad she is likely to do, and the situation admits, for her, of no description of the former. The slender thread on which are strung the incidents and social sketches of the *Eustace Diamonds* is substantially this: Sir Florian Eustace, a rich, weak, and sickly man, married Lizzie Greystock, a poor, but extremely artful girl. Sir Florian died soon after, leaving his widow handsomely provided for. She had for life, that is to say, an income of four or five thousand pounds a year. Besides this, he bequeathed to her some personal property. Among other things in her keeping at his death was a splendid necklace of diamonds, valued at £10,000. Lady Eustace claimed that her husband had made this a special gift to her. But there was no mention of it in his will, and there was no proof except the lady's word. On the other hand the legal advisers of the Eustace family and the trustees for the heir in entail, (Lizzie's infant son,) held that the necklace was an "heirloom," a piece of family property, going with the estate, and that, as such, Lady Eustace had no right to it, and should give it up. Her refusal to do this, and the efforts of Mr. Camperdoun to make her, the bill in Chancery to compel restitution, &c., form the leading outlines of the story; but its interest is entirely subsidiary to the talk and doings of the characters, who are sustained with Mr. Trollope's customary address. They are more than usually numerous. Perhaps for this reason there are more colorless or shadowy people among them than the author commonly gives us. There are certainly not fewer people who are clearly defined and boldly tinted. Lady Linlithgow, although not a principal figure as regards the story, is superb. Her intrepid disregard of euphemisms, the merciless accuracy with which she sees through and directly exposes people's motives, her blunt, strong speech, and her canny, self-helping independence are all very fine, and in nowise suggest a copy. The different kinds of weakness and vacillation in the two young men, Frank Greystock and Lord Fawn, are also exceedingly good. We blush for them, and feel at first a shock at the recital of the selfish motives they try to mask behind professed duty to themselves and their position. But on reflection we see that this is not because they are untrue to nature, but because we are not used, in current novels, to read of such natural blending, in one person, of evil and good. As to Lizzie, there is no denying she is dreadful, and the ladies are sure to protest very much against having her portrait praised. Yet that there *are* such women we know as well as we know there are such women as Lucy and we may add, such as Lucinda. The dash of poetry, or, rather, of poetic affectation, in Lizzie, is very finely conceived. Her getting by rote a bit of verse here and there, meaning to throw it out in such a way as to suggest knowledge of the whole poem, is quite in keeping with her false and shallow nature; and so is her sitting gazing at "her waves" at Portray, so as to be seen there, and meaning to babble of it afterward in such fashion as shall get her credit for a love of the picturesque. All this is savage enough, doubtless; but it teaches the worth of simplicity and the worthlessness of shams; and he who does this does not work in vain, even if his characters are not "ideal." We have found these people of the *Eustace Diamonds* deeply interesting and are confident such will prove the general verdict.

Herein, surely, Mr. Trollope must find his experience at odds with some of his theories. He tells us the "reading world" has taught itself not to like such figures, and reasons with it against the lesson. Let us quote his own words on the subject:

> "The reading world has taught itself to like best the characters of all but divine men and women. Let the man who paints with pen and ink give the gas-light and the flesh-pots, the passions and pains, the prurient prudence and the rouge-pots and pounce-boxes of the world as it is, and he will be told that no one can care a straw for his creations. With whom are we to sympathize? says the reader, who not unnaturally imagines that a hero should be heroic. Oh, thou, my reader, whose sympathies are in truth the great and only aim of my work, when you have called the dearest of your friends round you to your hospitable table, how many heroes are there sitting at the board? Your bosom friend, even if he be a knight without fear, is he a knight without reproach? The Ivanhoe that you know, did he not press Rebecca's hand? Your Lord Evandale, did he not bring his coronet into play when he strove to win his Edith Bellenden? Was your Tresilian still true and still forbearing when truth and forbearance could avail him nothing? And those sweet girls whom you know, do they never doubt between the poor man they think they love and the rich man whose riches they know they covet?"

We rather think the "reading world" will join issue with Mr. Trollope here in his own favor, and insist that, as regards his own works at least, they care a great many "straws" for their creations. We cannot now give extended space or thought to the relative merits of what may be discriminated as the photographic and ideal schools of fiction. But we can say that Mr. Trollope's works, as a distinguished master in the former school, always seem to us to have a decidedly beneficent tendency, apart from their literary power, or their value as tasteful and instructive studies of society and manners. The unhappiness of many, perhaps of a majority, of our lives arises from dwelling too much on the imperfections of others, and too little on our own. We see a fault in some previously valued friend, he betrays in a moment of weakness some ignoble quality, and we begin thenceforth to close the gates of love against him, and to narrow and cramp our own sympathies in proportion. Our friend may have other high and admirable traits, and even what we may have misliked in him may be but transitory, may be overcome, and we may help him to overcome it. But, forgetting the golden rule, we estrange ourselves from him, and by the operation of an inflexible law make ourselves less good and less worthy to be loved by the estrangement. Now, the ideal school of art undoubtedly encourages the habit of mind that leads us to act in this way. By holding up to us "faultless monsters" of virtue or of vice, it leads us, through force of habit, to apply the inculcation to real life, and to assume to ourselves that where one fault is, all must be faulty, or *vice versa*; a conclusion equally unfavorable to worldly wisdom and to goodness of heart. Mr. Trollope's writing is a constant protest against this attitude, and, whether his thesis is impeccably sound as against its opposite or not, it is not to be denied that his mode of applying it must tend to make his readers more genial, more humane, and more wise. We may be excused for a final and pertinent citation from his own pen on this subject:

> "Go into the market, either to buy or sell, and name the thing you desire to part with or to get, as it is, and the market is closed against you. Middling oats are the sweepings of the granaries. A useful horse is a jade gone at every point. Good sound port is sloe juice. No assurance of A 1 betokens even a pretence to merit. And yet in real life we are content with oats that are really middling, are very glad to have a useful horse, and know that if we drink port at all we must drink some that is neither good nor sound. In those delineations of life and character which we call novels, a similarly superlative vein is desired. Our own friends around us are not always merry and wise, nor, alas, always honest and true. They are often cross and foolish, and sometimes treacherous and false. They are so, and we are angry. Then we forgive them, not without a consciousness of imperfection on our own part. And we know, or at least believe, that though they may be sometimes treacherous and false, there is a balance of good. We cannot have heroes to dine with us. There are none. And were these heroes to be had, we should not like them. But neither are our friends villains, whose every aspiration is for evil, and whose every moment is a struggle for some achievement worthy of the devil."

Mr. Trollope's style has been the frequent theme of praise "in mouths of wisest censure," and its merits are as positive in the *Eustace Diamonds* as in his other books. It is crisp and idiomatic, dwells by habit on the idea rather than the word, and so, by consequence, makes the word seem almost always the fittest that could be chosen. We are not over familiar with Mr. Trollope's earlier works, but his present manner seems to us that of a writer who has begun by being somewhat too much of a precisian, and who has acquired ease and developed individuality by long and earnest toil. Over-elaborateness, implying ambition and a keen sense of responsibility, is no bad fault for a beginner, although it possibly may prefigure finish rather than grandeur—the excellence of the Dutch school rather than the Italian. Whatever may be said, however, either of his manner or his matter, it must be owned that Mr. Anthony Trollope is now one of the two best English male novelists, that in his own special walk he is *facile princeps*, and that the *Eustace Diamonds* is among the ablest and most amusing of his "society" fictions.

WONDERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE. Edited by JAMES RICHARDSON. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO. 1872.
WONDERS OF THE MOON. Translated from the French of AMEDEE GUILLEMIN. By Miss M. G. MEAD. Same publishers.

The volumes forming the Illustrated Library of Wonders, which have been issued from time to time during the last two years, have proved so deservedly popular that the publishers have begun the issue of a companion series, entitled an "Illustrated Library of Travel, Exploration and Adventure." To this second series belongs a volume describing the Yellowstone country, and presenting in one collective form all that is known of the extraordinary natural curiosities of that remarkable region. The editor has performed the work of selecting from all previous accounts of the Yellowstone whatever of interest they contained in the way of thrilling adventure, and has thus made an unusually interesting as well as valuable book. The latest additions to the Library of Wonders is a fair translation of M. Guillemin's description of the Moon. It is designed, of course, for the general public, and, therefore, the fact that it is not an elaborate scientific monograph, in no way detracts from its obvious merits.

The Vice-President Elect on the Victory.

The Republicans of Boston met in Faneuil Hall Tuesday night to exchange congratulations over the glorious results of the elections. Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice-President elect, had quite an ovation when he appeared on the platform. He felt as though a great victory had been won, and thought that all personal triumphs should be merged into the victory of the Republican Party. He hoped that all would feel that they had done their duty, and said the Republican Party was stronger than ever before. We have heard a great deal about "purification," and we have got it. [Applause.] He hoped that the next four years would be better than the last, and that wherever there was a Federal abuse it would be corrected. The Republican Party was not owned by anybody, for it owned itself, and no man, however eminent he may have been, can make us untrue to our principles, which were born in heaven and are inscribed in the New Testament. This election has stamped into the soil of the Northern American Continent Republican ideas, measures and principles; and the country must in future years be administered in accordance therewith. Gen. Grant has been more than vindicated, and stands like a great central sun, the shafts which were hurled against him having fallen harmless at his feet. Let us be magnanimous in this hour of our triumph, but let us continue firm to Republican principles, and hold the Government in our hands. Massachusetts, as usual, has done her duty, and deserves congratulation; and if Pennsylvania has returned a larger majority, we will make Faneuil Hall and Boston ring with shouts of congratulation for our brethren in the Keystone State. In conclusion, he thanked the audience for their kindness, and promised to be faithful and true to the great political party which he believed, under God, had saved his country and made it a free land. [Applause.]

Three Boys Carry Phosphorus in their Pockets, and are Fatally Burned.

From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 30.

The Clay-street Market was the scene of a heart-rending sight about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The cry of fire attracted a large crowd, and as those engaged in the market and in the streets came rushing in they beheld a boy in flames, and for a few minutes those who were around could not conjecture how the boy was set on fire. A number at once caught hold of the boy and threw water and sand over his body, and then tore his burning clothing off. He presented a most pitiable sight, his legs and the lower part of the body being burned in a most horrible manner. Hardly had the first alarm subsided when similar outcries were heard from a second boy running down Clay-street, toward Sansome, also on fire, begging for help and running to a drug-store. A third boy ran through the market, all in flames, and no substance was at hand that could put the flames out. The three boys are brothers, named Emanuel, Leopold and Emil Strasser, aged respectively eleven, nine and seven years. In coming from their home they passed through China-alley, running from Jackson to Washington streets, here each picked up some phosphorus that had been thrown out by the Chinamen, put it in their pockets, and by the time they reached the market, where their grandfather keeps a poultry stall, the phosphorus became heated and set their clothing on fire, inflicting most serious, and probably fatal injuries—the oldest and youngest not being expected to recover. Charles Kauffmann, a butcher, J. Leroy, and several Italians who were in the market at the time, sustained also severe injuries in tearing the clothing from the boys and handling them. The former's hands are so badly burned that it is feared he will lose the use of them both.

Gen. Howard's Recent Visit to the Indians.

From the Chicago Journal, Nov. 5.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who has been on a mission to the Indians of Arizona and New-Mexico, arrived in Chicago on Saturday. On Sunday morning he spoke in the church at Glencoe, at which place two of his brothers reside, and in the evening he addressed Rev. Mr. Bartlett's congregation, at the Twenty-sixth-street Church, on the "Missionary work among the Indians." He gave an interesting account of his recent journeys to Arizona, and explained the disturbed condition of the country, the different friendly and unfriendly Indians, and declared it a matter of the utmost importance that the policy of the present Administration be maintained, it being to induce the tribes to retire to reservations and cease their nomadic mode of life. He expressed sympathy with the Indians, who have been treated with treachery, but declared that when guilty of crimes they should be speedily and vigorously punished. He advocated the increasing of the force of troops for the better protection of the whites residing in the Indian country, and at the same time urged the more active co-operation of the public with the laborers of the Missionary Society.

THE NEW THEATRES.

Fechter's Lyceum and Niblo's Garden.

Mr. Fechter's new Lyceum Theatre, in Fourteenth-street, promises to be the most unique building of the kind in the country. From an architectural point of view, the exterior building is a decided acquisition to our City, its frontage being an unexceptional specimen of pure Grecian architecture. The front of the building is 75 feet in width and 60 feet high. The main entrance, or façade, is supported by twelve fluted Corinthian columns, with a pediment over it, supported by four similar columns, and containing an allegorical relief, representing poetry, music, painting, and the drama, all done in a chaste and complete style. Five doors on the ground floor give ample room for admittance, and a further convenience is found in an admirably-designed Grecian portico, extending from the front of the building to the edge of the sidewalk, a distance of thirty-six feet, so that in unpleasant weather it will afford shelter for hundreds of people. The external improvements and conveniences, however, do not stop here, for from the first floor is a fine balcony, extending over the portico, and furnishing a pleasant promenade for the audience during the intermissions between the acts. On entering the vestibule of the theatre, the visitor finds no less than eight flights of stairs leading to the galleries above, which give ample opportunity for a large audience leaving the building in an incredibly short space of time. This improvement is one that will be universally appreciated, and the entire design of the structure has already received the unanimous approval of the Fire Department.

Upon entering the auditorium a wonderful revolution in theatrical architecture becomes apparent. The depth of the theatre is 120 feet from the external wall on Fourteenth-street to the wall at the back of the stage, with a width of 75 feet; and yet the design is so complete that instead of a dreary wilderness of space, the inside of the building wears an air of cosiness and comfort. From the floor of the parquet to the dome above is a distance of 50 feet, from which the entire theatre is lighted by an immense chandelier with reflectors. No other lights will be used in the body of the theatre, Mr. Fechter's idea being to keep the theatre as cool as possible, and prevent the uncomfortable effect of gas-jets flashing from every available locality. The seating capacity of the house will be for 1,300 persons, in a parquet and two galleries, with the addition of eight private boxes. Each of the boxes will have a separate retiring-room, and one large reception and cloak-room will be for the accommodation of the general audience. A great novelty has been introduced in this portion of the house by constructing each gallery and ceiling of wood, canvased over and then frescoed, so that they form distinct sounding boards, it having been proved that for acoustic purposes plastered ceilings are almost useless. Another innovation is seen in the entire disappearance of the orchestra, so that when staccato music, required by the exigencies of melodrama, this mystery that should surround it will be undisturbed. Again comes novelty in the form of the absence of footlights, the entire stage being lighted from one particular source which will be a more inscrutable mystery to the audience than even the music. Stepping upon the stage, the most experienced play-goer will be surprised by the improvements introduced. The most striking of these is to find the stage, from proscenium to proscenium and extending back to the rear wall, encircled by an immense sounding-board of concave form, inside of which all the scenery and properties will move and develop. Nothing of this kind has ever been seen in America, and only one theatre in Europe uses the design, which, with all its apparent advantages, must for the present be looked upon as an experiment. This sounding-board is forty-eight feet in height and about seventy-eight feet in circumference, and is constructed of canvas strongly glued upon an iron framework. The face of this is so painted that whenever it is visible to the audience it will add to the delusion of the scene. The stage proper is forty feet in depth by seventy-two, and in height 90 feet. No grooves will be used in the working of the scenery; every scene or portion of scenery will either be let down from above or raised from beneath. For this purpose the stage, which again shows novelty in being an exact plane, is but a series of traps, square traps, vampires, and other stage mysteries, and twenty-four feet below it is a floor upon which all the complex machinery for elevating scenery, sending up furniture and shooting up imps, demons and fairies, is situated. Twenty-four dressing-rooms and two large green rooms are upon this floor, and the personal comfort of the artists is amply provided for, each dressing-room being heated throughout and furnished with all modern conveniences. Persons who have had much acquaintance with ordinary theatres will congratulate the artists on this point, their convenience heretofore being the last thing thought of by the builders of American and English theatres. As already stated, the Lyceum Theatre will have no foot-lights, and further, there will be neither border nor side-lights, so that the periodical burnings of unfortunate ballet-girls in sight of the audience is rendered an impossibility here. Not one solitary gas-jet will be seen within fifty feet of the persons on the stage. From behind the proscenium the stage is lighted by reversible volumes of calcium lights, the whole of which, while being entirely practicable, will be contained within a very small circumference. Especial attention is being paid to the seating of the audience. The parquet and dress circle will be furnished with sofas and chairs alternating, each of which are of a new and handsome design. The decorating of the house is only beginning, so that little can be said in this particular more than that the walls will be painted in the prevailing colors of gold and pink, and all the reliefs formed of *papier maché*. The first day of the coming year is designed as Mr. Fechter's opening, when the public will have the opportunity of judging for themselves upon the merits or defects of a theatre which, at all events, has more claim to novelty than any other within the memory of the oldest play-goer.

THE NEW NIBLO'S GARDEN.

On the 1st of September last the débris was cleared away from the ground on which stood Niblo's Theatre, and today there stands on this spot one of the largest and handsomest theatres in the world. As a mere example of the rapidity with which New-York can do a large work, Niblo's Theatre is remarkable; but, in addition, its present form exhibits a great number of valuable improvements and extensions. The dimensions of the stage and auditorium remain the same as before, and the general appearance of the house will exhibit no marked difference; but in the stage, and the mechanism connected with it will be found the improvements which are expected to be of such great importance. This theatre being especially designed for spectacular entertainments, the architecture and design of the building is made entirely subservient to this idea. The decoration in the front of the house promises to be remarkably gorgeous, blue, gold, and crimson being the prevailing colors. The 25th of November is designed for the opening night, and already rehearsals have been begun and almost the entire scenery for the opening spectacle painted and prepared.

The Mackie Homicide—The Political Fight in Thirty-Ninth-Street, Before Election.

An investigation, made by Coroner Young yesterday, into the circumstances surrounding the death of Michael Mackie, which occurred on Thursday, at No. 539 West Thirty-ninth-street, revealed the fact that death had resulted from violence, alleged to have been received at the hands of John Michaels, a cooper, living at No. 219 West Twenty-ninth-street, and Frederick Nitzer, living in Forty-first-street, near Tenth-avenue, during a fracas growing out of political differences. It appeared that Mackie was a stanch adherent of James O'Brien, the Apollo Hall candidate for Mayor, and was so intensely enthusiastic that on Monday evening last he amused himself by shouting loudly the name of his preference, while standing in front of his residence. This excited the indignation of Michaels and Nitzer, who both attacked Mackie, knocked him down, stamped upon and kicked him in the most brutal manner, reducing him to insensibility. The assailants then placed Mackie under a cart and fled. When he regained consciousness, Mackie crawled out from under the cart and made his way home. The next day he went out, and was around the polls for some hours, but, feeling ill, he returned home and went to bed. He grew rapidly worse, and died on Thursday, as previously stated. Michaels and Nitzer have been arrested, and are detained to await the result of the inquest, which will be held in a few days. In the meantime Dr. E. T. T. Marsh, Deputy Coroner, will make an autopsy of the remains, to ascertain definitely the cause of death.

Gen. Meade's Obsequies.

The final arrangements for the funeral of Major-Gen. Meade, which will take place at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday next from St. Mark's Church, Locust-street, Philadelphia, have not yet been completed, owing to Gen. McDowell not having received definite instructions from Washington. As soon as they arrive he will at once proceed to make all suitable preparations for the conduct of the funeral ceremonies.

Of the twelve batteries attached to the First United States Artillery, four, B, C, D, and H, under command of Brevet Lieut.-Col. Closson, who is the senior Captain of the regiment, have been ordered to proceed to Philadelphia.

Business in the United States Courts.

Simon Herriman was arrested some time since, with others, for a conspiracy to defraud the Government out of the tax on a large quantity of whisky. Herriman offered a settlement, and a compromise was agreed upon whereby proceedings against him were withdrawn upon the payment of $10,000 and the costs of the prosecution. Herriman paid the money, and a *nolle prosequi* was formally entered yesterday.

Peter Brabender was committed, in default of $500 bail, yesterday, by Commissioner Shields, for dealing in the retail business at No. 279 East Fourteenth-street, without payment of the special tax.

Guillaume Reusche was arrested, yesterday, for fraudulently withholding commissions on purchases of tobacco to the amount of $36,000 in gold. He was admitted to bail in $40,000.

Owing to the indisposition of Commissioner Davenport, the case of George A. Heinrich, who is charged with assaulting a United States Deputy Marshal, was indefinitely postponed.

WILD BEASTS.

The Lion and Tiger Trade—How the Monarchs of the Forests are Bought and Sold.

In the course of my wanderings around the City I came, the other day, across a monopolist *pur et simple*. He is a trader on a large scale, but is generally very careful not to handle that live stock in which he deals; nor, for that matter, do any of his employers. His business is the importation of every variety of wild beast and bird, from an elephant to a guinea-pig, from an ostrich to a Java sparrow. Does the proprietor of a menagerie lose his elephant, he repairs to this gentleman's repository. He states whether he would prefer an African or an Asiatic elephant. He gives his order according to his fancy, and in due time the animal arrives, and is immediately shipped to wherever his new owner's caravan may happen to be. If an African lion is wanted, a dispatch is at once sent to Capetown; if horned horses, giraffes, or rhinoceroses are in demand, orders are at once sent out to ship to New-York all that can be bought or found. The fact is this gentleman has some fifteen employés, who are scattered over Africa and Asia, and whose sole business consists in collecting rare wild animals for him. So complete are all his arrangements that none are found to compete with him in the business. He has the entire trade to himself, and supplies every menagerie in this country with such animals as they need, from time to time. There are over thirty menageries traveling about the country every year. Every year they lose a certain percentage of their animals from natural death or by accident. Some of the more rare animals are generally delicate and never become acclimatized, and consequently do not live long. This makes them very costly. Others again, like the giraffe, often die of sea-sickness on the voyage. The giraffe, too, is so awkwardly built that it does not lie down with its legs under it like others of the antelope tribe; consequently if the vessel rolls at sea, it loses its balance, is swung against the side of its cage and frequently breaks its long, ungainly neck. This risk runs up the price of giraffes to a high figure. A year or two ago a well-known showman, who had imported four giraffes through this gentleman's agency, but who took the sea risk on himself, lost them all on the voyage. He could not now get four equally good specimens under $25,000. But, when a cargo does come safely across, the profits to the importer are very large.

It is a great mistake to suppose that any of these animals are captured when full grown. A full-grown lion, could he be trapped and put in a cage, would soon pine away and die. A full-grown, wild elephant is the most savagely treacherous of animals. Even when captured young, and trained in a circus, the elephant betrays these inborn qualities more and more as he grows older. It is only of late years that elephants have been imported from Africa. Many persons will recollect P. T. Barnum's advertisement of the first one—a dwarf—which was to appear in his menagerie. The animal, however, died on the voyage and was consequently never seen in this country. Our monopolist dealer in wild beasts soon after obtained four young elephants from Africa and retailed them here to different showmen at about $8,000 apiece. They were "babies." The elephant is an animal of very slow growth. When five years old it does not stand more than three feet high; and one out of the four alluded to above was only thirty inches high. They were, however, a perfect godsend to showmen in the way of startling novelties. One, the thirty-inch one, was coolly exhibited as a dwarf. Another was shown as the offspring of an old female elephant, which had been in this country years before the youngster first saw the light in his native African jungle. Three of these young elephants are still alive and in this country, but they have grown out of all knowledge, especially the dwarf. The showmen who exhibited the young calf, asserted to have been born here, made a great hit, as it is pretty generally known that elephants will not breed in this country. Lions breed freely. In fact, there are few menageries which do not have a litter of cubs every year. But the mothers always destroy or desert them, and they are obliged to be brought up on milk given to them in a bottle, similar to that used in rearing babies by hand. The hippopotamus has also been known to breed in the Zoölogical Gardens, in London. Like the lioness, she destroys her young as soon as they are born; but the attendants in London did once succeed in rescuing a young one from its mother, and in bringing it up by hand. But animals brought up in this artificial way, and born in a confined cage, never grow up to be such fine specimens as those born in a state of nature.

As a general thing, all animals are captured when young by the natives, acting under instructions from the white agents. If lions are wanted, the natives sally up the country, and either kill the parents, and then secure the cubs, or track the lioness to her den, and then, waiting till she goes hunting for food, seize the opportunity of stealing the cubs. In capturing elephants, they drive them, old and young, into an inclosure, hamstring the old ones so as to disable them from protecting their calves, and then easily secure the young ones. An African lion commands a higher price in the market than an Asiatic lion, on account of his more noble and commanding appearance; his mane is much thicker and longer than that of his Asiatic brother, and is black. The quantity and length of the mane is the test of the value of lions. An African lion sells for $3,000; an Asiatic only $2,000. The same with tigers. Royal Bengal tigers will command $6,000 a pair; Brazilian only $4,000 a pair. Camels and dromedaries bring about $1,200 a piece, but white camels have been sold at $2,500 each. A good ostrich can be bought for about $400; elephants from $6,000 to $8,000; horned horses, so-called, though they are really only a variety of antelope, from $1,500 upward.

The importation of animals is only a branch of the business; but it is, in this case, very extensive, for the last fifteen years the value of the animals imported having averaged over $100,000 a year. Of course, the needs of every menagerie are known; and when one wants to sell a surplus animal or two, or to replace them with finer specimens, they are almost invariably sold direct to this gentleman, or through him, on commission, to the proprietors of other menageries. A very fair menagerie may be stocked for $50,000; but some few of the giant shows value their stock of animals at two and three times that figure. The aggregate value of all the wild animals in the different caravans in this country must approximate $2,500,000. In no other country in the world are there so many kept in confinement. The show business is essentially American, and, as a general thing, is a very profitable one.

THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE.

Investigating Frauds—Testimony of an Albany Lumber-Dealer.

The Senate Committee of Investigation into the Harlem Court-house swindle was resumed yesterday afternoon, in the City Hall, Senators Tiemann and Weismann being the only members present, the former in the chair. Mr. John E. Parsons, for the prosecution, called, as the first witness, Melvin N. Meade, of Albany, formerly engaged in the lumber business in that city, who testified: I knew Senator Sandford, who, in 1855 and 1856, was in our employ; Mr. Sandford, when he left us, engaged in the lumber business at Rome, in the firm of Selden & Sandford; he, I have learned, was a member of the firm of Miller & Co.; this warrant, No. 619, for $9,748 25, in favor of Miller & Co., for lumber furnished to the Ninth District Court-house, I have seen before, and find my own name at the back of it; there is also the indorsement of Miller & Co. above mine, but I don't think it resembles the handwriting of George H. Sandford; the warrant came into my hands from my brother, who gave it to me to collect through my bank; Mr. Sandford was then engaged in business at Rome, where he had a bank account; do not know why Sandford collected the money in that roundabout way; my brother said he wanted the money in Albany, where he had bills to pay; I collected the money through the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank in Albany, and gave Mr. Sandford a check for it; this is the check, and he has indorsed it in favor of Mr. Hand, of the Oneida Valley National Bank; it is dated April 21, 1871; I think the word "Oneida" on the back of the warrant and on the check is in the same handwriting.

J. McBride Davidson was next called by Mr. Parsons. Mr. Davidson said he hoped Mr. Parsons would give him until Saturday or Monday to refresh his memory with some memoranda which he expected to receive from Saratoga.

Senator TIEMANN—What time shall we adjourn to, to give Mr. Davidson time to produce his papers?

Mr. DAVIDSON—Any time will suit me; to-morrow, or Monday, or Tuesday.

Senator TIEMANN—Monday morning, then, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. PARSONS—Although we have subpœnaed other witnesses, Mr. Waterbury will not let them come.

Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury replied that there was not the slightest foundation of truth in that statement, as he had done nothing whatever to prevent them being examined. Mr. Parsons retorted that Mr. Waterbury would not let Mr. Genet be examined. Mr. Waterbury said it was true that Mr. Genet was his client, and he would be ready at the proper time. He was quite willing to do all he could to get the witnesses into Court, whether it were John Scallon, or any one else. The Committee then adjourned to Monday.

THE WOODHULL-CLAFLIN TRIAL.

A New Writ of Habeas Corpus—Examination in Col. Blood's Case Before Judge Fowler.

Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a new writ of habeas corpus in the case of Victoria C. Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin, directed to Marshal Sharpe, and directing that the petitioners be produced at Jefferson Market Court, before Justice Fowler, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was anticipated the examination of Col. Blood would take place, and they be used as witnesses.

The adjourned examination in the case of Col. James H. Blood was commenced before Justice Fowler. The Court was crowded. Within the railed inclosure sat the defendant, Col. Blood, with Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Tennie Claflin, who were quickly joined by Mr. George Francis Train and Mrs. Laura Cuppy Smith. Messrs. John D. Townsend, Chauncey Shaffer, Buckman Claflin, father of the lady defendants, and a host of others of both sexes, were also present. Mr. Challis was accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Henry E. Knox, and Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan appeared on the part of the people. Col. Blood was represented by Messrs. Howe and Hummel.

The libelous article having been read by the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Luther C. Challis was placed on the stand, and testified that he was first introduced to Tennie C. Claflin by a friend of his, named Jas. E. Maxwell, at the French ball, at the Academy of Music, and had visited her several times at her residence at her own request. The witness then detailed the circumstances of having received the letter from Miss Claflin, asking him for $200 to help defray the expenses of her lecture at the Academy of Music, and of her having called a few days after, and asked him in person for the money. He refused to give her the $200, and a few days after he received a printed slip of the article which had since been printed in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, containing the libel for which the parties had been arrested.

Mr. Challis was cross-examined by Mr. Howe, but the line of examination pursued elicited facts totally unfit for publication. The evidence of Mr. Challis, however, completely refuted the allegations contained in the libellous article.

William A. Smith, press printer, No. 11 Frankfort-street, testified that he knew Col. Blood by sight; Blood came and asked him to print a paper, which he afterward found to be *Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly*; printed 34,000 copies of the paper from plates supplied by Mr. Denyse, stereotyper, and "forms" sent from the office of Wood & Reilly; Blood had called on him ten or twelve times, and had taken away the papers.

John C. Williamson, Smith's book-keeper, was sworn, and testified that he had received $50 from Col. Blood, for printing *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, on Oct. 26; thought defendant was the man, but was not certain.

William S. Denyse, stereotyper, examined: Remembered doing some work, but could not tell what it was, as he did not look at the plates; Col. Blood said he wanted the plates as quick as possible, and waited until nine of them had been sent down to Smith's office; could not tell who paid him for that work—his son knew.

James R. Denyse, son of the last witness, testified that he saw Col. Blood at his father's office; the title of the paper stereotyped for Col. Blood was *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*; received $40 from Col. Blood for doing that work, and was instructed by him to make out the bill for Woodhull, Claflin & Co.

John Wood, printer, No. 13 Nassau-street, being sworn, testified that he set the type in *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, and delivered the forms to Smith's man; the copy came up from Woodhull & Claflin's office by a boy; knew Col. Blood three years; Col. Blood and Miss Tennie C. Claflin were in his office, superintending the paper called *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, going to press two weeks ago to-morrow; remembered getting the copy of an article about Mr. Challis; it was reprint; had given orders to have it set in small type, as it was reprint.

The examination was here adjourned until to-day, and the defendants were remanded back to their respective prisons.

THE FITZPATRICK HOMICIDE.

Trial for Wife Murder—Testimony of a Daughter of the Deceased—The Verdict.

The trial of Thomas Fitzpatrick, charged with the murder of his wife, took place yesterday, before Judge Pratt and Associate Justices Thompson and Voorhees, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn. District-Attorney Britton appeared for the people, and Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy and Gen. J. Catlin for the defense.

The murder is alleged to have been committed on the 9th of June last, at No. 286 Van Brunt-street, where the family, consisting of the prisoner, his wife, and three children, resided. The facts of the alleged murder are detailed by one of the daughters.

Officer Thomas Walsh, the first witness, testified that he arrested the prisoner between 12 and 1 o'clock, June 9, (Sunday,) and that he took the woman, Mary Fitzpatrick, who appeared to be badly hurt, to the College Hospital.

Dr. Ed. E. Smith testified to the character of the injuries the deceased had received by being beaten and kicked by her husband, and that death resulted from those injuries in his opinion. A post-mortem examination showed extravasation of blood in several places, the effects of the blows she had received, and also certain abnormal conditions that would result from a long course of intemperance.

Mary Fitzpatrick, a daughter of the deceased, testified that she was fourteen years of age; saw her mother before she went to bed; her face was not injured; her father was intoxicated; she woke up about three o'clock, and heard her father talk in an angry tone; she then saw her mother in the chair, and her father hit her twice with his open hand on the right side of her face; he was standing; she woke up again about five o'clock, and saw her mother lying on the floor near the bedroom, and saw her father stamp twice on the side of her face; he was in his stocking feet; he went to bed and tried to put her on the bed; he laid her on the floor again; he removed her a little from where she was, and got her near the bed, and laid her on the floor again; could not say whether her mother's face was injured or not; at nine o'clock her face was black, and blood came out of her mouth; her father said, "I beat your mother very bad, but I am very sorry for it," and sent her for some Bourbon, and said to mother, "Mary, take some of this;" her head fell forward on her bosom, and father went out. The girl further testified that her mother was intoxicated, and that her father had been drinking, but not much; her mother was in the habit of drinking, and often quarreled with her father; he was a quiet and industrious man, and brought his pay home; she squandered it for whisky; that was usually the case.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Jane Richardson, for the defense, testified that the deceased was a very intemperate woman, and often complained of heart disease and dyspepsia.

John Richardson, Catherine McCullough, Maria Dwyer and Thos. Preston testified to substantially the same facts.

The prisoner was put on the stand, and said they were both intoxicated on that night, and recollected nothing that occurred; had been married about eleven years.

The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, with a recommendation to mercy. The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.

The Case of Alfred E. Lagrave.

In the case of Alfred E. Lagrave, recently brought here from France on the criminal charge of burglary, but now held in Ludlow-street Jail in default of $27,000 bail, on various charges of having swindled leading merchants in this City, a writ of habeas corpus was issued yesterday by Judge Faucher, of the Supreme Court. The writ was made returnable today, and is based on a petition, the leading grounds of which are that he was first seized by Mr. Judson Jarvis, Sheriff Brennan's arrest clerk, while yet on board a steamer sailing under the flag of the French Republic, which steamer was then "in waters where the tide doth ebb and flow, and where ships do go," and unmoored; that it was only on shore the arrest was completed by service of orders of the arrest under which he is now held; that he was got within the jurisdiction of the civil Courts of this State only by the stratagem of a false charge of burglary, and being so brought, and removed from on board the French ship by force, he was not amenable to civil jurisdiction.

Sharp Practice by a Maine Attorney.

From the Portland Argus, Nov. 7.

At a sale of canaries in this city, a few days since, one of them was purchased by a lawyer who probably plumes himself upon his superior acuteness. It being rainy the day of sale the bird caught cold while being taken home, and died. Not being able to convince the seller that he should furnish another singer, the lawyer waited until the man had his goods packed up and was going away, when he swore out a writ, and the Sheriff was directed to serve it, which either he or one of his deputies did. Of course the man, rather than remain a day or two, and thus increase his expenses, gave the lawyer another canary. He paid for the first one eighty-seven cents.

TARGET EXCURSIONS.

How They are Gotten Up—Their Conduct and Object.

The season of target excursions is now in its height, and there is promise of marked and much-desired reform in the manner of organizing the companies, and in the conduct both of their members and patrons.

Prior to the downfall of Tweed, the political significance of a somebody's guard, out for a day's excursion and "practice," was well understood by all the local vagabonds of the Tammany stripe. If, during a season of excursions, the name of some well-known party hack was emblazoned upon a new target, it was straightway known that the purloiner of tax receipts had determined to demand of the "Boss" another term in the "Board" or "Department" to which he had gained admission, and also a continuance of his street inspections. And, if another target was seen with the same name, done in gold and blocked with scarlet, and with simply the addition of a "junior" thereto, it was likewise well known that the family of political hacks was growing, not only in number, but in ambition and greed. These, in brief, were the causes which led to the formation of a large majority of target excursion companies. But the evil of their existence was not confined to the robbery of the City and County Treasury by the men who organized them. It reached beyond the political arena, though political service was all that was sought. There was evil in the deceptive kindliness by the exhibition of which young men were induced to join such organization; there was evil in the cheat which pertained to the securing of the uniforms, arms, prizes, food, drink, and, occasionally, transportation to and from the chosen field; and, perhaps the most serious evil, in the associations formed during such excursions, which were apt to be lasting, and in the uses to which the members were put during the elections which were held near the closing of the season. Let us follow an excursion company in its progress. As soon after the Summer season as Fall sports became practicable, the agents of the professional politicians received orders to move around among "the boys," treat them occasionally, and, as occasion afforded, talk of the "gay" excursions of former years. Then, when an interest in such excursions had been created, to propose to form a company for a coming event; and, should the "boy" demur to the proposition, on the ground of inability to meet the inevitable expense, to let it be gently insinuated that Mr. So-and-so "is a whole-souled man who spends his money freely for the boys, and never sees anybody he knows and likes suffering for a few dollars." Mr. So-and-so will "do something to help a lot of good fellows to the enjoyment of a day outside the City limits;" and though he, the agent, knows that Mr. So-and-so "has already been bled pretty freely by the roughs in," say, "Avenue D," he is sure he will "be responsible for the rent, charge for arms, uniforms, (and prizes,) and do something toward the cost of drinks and chowder."

These assurances being satisfactory to the, perhaps, penniless youth, his name was placed on the list. When a few names had been obtained in this manner, another manœuvre was adopted to speedily fill up the company. A "very respectable" drinking saloon was selected by the agent as a suitable head-quarters for the embryo company; nights for meetings were fixed; the agent visited one of the establishments in which prizes were held for rent, made his deposit of money obtained from his principal, selected the articles required for exhibition; had the articles selected placed in a suitable case, taken to the saloon, and there, with a card on it indicative of the name of the company, and the time and place of the target practice, they were kept on exhibition as an inducement to all the young men who were invited in to drink to add their names to the roll. But while these preliminaries had been in progress, there had been another, and, under the deceitful conditions of the prizes, very important part of the arrangement in progress which may be noted as follows: As soon as the "free target excursion" had been decided upon, it became necessary, the main portion of the prizes having been simply rented for the occasion, to have several expert marksmen in attendance, whose shots should secure the safe return of the borrowed articles. These were soon found, and an inferior position in the several local Government departments served them as pay for their excursion work. As these experts at the target drew pay only so long as they secured their employers from loss through having a borrowed prize won by the wrong man, the cost of a target excursion was greatly reduced. The real cost of the excursion, the money for the rental of the prizes and for the purchase of spirits, chowder, and the pewter-cased watches which were to be let go to the innocents, was drawn from such present and prospective candidates as the principals saw fit to levy upon.

When fully formed, and when all the preliminaries had been arranged, the company made the excursion, ate and drank, and fired, and often destroyed property lying adjacent to the target ground, and then returned to the place of starting, having frightened the women and children all along the line of their return, by their oaths, their shouts, and their howlings. Then, as a target company, they were known no more, collectively, until the arrival of the following excursion season. But the acquaintances made, and the so-called friendships formed at the head-quarters, did not close with the day's frolic. It was the business of such as had been industrious in the formation of the company to see to it that the members were not lost sight of afterward. The company's head-quarters became the appointed place for social meetings. The discussion of target excursions gradually gave place to that of local politics. The agents were always ready with the means for another drink should the interest flag, and soon, ere election day arrived, the excursionists were found to be devoting their time to the advancement of the election chances of whatever candidates for local offices the agents had been ordered to aid. In this way, and often within a single month, young men who had never before been irregular in their habits, had made irregularity their rule, and in due course became apparently fixed in the habits which lead to neglect of duty, dissipation, and crime.

With the opening of the present excursion season there was a promise of change in many of the unpleasant peculiarities noted above. The assurance is now that those who join target companies have determined that they shall be formed only by such men as shall be able and willing to pay their share of the cost, and that when they unite under the name of any respectable citizen, who may be a candidate, they will do so only because they desire his election. Many of the later organizations declare they have no object in view beyond a day of pleasurable out-of-door exercise.

What Fenton's District Has Done.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 7.

If Hon. Reuben E. Fenton is blessed with that meek and Christian spirit which is sometimes attributed to him, by those who have been impressed by the mild and ministerial gravity of his demeanor, he has now an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the fact. If he is still at heart a Republican—and if he was before election as thoroughly disgusted with his new associates and their stupid management of the campaign as common report gave out—then Mr. Fenton may now be enjoying profound satisfaction in reflecting upon the result in his own district. And, indeed, it may be useful to him hereafter—and he is just the man to turn the circumstance to the best possible advantage—to be able to show that not a single Republican candidate was defeated in that district—Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties—whose political action he has always claimed to shape and control. Now, if there is to be a general amnesty in the Republican Party, for political rebels and traitors, surely this very significant fact ought to be counted in Mr. Fenton's favor, as evidence of "fruits meet for repentance" brought forth even before the day of battle.

We have not received full returns from all the towns. We only know that the Thirty-second District has given a splendid majority for both Grant and Dix, that Hon. Walter L. Sessions is triumphantly re-elected to Congress, and that all four of the Republican candidates are elected to the Assembly. Dr. F. B. Brewer's majority in the First District of Chautauqua will probably be fully up to the usual Republican average there; while Mr. J. H. Hiller's majority in the Second District—including Jamestown, where Mr. Fenton resides—will not fall much behind. In the First District of Cattaraugus, Hon. C. P. Vedder secured his re-election by the splendid majority of 700, in spite of a most formidable combination of opposing elements; and in the Second District Mr. John Manly rolled up a majority of 538, although the Greeleyites were very confident that they could elect their candidate, who was a special friend and tool of Mr. Fenton's.

One other fact in this connection must be peculiarly gratifying to Senator Fenton—provided always that he truly enjoys that meek spirit of which we have spoken—and this is the fact that all four of the Assemblymen elect are warmly in favor of, and some of them are pledged to, voting for the re-election of Hon. Roscoe Conkling to the United States Senate. It would not surprise us to learn that Mr. Fenton has been one of the first to congratulate his beloved colleague on the favorable prospect.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	West.U. Tel ...c.	78⅜	100	Central Coal......	46⅞
2300	do..........	78⅛	200	N. Y. C. &Hud....	95⅜
100	do.... ....b3.	78⅜	100	do.........c.	95⅝
1000	do..........c.	78⅜	100	do.... ....b3.	95⅜
100	do.......b3.	78⅜	200	do.........	95⅜
800	do..........	78⅜	400	Northwestern.....	83⅛
200	do..........	78⅛	100	do.........c.	83
800	do..........	78⅜	300	do.........	83
100	do.........s3.	78⅜	100	do.........s3.	83
3000	do..........	78	1100	Rock Island.....	109⅜
700	do..........	78⅜	400	do.........	110
100	do..........	78⅛	200	do.........	109⅞
1000	do..........c.	78⅜	200	do.........	109⅞
700	do..........	78⅛	100	do.........	109⅞
700	Pacific Mail......	92⅝	200	do.........	109⅞
200	do..........	92⅜	100	do.........	109⅞
2200	do..........	92⅛	600	Tol. & Wab......	72⅜
300	do..........	92⅛	100	do.........s3.	72⅜
100	do..........c.	92⅛	400	do.........	72⅜
200	do..........	92⅛	100	do.........c.	72⅛
100	do..........c.	92⅛	400	C., C., & I. C.....	34
300	Erie Railroad.....	53⅛	1000	do.........	33⅞
500	do..........	53⅛	1100	do.........	34
2000	do..........	53	700	do.........	33⅞
200	do.........s3.	52⅞	100	do.........s3.	33¾
300	do..........	52⅞	700	do.........	34
500	do..........	52⅞	100	do.........	34⅛
600	Lake Shore......	92⅛	500	do.........s3.	34
200	do..........c.	92⅛	100	do.........	34
100	do.........s3.	92⅛	300	do.........	33⅞
1200	do.........s3.	92⅛	100	do.........c.	33⅞
1300	do..........	92⅛	300	do.........	33⅞
200	do.........s3.	92	500	do.........	33⅞
400	do..........	92⅛	400	do.........	33⅞
100	do.........b3.	92⅛	300	do.........s3.	34
200	Atlantic Mail.....	15⅛	700	do.........	34
100	St. Paul........	56	100	Ohio & Miss....b3.	47⅞
200	Union Pacific..s3.	38⅛	500	do.........	47⅝
400	do..........	38⅛	200	do.........	47⅞
100	do.........b3.	38⅛	1000	do.........	47⅛
800	do..........	38⅛	200	do.........s3.	47⅛
100	do.........s3.	38⅛	100	do.........	47⅛
200	do.........b3	38⅛	100	do.........	47⅞
1100	do..........	38⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$10,000	U.S 6's,'81, C....	116⅛	$110,051	U S.5-20C.,'67..	1.14⅞
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62	112⅛	1,000	U.S.5-20 R.,'67...	115

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$6,000	Missouri 6s.....	93⅛	8	Mich. Central.....	115
500	N. Y. C. 6s, '83..	91	100	Illinois Central....	120⅛
2,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d.	95	400	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	110
8,000	Erie 7s, Cons.G.	93⅛	100	do.........s3.	110
7,000	do..........	93⅜	300	do.........b3.	110
9,000	do..........	94	100	do.........	109⅞
13,000	U. Pac. 1st......	88	500	do.........	109⅞
6,000	Tol.& W.Con.C.	87⅜	100	do.........b3.	109⅞
1,000	C. & R.I.& P.7s.	101⅛	12	L. Shore & M. S..	92⅛
3,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d...	98⅛	100	do...b. c.. s3.	92⅛
1,000	M. & St.P., I.D.	89	100	do.........b3.	92⅛
5,000	M. & S P. 7s, G.	97⅜	700	do.........	92⅛
25,000	C.,C.& I C. 2nd.	73	200	do.........b3.	92⅜
3,000	Tol. P. & W.1st.		300	do.........s3.	92⅛
	West. Div.....	89	100	do.........b3.	92⅛
2,000	B..C.R.& M.1st.	89⅛	1300	do.........	92⅛
10,000	D.&H.1st,'84.b3.	103⅛	1500	do.........s3.	92
20	Fourth Nat.Bank.	110	200	do.........	91⅞
5	do..........	110⅛	600	do.........	92
10	Bank of Com'erce.	117⅛	2700	do.........	91⅞
25	Continental Bank.	90	600	do.........b3.	91⅞
5	Bk.of Com'wealth.	83	77	P., F. W. & C. Gd.	94⅛
5	Cen. Nat. Bank...	99	100	do.........	94⅜
10	Am. Exch. Bank..	113⅛	20	Cl. & Pitts. Gd....	90
100	Atlantic Ml..b. c.	15⅛	200	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	83⅛
200	do..........	15½	100	do.........	83⅜
200	Canton Co........	106	100	do.........b3.	83⅜
100	Consol. Coal....b3.	48½	100	do.........	83⅛
200	do..........	48⅝	100	do.........s3.	83⅛
100	do..........	48½	100	do.........	83⅜
200	do..bet. call.	48⅝	300	do.........	83
200	New C. Coal..b.c.	47	100	do.........	82⅞
19	N. Y. Cen. & H...	95⅛	100	do.........	83
100	do..bet. call.	95⅜	100	do.........c.	83⅛
200	do..........	95⅛	300	do.........	83
200	Un. Pacific...b. c.	38⅜	400	do.........	82⅞
700	do..........	38⅛	100	do.........	83
100	do.........s3.	38⅛	100	C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.,c.	87⅛
700	do.........b3.	38⅛	100	do.........	87⅛
100	do.........s3.	38⅛	100	Mil. & St. P....b3.	56⅛
200	W. Un. Tel...b. c.	78⅜	200	do..bet. call.	56
100	do.........s3.	78⅜	100	do.........b3.	56
200	do..........c.	78⅜	100	do.........	55⅞
200	do.........b3.	78⅜	300	M. & S.P Pf..b. c.	75
100	do.........s3.	78⅜	100	do.........	75⅛
600	do..........	78⅜	300	T., W. & W..b c.	72⅜
2300	do..........	78⅜	100	do.........b3.	72⅜
100	do..........c.	78⅜	300	do.........	72⅜
500	do.........b3.	78⅜	300	do.........c.	72⅛
800	do..........	78⅜	200	do.........	72⅛
1300	do..........	78⅜	300	do.........	72⅛
100	do.........s3.	78⅜	20	C., C. C. & Indp's.	91⅜
700	do..........	78⅜	100	L. & Nash....b. c.	80
200	do..........	78⅜	55	N. Y., N. H. & H.,	
1000	do..........	78⅜		bet. call.....	141⅛
100	do.........s3.	78⅜	55	do.........	141
2600	do..........	78⅜	100	Del., Lack. & W...	98⅛
100	do..........c.	78⅜	100	Morris & Essex...	92⅛
100	Pac.Mail..b. c., s3.	92⅜	100	New-Jersey So....	27⅛
100	do..........	92⅛	100	T.,P.&W..b.c.b15.	29
300	do..........c.	92⅜	100	Pac. R.of Mo..b.c.	59⅛
300	do.........s3.	92⅛	200	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	47⅛
200	do..........	92⅛	200	do.........s3.	47⅜
500	do..........	92⅛	100	do.........b3.	47⅜
100	do..........c.	92⅛	300	do.........	47⅜
2000	do..........	92	700	do.........c.	47
300	do..........	91⅞	800	do.........	47
400	do..........	91⅞	600	do.........b3.	47
100	do..........	91⅞	100	do.........b3.	47⅛
110	W.Fargo Ex..b30.	88	400	do.........	47⅛
67	do..........	87⅛	100	C.,C.&I.C..b.c.,s3.	34
100	United States Ex.	79⅛	400	do.........b3.	34⅛
200	do..bet. call.	79⅛	1500	do.........	34
300	do..........	79⅛	600	do.........	33⅞
10	Am. Mer. U. Ex..	71⅛	200	do.........s3.	33⅞
1300	Erie R'way..b. c.	52⅝	800	do.........	33⅞
500	do..........	52⅛	700	do.........	33⅞
200	do.........b3.	52⅜	300	do.........	33⅞
800	do..........	52⅛	50	do.........s3.	34
900	do..........	52⅛	800	do.........	33⅞
100	do..........	52⅛	700	do.........	33⅞
200	do..........	52⅛	100	do.........s3.	33⅞
200	do..........	52⅛	300	do.........	33⅞
100	do..........	51⅞	600	do.........	33⅞
100	do..........	51⅞	200	do.........s3.	33⅞
100	do..........	51⅞	200	do.........	33⅞
300	do..........	52	400	do.........	33⅞
300	do..........	52⅛	300	do.........s3.	33⅞
100	do..........	52	100	do.........	33⅞
200	Harlem...bet. call.	115	100	American Coal....	63

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81.	115⅛	$10,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.	115
2,000	do..........	115⅜	10,000	do.........	115
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R.,'62.	112	10,000	U. S. 5s, R.,'81...	110
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.	112	2,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	114⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ O'CLOCK.

100	Con. Coal.......s3.	48⅛	100	Rock Island......	109⅞
300	do..........	48⅛	100	do.........	109⅞
200	do..........c.	48⅛	300	do.........	109⅞
100	Central Coal.....	48⅛	300	Toledo & Wab..s3.	72⅛
200	do..........c.	48⅛	100	do.........	72⅛
200	American Coal....	60	1000	do.........	72
400	Union Pacific...s3.	38⅛	100	do.........	72⅛
300	do..........	38⅛	200	do.........	72⅛
300	Western Union....	78⅛	100	do.........	71⅞
500	do..........	78⅛	100	do.........s3.	72
100	do.........s3.	78⅛	100	do.........b3.	72⅛
1200	do..........	78⅛	300	do.........	72
200	do..........	78⅛	100	St. Paul.........	55⅞
100	do..........	78⅛	200	C., C. & I. C....s3.	33⅞
200	Pacific Mail......	91⅛	1300	do.........	32⅞
100	do.........b3.	91⅛	100	do.........	33⅞
1100	do..........	91⅛	50	do.........	33⅞
1700	do..........	91⅛	100	do.........c.	33⅞
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.c.	95⅛	200	do.........	33⅞
300	do..........	95⅛	100	do.........	33⅞
500	do..........	95⅜	100	do.........c.	33⅞
400	do..........c.	95⅛	1600	do.........	33⅞
100	do..........	95⅛	600	do.........s3.	33⅞
200	do.........b3.	95½	100	do.........	33⅞
300	Erie Railroad.....	51⅛	1100	do.........s3.	33⅞
1500	do..........	51⅞	100	do.........b3.	33⅞
500	do..........	51⅝	200	do.........	33⅞
600	do..........	51⅛	200	do.........	33⅜
200	Lake Shore.......	92	300	do.........s3.	33⅞
100	do..........	92⅛	200	do.........	33⅞
300	do.........s3.	92	400	do.........	33⅞
200	do..........	92	400	do.........	33
100	Pacific R. of Mo..	59⅛	200	do.........	33⅞
1000	Ohio & Miss..b3.	47⅛	100	St. Paul Pref.....	75⅛
300	do..........	47⅛	300	North-western.s3.	83
200	do..........	47⅛	100	do.........b3.	83⅜
400	do..........	47	400	do.........	83⅛
200	do..........	46⅞	1000	do.........	83⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Va. 6s, def......	16	200	Erie Railroad.b.c.	51⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St.		300	do.........	51⅛
	Jo. Is..........	91½	1900	do.........	51⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s..........	93	400	do.........	51⅛
1,000	Erie 2d Mort....	97½	200	do.........	51⅛
2,000	C.. R. I. & P.7s.	101⅛	100	do.........b3.	51⅛
5,000	Cen. Pac. G. B..	100⅛	100	do.........b3.	51⅛
2,000	Mil & St. P. 1st.	92⅛	200	L.Shore& M.S.b.c.	91⅛
4,000	C.. C. & I.C. 1st.	87⅜	200	do.........s3.	91⅛
1,000	West. Un. T. 7s.	94	400	do.........	91⅛
400	Consol. Coal.....	48⅛	400	do.........	91⅛
100	do..........	48⅜	500	do.........s3.	91⅛
200	do...b. c. s3.	48⅛	500	do.........	91⅛
100	do.........s3.	48	300	do.........	91⅛
400	Pacific Mail......	91⅛	800	do.........s3.	91⅛
100	do.......b. c.	91⅛	200	do.........	91⅛
200	do..........	91⅛	200	Union Pacific.b.c.	38⅛
300	do..........	91⅛	300	do.........	38⅛
600	do..........	91⅛	1400	do.........s3.	38
100	do..........	91⅛	800	do.........	38
100	do..........	91⅛	700	do.........	37⅞
300	do..........	91⅛	200	do.........	37⅞
500	do..........	91½	200	do.........	37⅞
100	do..........	91⅜	800	do.........s3.	37⅞
300	do..........c.	91⅛	5	C., C., C. & I. R...	91
300	do..........	91⅛	100	do.........	91⅛
500	do..........c.	91	200	Chi. & N. W..b.c.	83
2000	do..........	91	200	do.........	82⅞
200	do..........	91⅛	300	do.........	82⅞
900	do..........	90⅞	400	do.........	82⅞
200	do..........	90⅞	100	Chi.& N.W.Pf.b.c.	87
800	do..........	90⅞	100	do.........	87⅛
200	do.........s3.	90⅞	10	N. J. Central.....	104
400	do..........	90⅞	100	Chi. & Rock Is....	109⅞
400	do.........s3.	90⅞	400	do........b. c.	109⅞
100	do.........b3.	90⅞	200	do.........s3.	109⅞
100	do..........	90⅞	200	do.........	109⅞
100	West. Un..b. c. s3.	78⅛	200	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	55⅛
900	do..........	78⅛	100	do.........b3.	55⅛
100	do.........b3.	78⅛	100	do.........	55⅛
400	do.........s3.	78⅜	200	do.........	55⅛
700	do..........	78⅛	600	Mil.& St.P. Pf.b.c.	75⅛
100	do.........s3.	78⅛	400	Tol.,Wab.&W b c.	71⅛
1000	do..........	78⅛	80	N.Y.,N.H.&Hart.	141⅛
200	do..........	78⅛	13	do.........	141
200	do..........	78⅛	100	Pacific R. of Mo...	59⅛
100	do.........s3.	78⅛	200	do.........	59⅝
300	do..........	78⅛	100	N. J. Southern R.	26⅛
100	Maryland Coal...	23⅛	100	Ohio&Miss.b.c.b3.	46⅞
200	American Coal....	60	1000	do.........	46⅞
250	Quicksilver.......	47⅛	800	do.........	46⅞
100	Atlantic Mail.b.c.	15⅛	100	Col.,C.&I.C.b.c.s3.	33⅞
100	U. S. Express.....	79⅛	400	do.........	33⅞
100	do.......b. c.	79⅛	400	do.........	33⅞
200	N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	95⅛	300	do.........	33⅞
1000	do..........	95⅛	500	do.........	33⅞
600	do.........s3.	95	100	do.........s3.	33⅞
100	do..........	95⅛	500	do.........s3.	33
1900	do..........	95	200	do.........	33⅞
500	Harlem Railroad.	114⅛	300	do.........	33⅞
100	do..........	115⅛	500	do.........	33⅞
100	Ill. Central...b. c.	120			

SALES FROM 2¼ TO 4 P. M.

600	Western Union....	78⅛	600	Lake Shore.......	91⅞
600	do.........s3.	78	300	do.........	91⅞
2300	do..........	78	100	do.........b3.	91⅞
100	do.........b3.	77⅞	500	do.........	91⅞
200	do..........	78⅛	600	do.........	91⅞
300	do.........b3.	78⅛	100	do.........s3.	91⅞
1400	do..........	78⅛	300	do.........	91⅞
100	do.........s3.	78⅛	200	do.........b3.	91⅞
300	do..........	78⅛	400	do.........	92
100	do.........s3.	78⅛	100	do.........b3.	92⅛
200	do..........	78⅛	600	do.........	92⅛
200	do..........	78⅛	200	do.........b3.	92⅛
300	do..........	78⅛	300	do.........	92
800	do..........	78⅛	100	do.........b3.	92
200	do.........b3.	78⅛	500	do.........	92
400	do.........b3.	78⅛	100	do.........s3.	92
200	do..........	78⅛	300	do.........b3.	92⅛
100	do..........	78⅛	200	do.........	92
500	do.........b3.	78⅛	700	Union Pacific.....	37⅞
200	do..........	78⅛	100	do.........s3.	37⅞
100	do........b10.	78⅛	600	do.........	37⅞
200	do.........b3.	78⅛	700	do.........	37⅞
300	do..........	78⅛	200	do.........b3.	38
200	Consol. Coal.....	48	800	do.........	38
100	do........b30.	48⅛	200	do.........s3.	38
200	do.........b3.	48	200	do.........b3.	38

200	Central Coal.....	47⅛	400	North-western Pf.	87⅛
100	Maryland Coal....	23⅛	100	do.........	87⅛
100	American Coal....	60	200	Toledo & Wabash.	71⅞
100	do..........	61	300	do.........	71⅞
400	do..........	62	700	do.........b3.	71⅞
200	Harlem Railroad..	115⅛	200	do.........	71⅞
200	do..........	115	600	do.........	72
400	Pacific Mail......	91	200	do.........	72⅛
100	do..........	91⅛	100	Rock Island......	109⅞
400	do..........	91⅛	300	do.........	109⅞
100	do.........b3.	91⅛	200	do.........b3.	110
400	do..........	91⅛	100	do.........	110
200	do..........	91⅛	1000	Bost, H.&E....b3.	8
200	do..........	91⅛	1000	do.........	8
300	do..........	91⅛	200	do.........	8⅛
100	do..........	92	100	Ohio & Miss......	46⅞
600	do..........	92⅛	300	do.........	47
100	do.........b3.	92⅛	1100	do.........	47⅛
1500	N. Y. C. & H.....	94⅞	200	do.........b3.	47⅜
300	do..........	95	1300	do.........	47⅛
300	do..........	95⅛	100	do.........	47⅛
400	do.........b3.	95⅛	100	do.........	47
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	142	500	do.........	47⅛
500	Erie Railway...b3.	51⅛	500	do.........	47⅛
300	do..........	51⅛	1000	C., C. & I. C....s3.	33
400	do..........	51⅛	600	do.........	33⅛
200	do..........	51⅛	100	do.........b3.	33⅛
100	do........b30.	51⅛	600	do.........	33⅛
1100	do.........b3.	51⅛	800	do.........	33⅜
300	do..........	51⅛	1000	do.........	33⅛
200	North-western....	82⅛	100	do.........	33⅞
400	do..........	82⅛	300	do.........	34
300	do..........	82⅛	200	do.........b3.	34⅛
100	do..........	83⅛	400	do.........	34⅛
100	do..........	82⅛	400	do.........	34
1100	do..........	83	200	do.........s3.	34⅛
100	do.........b3.	83	100	do.........	33⅞
300	do..........	83⅛	400	do.........	33⅞
610	do..........	83⅛	300	do.........	33⅜
300	do..........	83⅛	100	do.........	34
200	Pacific R. of Mo...	59⅛			

FRIDAY, Nov. 8—P. M.

Gold is dearer, and Exchange on London slightly higher than yesterday, on Cable advices from London, less favorable as to Money and the English and American Funds. The sales of gold are at 112¾@112⅞@113@112⅞ ₱ cent., and of 60 days' Bills on London, 108⅝@108⅞ ₱ cent.

Industrious use was made of the London Cables to depress the Stock Market, which was otherwise weak from the indifferent feeling of last night. It is difficult to understand why these dispatches should be made to play any very important part on our Stock Exchange, as affecting the prices for the New-York and Western Railroads or Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph, even if the Bank of England were on the eve of advancing the rate of interest, as falsely rumored nearly every day since two weeks, and quite as impudently a fortnight ago as today; but we can understand that the partial disappointment at the cause of the course of speculation after Election Day has prepared the Exchange for any sort of apology for the hesitation in prices. It is not pretended today that money is very dear, or difficult to be come at by the Brokers, or likely soon to advance on 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. On the other hand, however, there is a serious break in several of the Western Stocks, and a break up, it is said, in the "pool" in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, which fell to 33 ₱ cent. The Pacific Mail operations fell to 90⅞ ₱ cent., and Western telegraph to 77⅞ ₱ cent. Erie was also lower on London quotations, and Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Wabash, Ohios, and Rock Island were weak, while the North-west Common Stock continued to present a strong Bull front throughout the day. In the Afternoon there was a somewhat improved speculation on the Stocks depressed in the morning, and the market left off as follows as compared with the last prices of Thursday night. The Southern State Bonds and most of the Railway Mortgages were steady. The Public Funds somewhat firmer in sympathy with Gold and Exchange.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 8.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s........	109⅞	110
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July...	114⅞	115⅛
American Gold..............	112⅞	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days.......	108⅝	108⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	95⅛	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island.......	119⅞	110
North-west Common...........	83⅞	83⅞
Pacific Mail.................	92⅛	92⅛
St. Paul Preferred............	76	75⅛
St. Paul Common.............	56	55⅞
Ohio and Mississippi..........	47⅛	47⅛
Western Union Telegraph.......	78⅛	78⅛
Erie.......................	53⅛	51⅞
Union Pacific...............	38⅛	38
Lake Shore..................	92⅛	92
C., Chicago and Ind. Central...	34⅛	34
Toledo and Wabash...........	72⅛	72⅛

At the very close of the Stock Exchange Hall the General market left off steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1872.

Gold receipts....................	$627,923 49
Gold payments....................	1,658,215 91
Gold balance.....................	45,655,193 91
Currency receipts................	1,297,507 09
Currency payments................	283,405 28
Currency balance.................	23,817,169 87
Customs..........................	393,000 00

The following are the last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.....	115⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65.....	114⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.....	116⅜	5-20 reg., '67..........	115
5-20 reg., '62..........	112⅛	5-20 coup., '67..........	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62..........	112⅛	5-20 reg., '68..........	115
5-20 reg., '64..........	112⅛	5-20 coup., '68..........	115⅛
5-20 coup., '64..........	112⅛	10-40 reg..............	108⅛
5-20 reg., '65..........	112⅛	10-40 coup.............	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65..........	112⅛	5s, coup., '81..........	110
5-20 reg., n. i., '65.....	114⅛	6s currency............	114⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old..................	98⅛	99
City 6s, New..................	102⅛	102¼
Camden & Amboy................	125	125¼
Pennsylvania Central...........	56⅝	56¾
Reading.......................	116	116¼
Lehigh Valley.................	58⅞	59
Catawissa Preferred............	43	43½
Philadelphia and Erie..........	26⅛	26¾
Northern Central..............	39	39½
Lehigh Navigation.............	38	38⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan..............	93½	93¾

Since the election results in some of the Southern States on Tuesday there is a marked improvement here, in regard to the State and Railroad Bonds of these States. The change in popular sentiment in the old Commonwealth of Virginia is especially acceptable to the friends and bondholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio enterprise, now drawing to its completion to the Ohio River. The assurance can now be felt that Virginia State faith, if doubted before, is reliable not only for carrying out the early contracts made with this Company for the transfer to the Chesapeake and Ohio Corporation of large State interests in the road, but to enforce all mortgages, in case of need, subsequently made upon it. Another negotiation of much interest in Alabama and Louisiana has taken a favorable turn since Election Day. Arrangements have been made in this City for the completion of the Mobile, New-Orleans and Texas Road, an enterprise for some months under a cloud of doubt as to early success. The capitalists who have added their hundreds of thousands and half millions each to this work are of the wealthiest in New-York and Rhode Island.

We do not know that any immediate measures will follow the Election of Tuesday to redeem the State faith of Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama, and to advance the credit of Louisiana, but it may certainly be assumed that good must ultimately come of the restoration of political fraternity in these States with the great popular convictions of the whole country.

The close *corner* made on Monday last upon the *short* sellers of Gold, while costing a pretty round sum to the unfortunate parties who were unable to borrow over Election Day better than at a bonus of two per cent., has its funny as well as serious side in the sequel. The *corner*, it seems, was committed by the confederates to the operation, four or five in number, to the single young Broker of the Bank of Montreal, who, of course, was supposed, on Monday, to be playing very smart for the common interest in the "lock-up" pool. But to the surprise of the party outside the Bank of Montreal, when the profits came to be settled up, the Checks "for differences" proved unaccountably small, and high words and rough handling ensued in at least one instance, and pretty emphatic terms of contempt and indignation in others. There was evidently, from all accounts, some sort of "cheating round the board," and it is questionable whether the Bank of Montreal, or its Broker, will be so much trusted on the next deal.

The Central Company of New-Jersey have formally notified the Delaware and Lackawanna of the abrogation of the joint agreement of last Spring for a common management, and the equal division of profits in the way of periodical dividends. In the equity proceedings recently commenced by the Delaware and Lackawanna to restrain an independent quarterly Dividend of 2½ ₱ cent., it transpired that the Joint Compact had not been recorded in New-Jersey as required by a recent act of the Legislature. And the Central Directors, availing of this technical advantage, have taken the vote of their stockholders as to whether the Joint Compact shall be further executed, and they declare by a vote of 112,610 shares to 5,917 shares that the Compact shall *not* be again acted upon. The Secretary hereupon notifies the Delaware and Lackawanna of the "said response of the stockholders, and of the determination of this Company to treat the said agreement as invalid and of no effect, and that they refuse to again execute the said agreement." The whole affair is unfortunate for both parties, and as damaging, perhaps, to the good faith of the President and Directors of the Central of New-Jersey, as to the pecuniary interests of the Delaware and Lackawanna.

Mr. E. J. Donnell, of this City, an old and experienced member of the Cotton trade, has compiled and published, in an octavo volume of 650 pages, a chronological and statistical history of Cotton, which, aside from its careful and interesting narrative of the origin and extraordinary progress of the trade in this country and Great Britain, is valuable for reference for its elaborate and exhaustive tables of crops, prices, consumption, &c., from year to year, for a period of nearly three-quarters of a century. Messrs. James Sutton & Co., No. 23 Liberty-street, are the publishers.

The Cedar Rapids Road earned in the last week of October $39,443.

The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are as follows:

For the month of October, 1872........	$1,375,425
Same month, 1871......................	981,005
Increase this year over 1871..........	394,420
Earnings first ten months, 1872.......	10,619,853
Same months, 1871.....................	7,897,480
Increase this year over 1871..........	2,782,373

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN OCTOBER.

	1872.	1871.	Increase.
At. & G. West.........	$547,928	$397,935	$149,993
Bur., C. R. & Minn.....	126,968	73,603	53,365
Central Pacific........	1,375,425	984,005	394,420
Chicago & Alton........	543,518	461,415	82,103
C., C., C. & Ind.......	428,598	391,436	37,162
Illinois Central.......	863,746	753,185	110,561
I., B. & West..........	*136,500	96,350	40,150
Kansas Pacific.........	442,822	392,500	50,322
I. S. & M. Southern....	*1,703,941	1,402,597	301,344
Marietta & Cin.........	208,977	175,438	33,539
Mil. & St. Paul........	950,945	841,150	109,795
Missouri, K. & T.......	†232,000	114,886	117,114
Ohio & Miss............	†445,187	355,187	90,000
Pacific of Miss........	*362,891	310,654	
St. L., A. & T. H......	*200,157	186,455	13,702
St. L. & I. M..........	213,325	175,793	37,532
St. L., K. C. & North..	372,589	318,509	54,080
St. L. & South-eastern.	117,966	......	......
Tol., Peo. & Warsaw....	115,140	94,907	20,233
Tol., Wab. & Wes.......	621,351	600,205	21,146
Union Pacific..........	†900,000	777,362	122,638
Total (ex. S. L & S.E.).	$10,792,008	$8,960,572	$1,839,199
Net increase...........			1,831,436

* Fourth week of October estimated.
† Approximate by telegraph.

—*Financial Chronicle.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NOVEMBER INVESTMENTS.

To those who have funds to invest in large or small amounts, or who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend, after full investigation, the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. gold interest, (equal now to eight and a quarter currency,) and sold at par, they yield an income considerably more than one-third greater than United States five-twenties. They are Coupon and Registered, the lowest denomination being $100, the highest $10,000.

Nearly one-third of the Main Line of the Road will be completed and in operation, with a large business, the present season. All the property and rights of the Company, including a most valuable Land Grant, averaging about 23,000 acres per mile of road, are pledged as security for the first mortgage bonds now offered.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange at current prices. Descriptive pamphlets and maps, showing Route of Road, Connections, Tributary Country, &c., will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange, circular notes, travelers' and commercial credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed on all daily balances.

Collections made. Investment orders executed.

☞CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 8, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs..........	2	Oil, Red, bbls.......	50
Copper, bbls.........	123	Eggs, bbls..........	1,330
Copper, cakes........	580	Oil-cake, pkgs......	440
Cotton, bales........	2,792	Beef, pkgs..........	266
Flour, bbls..........	14,967	Pork, pkgs..........	30
Meal, bbls...........	170	Cut-meats, pkgs.....	676
Wheat, bushels.......	140,818	Lard, pkgs..........	211
Corn, bushels........	84,657	Lard, kegs..........	100
Oats, bushels........	38,315	Butter, pkgs........	4,269
Malt, bushels........	750	Cheese, pkgs........	4,222
Barley, bushels......	30,291	Tallow, pkgs........	102
Dried Fruit, pkgs....	10	Stearine, pkgs......	114
Beans, bbls..........	85	Spelter, pieces.....	256
Hides, No............	230	Sumac, bags.........	140
Hides, bdls..........	867	Tobacco, hhds.......	11
Hemp, bales..........	21	Tobacco, pkgs.......	104
Hops, bales..........	123	Wool, bales.........	322
Leather, sides.......	5,140	Whisky, bbls........	898

ASHES—Pots have been selling slowly at $8 25 ₱ 100 ℔s. Pearls neglected and wholly nominal.

BEES-WAX—Has been quiet at 33c.@34½c. for Yellow, ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been firm, and more inquired for. We quote Liverpool Gas Cannel at $14 50@$15; House do., $22@$23 ₱ ton of 2,240 ℔s.; Anthracite, $4 50@$5 75 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been attracting rather more attention mainly from export buyers, at steadier prices; Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c.; Caracas at 16c.@17c.; Guayaquil at 13½c.@14c., and San Domingo at 7½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—There has been a limited business reported in stock in the local market, within the previous range as to prices, the quotations remaining as before. Sales were reported of 4,000 bags Rio, by the Lynn, to arrive from Hampton Roads, on private terms, and 4,000 bags do., by the Elverton, to arrive at Baltimore, at 17½c., gold. The 3,500 bags Rio, by the Jane Goodyear, at New-Orleans, brought 16½c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in less request, for early delivery, and prices have favored buyers, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales, 1,704 bales, of which 661 bales were to arrive, including 716 bales to shippers, 713 bales to spinners, 25 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit. For forward delivery, the dealings have been on a liberal scale, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ ℔., the market closing weak. Sales, 26,850 bales, (6,200 bales last evening, and 20,650 bales today,) basis Low Middling, with November contracts closing at 18⅞c.; December, 18⅞c.; January, 18⅞c.; February, 18⅞c.; March, 18 15-16c.; April, 19⅛c.; May, 19 7-16c.; June, 19⅝c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the Bulletin, were as follows, viz.: November, 18.54c.; December, 18.37c.; January, 18.52c.; February, 18.74c.; March, 18.95c.; April, 19.13c.; May, 19.33c. Stock in New-York—In warehouses, 9,581 bales; Brooklyn, 687 bales; on wharves, 2,508 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 8,501 bales. Total, 21,227 bales. The receipts at this port today were 2,792 bales, including 945 bales from Norfolk, 649 bales from Galveston, 312 bales from Baltimore, 886 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 18,275 bales, (exclusive of Mobile,) and for the week 131,782 bales, against 121,770 bales the preceding week, and since September 777,528 bales, against 569,154 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today:

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary..............	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
Good Ordinary.........	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞
Strict Good Ordinary..	18 9-16	18¾	19	19⅛
Low Middling..........	18⅞	19	19⅛	19⅜
Middling..............	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
Good Middling.........	20⅛	20⅜	20⅞	21⅛

EGGS—Are selling quite promptly at 29c.@32c. for fresh, and 23c.@25c. for limed stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a limited trade reported in State and Western Flour, prices of which have been quoted a shade lower, generally on increased offerings of most grades, with considerable urgency on the part of holders. The home-trade call is very moderate and the export inquiry limited, though on shipping stock values are quoted about 10c. ₱ bbl. lower. Sales have been reported of 13,400 bbls., including very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 15, chiefly at $5 90@$6 10; inferior to good Extra State, $6 80@$7 15; good to extra choice do. at $7 15@$7 85; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 75@$7 10; poor to good shipping brands Round-hoop Ohio at $6 85@$7 15, ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy, with sales reported of 950 bbls., in lots, at from $5 90@$8 for very inferior to very good, and $8@$12 50 for very good to very choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at from $3 75@$6 for inferior to fancy, ₱ bbl.; sales, 480 bbls. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 30 for White do., and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; the reported sales were 325 bbls., in lots. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet within the range of from $3 70@$4 10 for State, and $4 20@$4 35 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 ℔s., as the extremes.

FRUIT—Trade has been moderately active, with prices favoring purchasers. Sales have been reported of 6,500 boxes Layer Raisins, at $2 20@$2 25, closing at $2 20; 2,000 half boxes, and 2,000 quarter boxes do. do., on private terms; 3,000 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 70@$2 75; 80 boxes Citron at 46c.@46½c.; 250 casks new Currants at 7⅝c.; 300 bags Filberts, 300 frails Ivica Almonds, 200 bags Brazil Nuts, 300 cases Figs, and 350 cases Sardines, on private terms; and 40 casks Prunes on private terms, quoted at 8¼c.@8⅜c.

GRAIN—The dealings in Spring Wheat have been more extensive, chiefly for export, though in part for milling, opening fully 2c. ₱ bushel lower, under freer offerings of stock, but closing with more steadiness for prime samples, which were in most urgent request. Winter Wheat has been quiet and irregular as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 144,000 bushels at $1 50½@$1 52 for fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing more firmly at $1 51½@$1 52 for prime samples; $1 48@$1 50½ for fair to choice No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 45½@$1 48 for ordinary to very good No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 40@$1 44 for No. 3 Spring; $1 28@$1 38 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 58@$1 64 for Red; $1 67½@$1 72 for Amber Western, and $1 77½@$1 80 for fair White Western, in store and afloat.... Corn has been quoted weaker in price and moderately inquired for at the ruling figures, both for export and home use, but the later dealings indicated a steadier market for prime stock from store and afloat, with shippers evincing rather more disposition to operate. Sales have been reported since our last of 169,000 bushels at 64¾c.@65c., closing at 65c., for sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western, afloat; 64½c. for prime do. from store; 63c.@64½c. (nominally) for inferior to prime steamer grades new Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c.@66c for Yellow Western; 66c.@68c. (nominally) for White Western, and 60c.@62½c. for unsound stock, from store and afloat.... Rye quiet and unchanged.... Barley firm, but without activity; 9,500 bushels Canada sold, to arrive, on private terms, quoted at $1 17@$1 19 for very good to prime samples; a few car-loads of very inferior Western changed hands at 60c.@65c., and a lot of very choice do. at $1 05 ₱ bushel.... Barley-malt slow of sale at essentially unaltered figures.... Oats have been unusually dull, and prices have been depressed and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,000 bushels at 40c.@45c. for ordinary to very choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 42c.@43½c. for fair ordinary to good; 38c.@41½c. for ordinary to good Black and Dark Mixed; 42c.@46½c. for White Western, and 46c.@46½c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, in store.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive within the previous range, including Bags at 14½c.@15c.; Bagging, 10½c.@11c., and Domestic Cloth at 12¼c.@12½c. for full and 12¾c.@13c. for small lots. Sales, 200 rolls Domestic at 12½c.

HEMP—There has been very little movement in any description, yet prices have not varied materially. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $175@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 11c.; Sisal, 9¼c.@9½c., gold; Jute, 3c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts at 2¼c.@2¾c., currency, ₱ ℔.

HIDES—There has been a fair inquiry noted for the more desirable grades of stock, on a firm basis as to values.

HOPS—Have been in good request, mostly for consumption, at firm prices. Receipts of domestic lighter; imports of foreign quite liberal. We quote: New Crop, 30c.@35c.; older growths, 8c.@25c.; Foreign, 25c.@35c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts have been 717 bales; imports, 235 bales; exports, 1 bale.

LATHS—Eastern have been steady and in demand at $2 25 ₱ thousand.

MOLASSES—Trade has been extremely dull, in a wholesale way, within the former nominal range. The jobbing trade was also light; 10 hhds. Barbados brought 38c., and 18 hhds. Demerara at 35c. ₱ gallon.

METALS—Copper has been in very moderate request at about steady rates for American Ingot, but at rather easier figures for English, which has been offered more freely: sales, 150,000 ℔s. Ingot at 31½c.@32c., and 50 tons English at 28¼c.@29¼c.... Pig-iron has been offered more liberally, and has been quoted less firm as to values, on a restricted business; sales, 175 tons Glengarnock at $51@$53, with Gartsherrie quoted at $53@$55, and Eglinton at $47@$49; 100 tons Allenton at $55, and 100 tons No. 2 Extra Thomas at $53 ₱ ton. Of Russia Sheet-iron, 50 packs Stained sold on private terms. Iron Rails quiet within the previous range.... Pig-lead has been purchased to the extent of 150 tons at $6 55@$6 62½, gold, for ordinary Foreign; market about steady.... Spelter dull at old quotations.... Tin has been in limited demand at drooping rates, with Straits quoted at 32c.@32½c., gold, on sales of 50 Slabs, at the latter rate; English at 31½c., gold; Charcoal Plates at $12@$12 25, gold, with sales of 200 boxes on private terms; Charcoal Terne at $10 25@$11; I. C. Coke at $10 25@$11, and Coke Terne at $9 37½@$10, gold.... A sale of 10 casks Musselman Sheet-zinc was made at 8¾c., gold.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather less active, but held with firmness: sales, 1,300 bbls. Strained at $4 30@$4 45, closing at $4 40@$4 45; 100 bbls. low No. 2 at $4 50, and 1,759 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 75@$7 ₱ 280 ℔s.... Tar quiet on the basis of $4 25 ₱ bbl., in a jobbing way.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 194 bbls. at 63c. for merchantable, and 64c. for New-York pkgs.; market steady.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in better request, and held with more confidence.

OILS—Most kinds have been dealt in with reserve, but have been quoted steady as to price. Linseed has been attracting rather more attention.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted stronger in price, on a better inquiry; sales, 1,500 bbls., in bulk, at 14⅛c.; and 1,000 bbls. Neyhart's at 14⅛c.... Refined dull in the local market at 27c.... At Philadelphia the demand was brisker, and 8,000 bbls. were purchased for early delivery at 26⅛c., which rate was bid at the close.... Case-oil and Naphtha as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held firmly at the advance of yesterday, though the dealings have been less extensive. Sales have been reported of 1,025 bbls., at $16@$16 12½ for new Western Mess, chiefly at $16; $12 50@$12 75 for Extra Prime, and $15 for Prime Mess. For forward delivery sales were reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, (packing of 1871-2,) seller December, at $15 ₱ bbl.; and 100 bbls. new Western Prime Mess, November delivery, reported at $16 ₱ bbl.... There has been rather more activity in Dressed Hogs, but at about ¼c. ₱ ℔. off on heavy stock. We quote within the range of from 6¾c.@7¼c. as the extremes, with market Pigs at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.... Cut-meats have been heavy and lower since our last, with Pickled Hams ranging from 12c.@13½c., Shoulders at 6c.@7c., and Bellies at 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Smoked Hams at 14½c.@16c.; Smoked Shoulders at 6¾c.@7½c., and Dry-salted Shoulders at 6¼c.@7c.; sales equal to 190 pkgs. Also, 1,650 Pickled Hams, 800 Pickled Shoulders, 2,400 Smoked Hams, 1,200 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, in lots, within our range; and 15,000 ℔s. Baltimore Pickled Hams, averaging 12 ℔s., from dock, at 13¼c.; and 500 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders, Kansas delivery, in December, at 4½c. ₱ ℔.... Bacon has been in moderate request for early delivery at about steady rates, but has been in less confident demand for forward delivery, and quoted weaker as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 175 boxes Long Clear, early deliveries, at 8⅜c.; 330 boxes do., seller November, at 8 7-16c.@8½c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, January deliveries, at 7¾c.; 200 boxes Short Clear, early January delivery, at 8 1-16c. And 400 boxes Long Clear, December delivery, at Chicago, at 6¾c.... There has been a much livelier call noted for Lard, for early delivery, chiefly for Prime Western Steam, for export, and for City Steam and No. 1, for refining purposes, at a shade better prices, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,850 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@8⅞c., mostly at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c. for old Western Steam; 8¾c. for new do., to arrive; 8⅝c.@8¾c., for City; 8⅝c. for No. 1, and 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Refined. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam, seller November, at 8⅝c.; 500 tcs. do., seller January, and 750 tcs. do., seller February, at 8⅝c.; and 500 tcs., seller March, at 8¾c. ₱ ℔.... Barreled Beef has been in light demand at from $3 75@$7 75 for inferior to fine brands Old Mess, and $8@$11 for Old Extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for New do. do.; sales, 80 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in better request at from $12@$15 for Old Prime Mess; $15@$20 for Ordinary to Prime Old India Mess; $21 50@$22 50 for New Prime Mess, and $24@$25 for New India Mess; sales, 250 tcs., including 200 tcs. Extra City India Mess, on private terms. New Beef Hams quiet at $32.... Butter has been sparingly inquired for, as a rule, with rather freer offerings noted at the current figures, which show weakness as to values. We quote: Butter within the range of from 20c.@38c. for inferior to very choice State; 9c.@25c. for poor to strictly fine Western; 18c.@23c. for do. Roll, and 7½c.@8c. for Grease stock.... Cheese has been moving rather slowly, within the previous range. Exporters purchase with reserve. We quote from 8½c.@15c. for poor to extra fine Factory, chiefly at 14½c.@15c. for fine to extra fine goods; 7c.@14c. for common to strictly choice Dairy, and 5c.@8½c. for Skim, ₱ ℔.

SEEDS—There has been a limited inquiry noted for most kinds, with values quoted about as before. Sales 2,580 bags Calcutta Linseed at $2 37½, gold, thirty days' credit. We quote Clover at 9¼c.@9⅝c., ₱ ℔.; Rough Flax, $1 90@$2; Timothy, $3 12@$3 50 for fair to very choice, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 35@$2 37½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SPICES—Have been quite moderately sought after within the previous range. No. 1 Nutmegs quoted at 92½c.@96c.; Mace, $1 20@$1 25; Cassia, 29c.@30c.; White Pepper, 34c.@35c.; East India Pepper at 16¾c.@17¼c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 11⅛c.@12c.; Cloves, 21c.@22c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Business in Raw shows but little animation. The demand from refiners is quite moderate, and the bids are generally unsatisfactory. The trade call is light. Prices show no change of moment. Sales have been reported since our last of 663 hhds., 54 boxes, and 26,570 bags, including 72 hhds. very inferior refining Porto Rico at 8c.@9c.; 17 hhds., about prime do. do., at 9⅜c.; 270 hhds. Centrifugal at 10⅜c.; 54 boxes Clayed Havana, in lots, at 10½c.; 26,570 bags Manila, part extra superior, at 9c.; and 309 hhds. Molasses Sugar on private terms. A pretty fair trade was reported in Refined Sugars, prices of which remained about as last quoted.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 134,000 ℔s. at 9c.@9 5-16c. for fair ordinary to choice, chiefly at 9¼c.@9 5-16c.; market steady.

TOBACCO—A livelier movement has been reported in Kentucky, mainly for export, at firm prices; 900 hhds. Kentucky sold at 9¼c.@15c. ₱ ℔. There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Seed Leaf, with sales reported of 295 cases new Ohio at 10c.@12c.; 100 cases new Connecticut at 50c.@65c.; 54 cases new Wisconsin at 9½c.; and 100 cases old crop Sundries at 12c.@25c. ₱ ℔. Spanish Tobacco has attracted rather more attention at about steady rates; sales, 200 bales Havana at 95c.@$1; and 500 bales old crop Yara on private terms. Manufactured Tobacco in moderate request at unaltered figures. We quote Kentucky thus:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs....................	9¼c.@9¾c.	9¾c.@10¼c.
Common to Medium Leaf..	10c. @10¾c.	10½c.@11¼c.
Good Leaf...............	11c. @11¾c.	11¾c.@12¼c.
Fine Leaf...............	11¾c.@12½c.	13c. @14c.
Selections..............	13c. @14c.	15c. @16c.

And Seed Leaf thus: Old Crop—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 12c.@14c.; Wrappers, 20c.@30c.; Running lots, 14c.@18c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 12c.@15c.; Assorted lots, 20c.@25c.; Wrappers, 30c.@40c.; Ohio Fillers, 12c.@15c.; Assorted lots, 15c.@18c.; Wrappers, 30c.@40c. New Crop—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 14c.@16c.; Seconds, 25c.@35c.; Wrappers, 40c.@65c.; Selections, 60c.@75c.; New-York State Fillers, 9c.@10c.; Wrappers, 18c.@32c.; Running lots, 12c.@16c.; Pennsylvania Assorted, 18c.@25c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 11c.@12c.; Ohio Wrappers, 16c.@30c.; Ohio Fillers, 9c.@10c.; Ohio Assorted, 10½c.@16c.; Wisconsin and Western, 9c.@10c. We quote Havana Tobacco as follows: Havana—Common, 85c.@92½c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, 95c.@$1. Manufactured in some request; Black Work, common to medium, 18c.@20c.; good and fine, 21c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@30c.; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Steady and in fair demand; 500 bbls. sold at 95c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Grain room, both on berth and charter, has been in more urgent request and rates have been quoted strong and buoyant. For most other purposes the demand for room has been quite moderate, on the basis of about previous figures. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were not attracting much attention, owing partly to the high prices claimed for Oil.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last, included by sail, 23,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Resin on private terms, and by steam, 15,500 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 50 bbls. Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl. Also a British ship, 1,250 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also a British ship, 1,264 tons, and two British barks, 716 and 670 tons with Wheat reported from San Francisco, on private terms; an American ship, 866 tons with do. from do., at £5 5s.; and another, 1,129 tons, with do. from do., at £5 2s. 6d., showing a decline.... For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl., and by steam, 75 bbls. Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 150 tcs. Lard at 45s. ₱ ton, and 50 bbls. Apples at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Bristol an American bark, 460 tons, reported with general cargo, on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a British bark 599 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 7s. 4½d.; an Austrian bark, 469 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; another bark, 565 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., at 7s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 340 tons, with about 2,400 quarters do., 7s. 3d. (all three reported as re-charters); and a Norwegian bark, 500 tons, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter.... For Antwerp, by sail, 7,800 bushels Corn, in shipper's bags, at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 650 tierces Lard at 40s. Also a British bark, 665 tons, (now at Boston,) with about 4,800 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 150 tcs. Lard at 50s. ₱ ton; and 32 cases Merchandise, at 40s.... For Laguayra, a British brig 260 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $2,000 and port charges.... For Pernambuco, a British brig, 264 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.... For the River Platte, an American bark, 497 tons, with Lumber, from St. Stephens, reported at about $22.... For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 498 tons, with Lumber, from Montreal, on private terms.... For Jamaica and back, a British brig, 177 tons, with general cargo, at $3,100 and port charges.... For Jamaica, a brig, hence, with general cargo, at 70c. ₱ bbl., and back, with Logwood, at $5 ₱ ton.... For Valparaiso, an American ship, 1,104 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Adelaide, Australia, a British bark, 257 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. The current quotations for Measurement Goods to Melbourne and Sydney, are 35c.@40c.... For Galveston, an American bark, 716 tons, with general cargo, on private terms.... For New-Orleans, an American brig, 334 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 8, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon 977 head of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards, trade was fair, prices ranged from 7½c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., for all grades, including Texans and Dry Cows, weights from 4½ to 7¾ cwt., on 54 to 57 ℔s. to the cwt., net, quality very uneven. On yesterday and today trade at Communipaw was firm in Beef Cattle. Native and grade Steers sold from 10c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., Texans from 7¼c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔., weights from 4 to 8⅜ cwt., on 55 to 57 ℔s. to the cwt., net. On yesterday and today trade in Sheep and Lambs was firm. Sheep sold from 5½c.@6⅜c. ₱ ℔., quality nice. Cull Lambs from 35 to 56½ ℔s. ₱ head sold in mixed lots from 5¼c.@5¾c. ₱ ℔. Veals continue firm at our last quotations. Trade in Hogs is brisk and large. City-dressed Hogs, weight 200 ℔s. and upward, 6⅝c. ₱ ℔.; same quality, weight 200 ℔s. downward, 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; better quality, weight 160 ℔s. downward, 7¼c. ₱ ℔. Light Pigs, weight 140 ℔s. downward, from 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔. A few lots of very choice light Pigs, both State and Jersey, used only for family Bacon, sold from 8c.@9c. ₱ ℔. Live Hogs from 5½c.@5¾c. ₱ ℔.; a few salesmen endeavored to force the market, but 5⅞c. ₱ ℔. was not realized.

SALES.

W. B. Gillett sold for self 32 fair Ohio Steers, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. C. Khan sold for self 60 fair Kentucky Steers, from 11c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7⅛ cwt.; 45 nice Ohio Steers, from 13c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 106 coarse Indiana Steers, from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 424 Texans, from 7⅛c.@8c. ₱ ℔., weight from 4 cwt. to 6 cwt.; 268 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Schuster & Lauderbeck sold for N. Morris 82 fair Illinois Steers, at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 65 Texan Steers, at 8⅜c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. Toffey & Son sold for N. Morris, 154 Texan Steers, from 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris, 84 rough Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6⅛ cwt.; 38 Texan Steers, at 7¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt. strong. W. W. Sherman sold for W. F. Mallery 50 common Illinois Steers, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 134 common Illinois Steers, at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight from 6¼ cwt. to 6½ cwt. H. Meyer sold for N. Morris 159 Texan Steers, from 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 92 nice, smooth, Ohio Steers, from 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8⅜ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Pidcock sold on yesterday afternoon and on this forenoon 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,170 ℔s., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,730 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 84 Jersey Ewes and Cull Lambs, mixed, weight 7,000 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 105 Ohio Sheep, weight 9,000 ℔s., at 6c., ₱ ℔.; 102 Ohio Sheep weight 8,560 ℔s., at 6⅛c. ₱ ℔. Kase & Hauver sold 214 Sheep, weight 16,820 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 18 Jersey Ewes, average weight 100 ℔s. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 23 Cull Lambs, coarse quality, average weight 56¼ ℔s. ₱ head, at 6½c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and today: 1,687 head of Horned Cattle, 2,469 Hogs, 1,478 Sheep and Lambs.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 8—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89⅛c. Erie Railway shares, 43⅛.

2½ P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅛; for the account, 92⅛. Erie Railway shares, 43⅛.

3½ P. M.—American Securities heavy; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91; 1867s, 93; new fives, 88⅞; 10-40s, 87⅛. Erie Railway shares, 42⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway shares, 42⅛.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 8.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Nov. 8—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the past week. Rentes opened at 53f. 10c., and closed at 53f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8, 11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 62,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were taken for export, and 5,000 on speculation. The stock in port by actual count is 483,000 bales, including 62,000 bales (actual) American. The stock in port as estimated, is 456,000 bales, including 35,000 bales (estimated) American. The receipts of the week have been 51,000 bales, including 21,000 bales American. Actual export 14,000 bales. The stock at sea bound to this port is 192,000 bales, including 63,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 47,000 quarters, including 33,000 quarters American.

2½ P. M.—Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 2d.@12s. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 6d. for Red Winter. Corn, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 56s, ₱ bbl. for prime mess. Produce—Tallow, 44s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, with a downward tendency.

Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 18,000 quarters, all American.

Evening.—Common Resin, 11s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Nov. 8.—Petroleum—56f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Refined Petroleum, 19¼d.@19½d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d.@64s. Fine Resin, 15s.@17s., ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary cases.—3687, Havens et al. vs. Wilson et al.; 3692, Hall vs. Kiersan; 3694, Sexton vs. Wetherall et al.; 3702, Richardson vs. Mayhon et al.; 3703, Sweet vs. Van Horn et al.; 3706, Button vs. Williams et al.; 3707, Wood et al. vs. Elroell et al.; 3708, Samter vs. Peiser et al.; 3709, Phillips et al. vs. Darrow, Jr.; 3710, Sullivan vs. Bonner; 3711, Francis vs. Lyons; 3712, Wain vs. Gilmore; 3713 Churchill vs. Conant et al.; 3714, Bownes et al. vs. Woodruff; 3715, Porter et all vs. Rausch et al. Argument Calendar—3519, Gardner et al. vs. Brosseau; 3089, In the matter of David M. H. Sands; 1055, In the matter of Charles Place.

MARINE COURT—Non-enumerated motions and appeals from orders—Held by Curtis and Spaulding, JJ.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Dooley vs. The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank et al.; Webster vs. Poznanski.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Held by Tappen, J.—Nos. 44, 45, 57, 66, 93, 94, 96, 97, 99 to 110 inclusive.

CITY COURT.—Held by Thompson, J.—Nos. 155, 67, 79, 1, 4, 8, 9, 18, 24, 26, 163, 164, 181 to 185 inclusive, 187 to 192 inclusive, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202 to 223 inclusive.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 8.

By Judge Leonard.

George Phillipi *vs.* Gabriel Wolf; complaint should be dismissed.

By Judge Ingraham.

Spofford et al. *vs.* Huntington et al.; Sheriff's bail taxed.

Selchon *vs.* The Paragon Match Company; default should be set aside on payment of costs subsequent to issue of this motion.

Riley *vs.* Armstrong et al.: motion granted.

Crandall *vs.* Dewolf; see memoranda of decision.

Selchow *vs.* The Paragon Match Company; there is no good cause shown for opening the motion to put causes on the short calendar; motion is therefore denied.

Martine *vs.* Lowenstein et al.; motion denied.

Roberts et al. *vs.* Freak Zaklitsch; bail reduced to $200.

Litchenstein *vs.* Green; motion granted for first Friday in December, with leave to defendant to move for a commission.

By Judge Barrett.

D. H. Brooks et al. *vs.* M. J. Kinman et al.; decree settled.

Scudder et al. *vs.* Corbin et al.; counsel must resettle the order, if it is not correct.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 8.

By Judge Robinson.

Champion *vs.* Joslyn; motion denied.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—NOV. 8.

Before Judge Spaulding and a Jury.

THE DISPUTED OWNERSHIP OF AN HEIRLOOM.

Joseph G. Josues vs. *Joseph P. Lewis.*—This was an action to recover a watch or its value, of which plaintiff claimed ownership. It appeared, according to the testimony of plaintiff, that in August, 1871, his house was broken into and robbed of gold, bills and jewelry to the value of $2,000, among which was the watch in question. The detectives failed to get any trace of money or goods; but sometime after the robbery, plaintiff, while passing defendant's store, No. 89 Bleecker-street, recognized this watch in the window as the one stolen from him, had it seized, and brought this suit to determine its ownership. In the identity of the watch he claimed he could not be mistaken, as it was a repeater of peculiar make, and had been an heirloom in his family for about fifty years. Defendant on his behalf testified that the watch had been pledged with him by one Nathan Reiser before the date of the robbery, and had also been received by him from the same party as collateral on another and previous occasion. Reiser also testified confirming defendant's story, and adding that he (Reiser) was not only the lawful owner of the watch, but that it had been an heirloom in his family in Germany for about thirty years.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 206. *Hedrick vs. Hughes.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—Hedrick brought an action of ejectment against Hughes to recover possession of a quarter-section of land in Howard County, Mo. The suit was commenced in 1870—the plaintiff claiming title under the act of Congress of July, 1862, donating public lands to the several States and Territories, "which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," certain of the lands thus donated having been located in conflict with Hughes' title. The defense was based upon a patent from the United States, dated in 1825, and subsequent transfers to different parties and finally to Hughes, who had been in possession since 1839, and had improved the premises and increased their value to $10,000. The judgment was for the defendant, the Court holding that his long and undisturbed possession, without regard to the other facts in the case, was a bar to the suit. It is here contended that the only question is one of priority of title, and that the possession is no bar.

Blair and Dick for plaintiff in error; T. T. Gantt for defendants.

No. 218.—*Brown vs. Jolly, Cashier.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action on promissory notes executed by Brown and indorsed by the payees to Jolly, Cashier of the Richland National Bank of Ohio. Two of the notes were discounted by the bank and held by it, and the other was there deposited for collection, belonging to the payee. Upon these facts the Court instructed the jury that Jolly, who sued for the bank and for the other payee, was entitled to recover. The verdict was in accordance with the instructions, and it is here contended on behalf of the plaintiff in error that the indorsee of a note, not being the actual owner of the fund, cannot maintain suit in his own name, and hence that Jolly could not recover upon the notes in question. The defendant in error submits that the question involved is well settled adversely to the plaintiff in error, and that his writ of error is prosecuted solely for delay; and insists that the Court should impose the penalty prescribed in such cases—damages.

J. H. Ashton and N. Wilson for plaintiff in error; F. P. Stanton and T. W. Bartley for defendant.

Nos. 219 and 22.—*United States vs. Singer et al., and Same vs. Van Buskirk.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Illinois. These are actions on distillers' bonds, similar to United States *vs.* Powell, recently argued and reported, and the questions are: First, are distillers liable to be taxed for a quantity of spirits equal to eighty per cent. of the producing capacity of their distilleries, whether the amount actually manufactured equals that quantity or not; and, Second, are distillers and their sureties liable on their bonds for default in payment of warehouse store-keepers wages before the execution of the bond upon which the Government sues. The Court below decided these questions for the defendants in error, and the Government appeals, maintaining that the tax on manufactures is laid in a just manner, the same as upon billiard-saloon keepers, in accordance with the number of tables they keep, and upon hotel keepers, upon the amount of rent, &c., they pay, without regard to their actual business, and that the act is specific in that respect; and that the language of the joint resolution of March, 1869, makes it clear that the sureties are liable, as claimed, for dues owed prior to the execution of the bonds.

C. H. Hill for the Government; E. Roby and Monroe & Bisbee for defendants.

No. 221.—*United States vs. Hunt.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The question in this case is whether a Brigadier-General of Volunteers is entitled to commutation pay under the third section of the act of March 3, 1865, which gave an increase from thirty to fifty cents per ration, expressly providing that the increase should not apply to officers above the rank of brevet Brigadier-General. The defendant here was a Brigadier-General, and sought to obtain the increased commutation. The Pay Department construed the proviso to mean that a brevet Brigadier-General in rank is below a Brigadier-General, and that, consequently, the converse of the proposition is equally true; and a Brigadier-General in rank is above a brevet Brigadier-General; and that therefore a Brigadier-General is not entitled to the benefits of the act. The Court of Claims held that there was no distinction between the two, and gave judgment for the claimant for the commutation sought. The Government here maintains that while in some respects a Brigadier is not above a brevet Brigadier-General, still, when the dignity of the two positions is considered, and when it is every-day practice to promote persons from brevet rank to full rank, the answer to be given hardly seems to admit of doubt, and that Congress considered there is such a difference in rank between the two officers which is apparent from the use of the term brevet, when if it had intended to include that of Brigadier, it would have used the words Brigadier-General "only."

C. H. Hill for Government; T. J. D. Fuller for claimant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1873.—SIXTH YEAR.

THE ALDINE,

An illustrated monthly journal, universally admitted to be the handsomest periodical in the world.
A representative and champion of American taste.

NOT FOR SALE IN BOOK OR NEWS STORES.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings, in any other shape or number of volumes, for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos besides!

ART DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when THE ALDINE assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition was more than doubled during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support, a sincere effort in the cause of Art. The publishers, anxious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of THE ALDINE.

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and greatest general interest; avoiding such as have become familiar, through photographs, or copies of any kind.

The quarterly tinted plates, for 1873, will reproduce four of John S. Davis' inimitable child-sketches, appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July, and October, would be alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously-illustrated "Christmas" number will be continued.

To possess such a valuable epitome of the art world, at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of thousands in every section of the country; but, as the usefulness and attractions of THE ALDINE can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make "assurance double sure" by the following unparalleled offer of

PREMIUM CHROMOS FOR 1873.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, without additional charge, a pair of beautiful oil chromos, after J. J. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures, entitled "The Village Belle," and "Crossing the Moor," are 14x20 inches—are printed from twenty-five different plates, requiring twenty-five impressions and tints to perfect each picture. The same chromos are sold for $30 per pair, in the art stores. As it is the determination of its conductors to keep THE ALDINE out of the reach of competition in every department, the chromos will be found correspondingly ahead of any that can be offered by other periodicals. Every subscriber will receive a certificate, over the signature of the publishers, guaranteeing that the chromos delivered shall be equal to the samples furnished the agent, or the money will be refunded. The distribution of pictures of this grade, free to the subscribers to a five dollar periodical, will mark an epoch in the history of Art; and, considering the unprecedented cheapness of the price for THE ALDINE itself, the marvel falls little short of a miracle, even to those best acquainted with the achievements of inventive genius and improved mechanical appliances. (For illustrations of these chromos, see November issue of THE ALDINE.)

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT

will continue under the care of Mr. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, assisted by the best writers and poets of the day, who will strive to have the literature of THE ALDINE always in keeping with its artistic attractions.

TERMS.

$5 per annum, in advance, with Oil Chromos free.

THE ALDINE will hereafter be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local agent, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of James Sutton & Co.

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PARALYSIS AND OTHER NERVOUS diseases, cured by Dr. Taylor's method. Dr. G. H. Taylor's book explaining processes, &c., may be ordered of S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway. Price $1.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received until 12 M. on the 10th day of December, 1872, for all the fresh beef and mutton required by the Subsistence Department at this post for six months, commencing Jan. 1, 1873.

Information and conditions obtained of J. M. MARSHALL, First Lieutenant Fourth United States Artillery, A. C. S.

GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS.
BROADWAYS, VIRGINIAS, GEN. JACKSONS,
GOLDEN GATES and MOUNT VERNONS.
NEW STYLES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of AYMAR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the late firm will be used henceforth, in liquidation only, by either of the subscribers.

JOHN W. CATER.
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.
AUGUSTUS AYMAR.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the further announcement is made that an arrangement has been concluded whereby all the business of our house is from this date transferred to Messrs. FABBRI & CHAUNCEY, of this City.

AYMAR & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, and expiring by its own limitation on the 30th June, 1875, has by mutual consent been this day dissolved, in order to effect the fusion referred to in the above notice of Messrs. Aymar & Co.

EGISTO P. FABBRI.
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY.
ERNESTO G. FABBRI.
GEORGE J. FOSTER.
THEO. W. RILEY.
HENRY S. PREVOST.
JOHN KNOWER.
AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS.
HENRY CHAUNCEY.
S. A. RANDALL.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that a special partnership has this day been formed by the undersigned under the firm name of

FABBRI & CHAUNCEY,

for the transaction of a shipping and commission business as heretofore.

In addition to the capital furnished by the general partners, the special partners have contributed the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to the general fund.

This partnership will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1877.

General Partners.
EGISTO P. FABBRI.
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
ERNESTO G. FABBRI,

Special Partners.
GEORGE J. FOSTER,
THEODORE W. RILEY,
HENRY S. PREVOST,
JOHN KNOWER,
AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
S. A. RANDALL,
JOHN W. CATER,
JOS. GAILLARD, JR. } Late of Aymar & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, SEBASTIEN CONRATH and ROBERT A. CUE, doing business as Manufacturers and Dealers in Sole-leather Trunks, Valises, &c., &c., at No. 509 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and known as the firm of CONRATH & CUE, have this day dissolved their copartnership. The business will be continued by SEBASTIEN CONRATH, at No. 509 Broadway, and by ROBERT A. CUE, at No. 681 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872.

SEBASTIEN CONRATH.
ROBERT A. CUE.

Witness—J. W. HUBBELL, Jr.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of CONRATH & CUE is this day dissolved. All outstanding liabilities will be settled by the undersigned.

SEBASTIEN CONRATH.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1872.
REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 17TH-ST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of WARD & OGDEN was dissolved by the death of Robert M. Ward on the 22d of August, 1872.

HENRY OGDEN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1872.
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 17TH ST.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of OGDEN & CLARK, for the purpose of transacting the real estate brokerage business in the City of New-York, at the above address.

HENRY OGDEN,
C. STACY CLARK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of O. K. KING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1872. OLIVER K. KING.
THOS. J. HAND.

The subscribers have this day formed copartnership, under the firm name of KING, FINNEY & CO., for the transaction of a general railway, banking and equipment business, and have taken an office at No. 21 Nassau-st.

OLIVER K. KING.
N. S. FINNEY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872. CHAS. E. LEWIS.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1872.

WE BEG TO ADVISE, THAT, BY mutual consent, the partnership heretofore existing as DENINSTOUN & CO., New-York, has ceased.

The partners, with the exception of Mr. J. W. CROSS and Mr. G. H. REDMOND, who retire, will continue the London business of DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO. DENNISTOUN, CROSS & CO.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH of Mr. DANIEL E. MORAN, the firm of MORAN BROTHERS is dissolved. The business will be continued under the same firm by the surviving partners.

CHARLES MORAN.
D. CONRYN MORAN.

NEW-YORK, 1st November, 1872.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE Supreme Court, held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 6th day of June, 1872.—Present, Hon. George C. Barrett, Justice.—GEORGE W. MOTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURARNCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Henry P. Freeman, Receiver of the Market Fire Insurance Company, and it appearing to this Court, that it is necessary and proper that an order should be made herein in accordance with the prayer of said petition. Now on motion of Stephen W. Gaines, attorney for said receiver, it is ordered that a notice be published in the New-York daily *Times*, a newspaper published in the City of New-York, once a week for six months, requiring all the creditors of the said the Market Fire Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties to the above entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order, and in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment or decree which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the same manner, and for the same time, as hereinbefore directed for the publication of said notice. And it is further ordered that John H. Platt, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and be hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order; that such publication be made under his direction, and that all the creditors exhibit their claims to him; that the said referee hear and determine any claims that may be contested, and that he may be at liberty to report to this Court from time to time as he may deem proper. And it is further ordered that the said receiver may apply to this Court at any time for further directions in this suit.

Notice to creditors of the Market Fire Insurance Company.—To all whom it may concern.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—GEORGE W. MONTGOMERY against THE MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to me, the undersigned, at my office, No. 40 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 20th day of December, 1872.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1872.

je8-law6mS JOHN H. PLATT Referee.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CARLISLE NORWOOD, Receiver of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. MITTNACHT and Henry Wilke, executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Josephine Planer, deceased; Catherine Fehrer, wife of Charles Fehrer, and said Charles Fehrer; Gabriel Thomann and Caroline Thomann, his wife; Pauline Ihne, wife of John Ihne, Jr., and said John Ihne, Jr.; Gabrielle Freimann, wife of Charles Freimann, and said Charles Freimann; Charles Pahl, Marie Pahl and Jonas Heller, receiver of the property and effects of Josephine Planer, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Courthouse in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 7 Murray-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 3d day of September, 1872.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of September, 1872.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL,
o5-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ELEAZER PEET, plaintiff, against NORMAN WIARD, defendant.—Summons, for relief, (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 8, 1872.

GEO. J. PEET, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1872.

n9-law6wS GEO. J. PEET, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGLISH RAILROAD IRON,
Of the ordinary and extra qualities,
with immediate deliveries,
for sale by
VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO.,
No. 40 Broadway, and No. 53 New-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REMOVED his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1—LA FAVORITA—Mme. Lucca, Signor Abrugnedo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. George Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers. Matinée at 1½. Sunday evening—CONCERT.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham. Matinée at 1½. Sunday evening—CONCERT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KERRY and JESSIE BROWN. Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault. Matinée at 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—THE INCONSTANT—Miss Fanny Davenport. Mr. Geo. Clarke. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BARBE BLEUE—Mlle. Aimée, Mons. Juteau—Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinée at 2.

NO. 718 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben Cotton, Emerson, Laura, and others. Matinée at 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2½—POPULAR CONCERT—Miss Sarah Barron, Mr. J. Graff.

ARMORY TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT,—PROMENADE CONCERT.

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The *Staats Zeitung* is becoming almost as gloomy a paper as the *Nation*. It said before Mr. HAVEMEYER's election that, if elected at all, he would owe his elevation to German Democratic, and not to Republican votes. Mr. OTTENDORFER was grossly deceived in this calculation, though we do not observe that he has been moved to make confession of his error. Now that Mr. HAVEMEYER has been elected, the *Staats Zeitung* thinks we have gained very little, after all. Under the present charter, the Mayor's hands will be so tied that he will "be unable to carry out any positive improvement." But suppose the charter is amended? Then, says the atrabilious Mr. OTTENDORFER, that would only be done on condition that the City offices should be filled by Republicans. Our German contemporary is evidently subject to chronic nightmare. First, he has Republican "bargains" with O'BRIEN on the brain, and that illusion is only dispelled to give place to a terrible foreboding of the wickedness of a Republican Legislature. Suppose that Mr. OTTENDORFER should try for once to be a little trustful. The Reform Party in this City is quite prepared to appreciate the value of his co-operation, but if he persists in going about prophesying dismal things in this uncomfortable way, he will hardly encourage his friends, and will certainly give fresh confidence to the men whom he professes to oppose. We asked the *Staats Zeitung* to take the Republicans at their word when they promised to support HAVEMEYER. The result has amply justified our pledges on this score. Once again, we ask our German fellow-worker to believe that the Republican Party, in helping to elect a Reform Mayor on a non-partisan platform, considers itself bound to give him the legislation required to secure an executive staff of honest and capable officials without distinction of party.

It is highly desirable that a majority of the voting population of New-York should become firmly impressed with the idea that the time has passed when a man's opinions on national politics form any criterion of his fitness for local office. If this first principle of Municipal Reform has got introduced into the heads of any considerable number of people, it is certainly not because of its being either understood or professed by the majority of local newspapers. Journals so wide apart, in other respects, as the *Herald* and *Staats Zeitung*, keep harping on the old string of a general rush for political spoils being the necessary sequel to the close of a local election. Whatever else may be doubtful about the vote for Mr. HAVEMEYER, it is perfectly certain that a very small portion of it was due to the office-seeking class of either of the political parties. Even in the very lowest ideal, therefore, of public service, the "spoils" belong to the great mass of people who do not make a business of politics. Their wishes will best be consulted, and their support most firmly secured for the future, by the distribution of local offices among the fittest men that can be found, no matter what party they belong to. Mr. HAVEMEYER has as much right to be surrounded by executive officers of his own choosing, as a new President has to form a Cabinet of men in sympathy with his policy, but public opinion will sustain the Mayor-elect in disregarding the so-called "claims" of any party managers whatever in making new appointments, when the opportunity of doing so presents itself. Republicans who fail to realize the force of this application of the principles of local Reform may possibly be able to see that the surest method to unite against them a compact and irresistible Democratic opposition, would be to arrogate the partisan disposal of offices secured under professions of non-partisan Reform.

Illinois has elected twelve Republicans and seven Democrats to Congress, but has taken especial pains to defeat JOHN F. FARNSWORTH in the Fourth District. This man was signally deserving of the crushing rebuke which he has received. He was a candidate before the Republican Convention for the nomination to Congress, and it was not until he had failed to get it that he discovered that the party was hopelessly corrupt, and undeserving of the support of honest men. With him, as with all the others, the disappointments of personal ambition awakened his conscience, and he has fortunately gone down in the general wreck. FARNSWORTH will probably live long enough to discover that the affairs of the nation can get along tolerably well without him.

Some light is thrown on the character of the men who frequent the saloons where "pools" on elections and horse-races are sold, by the testimony in the Scannell-Donoghue case. It would seem that these sportsmen are, as a class, utterly destitute of impulses of manliness. When the first shot was fired, those who were not paralyzed with terror ran toward the extreme opposite side of the room, while those who remained stood and saw, without interference, the cowardly murderer fire four shots, "regularly, like clock-work," into the prostrate body of his victim, and then spring up the steps and run away. When SCANNELL was brought back, the precious crowd had mustered courage to follow the police officer who had him in charge, yelling "Lynch him!" "Hang him!" &c., in a perfectly harmless manner. It is not very strange that men of nerve and determination, like SCANNELL, choose a crowd of this kind as the safest witnesses of their exploits. Meantime the prisoner's counsel informed the Coroner that he "had a defense," which would be presented in time. Has SCANNELL come to the deliberate conclusion that he was crazy when he committed the dastardly act?

The last cartoon of NAST evinces great skill, and more than his usual subtlety. The "cast" of mythological characters among the principal participants in the "Liberal" movement is very telling. Mr. SUMNER as Jove, Mr. GREELEY as the wise Minerva, the innocent T. T. as Cupid, the Junior of the *Herald* as Neptune, the late *Tribune* "Manager" as Apollo, and, keenest of all hits, FENTON as Mercury, the god of traffic and thieves. Every one will recognize the point, and the cartoon will be likely to survive some of the broader and more immediately popular ones, in the history of the campaign.

For a time there was an apprehension that Tammany had by some strange accident secured the new Board of Aldermen, but it has been dispelled by the full returns, which show that only four of the nominees of the corruptionists have obtained seats. The new Board has in it a large majority opposed to Tammany, and being composed of men having large business interests in the City, they can be expected to discharge their duties without reference to the needs or demands of the ruffianly classes who have been dominant in our municipal legislature for so many years. The City has the right to expect something substantial in the interests of Reform from the new Board, and we hope and believe we are not to have the disappointments of last year repeated.

The Silent Vote.

The "ruling class" in the United States do not often show themselves. They are a peculiar race. Their characteristics have yet to be pictured by novelist or historian. They form what DISRAELI calls "the territorial democracy;" what Englishmen call "the yeomanry;" and what we name "the farmers" of this country.

In European journals the current idea of the governing masses in the United States, is that they are a noisy, excitable, revolutionary population, given to change, easily worked upon by passion or feeling, and inclined to radical views of property and government. Nothing could be further from the truth. It was the mistaken impression in regard to this class which led to the errors of judgment in England in regard to our civil war, and which caused similar mistakes with reference to the recent canvass. The farming class of this country are a peculiarly silent body of men, very cautious, exceedingly conservative, (in the best sense,) not given to change, and of the pertinacious kind, who do not readily turn back from what they have undertaken. They are men of common sense and intelligence, but not much addicted to talk, or bluster, or noisy demonstration. They seldom show by violent manifestations what they are going to do. When the war of the rebellion broke out, they did not hold many public meetings, as did their more excitable brethren in the cities, but, as in Massachusetts, they left the plow in the furrow, or, as in Illinois, they handed the farm over to the women, and silently marched at once to the front. And throughout the struggle, with but little noise or demonstration, they continued to send out the prime of their number to die in silence "for the Republic."

Since the war, they have fallen back quietly to their own business, hardly conscious that they had done anything remarkable, but, in their silent way, preserving their own convictions. As a class they are a constant puzzle to professional politicians. And whoever does not know them, or has not studied them, knows nothing of the real power of this nation, and of the future drift of its policy. Reasoning from their characteristics, one can judge of the future in this country infinitely better than from any "tables of returns" or lists of voters. One of the convictions of these silent voters, is that "the Republic must be preserved," and the latent doubt, in the recent canvass, about the new associates of GREELEY and his affiliations with the South, was one of their strong points against him. They would not have a single one of the fruits of the bloody war, in which they had suffered so much, put in doubt.

Moreover, they are a hard-headed, clear-sighted generation. Much as they may have read the *Weekly Tribune*, and smiled over the vagaries of the "honest HORACE," in both agriculture and politics, they never dreamed of his being a suitable person in whose hands to put a great trust. He never seemed to them to possess sufficient common sense, wisdom, or experience, for a high executive office. They abhorred his tergiversations and shiftings for the sake of place. They were willing to read him as agricultural editor, but to have him as President was quite another matter.

Then, the farmer has an especial fear of any of those who are undermining some of the deepest interests of society; he is by nature and habit a conservative. Mr. GREELEY's former heresies in regard to property, and the views of some of his present associates in regard to marriage; the dread of his wild financial views, and his ultra protection, no doubt alarmed these *dour* and silent thinkers. From the beginning we have reasoned from our confidence in this great silent vote. The noise has been much on the other side. Many of the "able editors," and the "eloquent orators," and professional politicians have claimed that they held this unknown multitude by leading-strings. So little are they known, that an "independent" journal in this City—the *Nation*—put down, a week ago, the State of Michigan as doubtful, and yet it has gone by fifty thousand majority of the silent voters for "the silent man."

All through the country this unknown multitude have come forward, put aside their old leaders and editors, and in their quiet, solid way, against the storm of detraction poured upon Gen. GRANT, they have put him in the highest place once more. To this silent multitude we shall always trust in great crises. As long as enlightenment and education can reach them, the interests of the nation are safe in their hands. They will continue to support liberty and good order and public morality, whatever froth of corruption or outbreaks of ignorance and lawlessness may appear in other portions of the country.

The South.

Previous to the election of Tuesday, no one doubted that there were a good many men of lawless temper and desperate fortunes in the South, who chafed under the restraints of a restored Union. There were others, and perhaps as many, who were disgusted with the condition of the Southern State Governments, who believed the evils in those Governments were sustained at Washington, and who looked to the election of Mr. GREELEY to bring relief. These latter, in the mean time, regarded with a lenient eye offenses committed against the State Governments. Thus the South was notoriously in a bad way. Some of the States had bad Governments manned by Republicans; others had equally bad Governments, controlled by Democrats, and all suffered from the unsettled condition of the public mind. The result of the election must remove this latter and chief source of difficulty. There is no longer room for hope that lawlessness will be protected at Washington. There is no longer any ground for expecting interference of any kind from the national capital. The South can and must, by peaceable means and by its own exertions, work out its own salvation.

This result is largely due to Southern men, who saw that the nation had determined never again to trust the Democracy, though in disguise, and who determined to make friends conclusively with the mass of the Northern people. They saw that it was of no use to preach a "reconciliation" which had for its first result the restoration of the South to her old domination in the Government. They divined that the answer to that would be: You can have as perfect reconciliation as you desire, but you cannot have the National Government as yet. So they made up their minds to give the one absolutely unquestionable evidence of their good faith and reasonableness by accepting the national candidate for the Presidency.

They were certainly wise, as well as genuinely patriotic, in doing so. They are now masters of the situation. They have earned the right to be heard at Washington, as well as at home, and they are sure to be respectfully listened to in both places.

No one familiar with the facts will deny that the monopoly of indisputable loyalty possessed by the white Republicans of the South has had some bad consequences. Men have been trusted who would not have been, had there been a numerous class of proven good will toward the National Government from whom to choose. Now there is such a class. At the same time, the South has it in its power to elect good men to local offices. None worth mentioning are now disqualified. The choice is free, and the fault will be in themselves if the Southern States do not make a good one. With sound and efficient local Governments, and with as perfect an accord with the loyal sentiment of the people as is now established, the South is on the broad road to prosperity. Her material interests will rapidly feel the favorable influence of the confidence which must now continually increase with reference to her future, and whatever difficulties she may have to encounter, it is almost impossible that they should be more than local and temporary.

The Bonard Will Case.

Surrogate HUTCHINGS' decision in the Bonard will case, the main points of which will be found in another column, comes at an opportune moment. The distemper now so widely prevailing among horses has created a sympathy in the public mind for the unfortunate animal, and an appreciation of his value that will cause general rejoicing at a decision which pronounces the bequest for his benefit, by the kind-hearted old Frenchman, BONARD, a valid and a generous act. Most of our readers can doubtless recall the narrative of how LOUIS BONARD came to this City from France some twenty-five years ago, and, like many other industrious and thrifty immigrants, managed to accumulate a large property, the whole of which he bequeathed a few days before his death, which occurred in February, 1871, to the "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." BONARD appears to have been a solitary, speculative sort of man; he made comparatively few acquaintances and had no relatives—at least none in this country, and none, so far as has been proven, in France. But as is usually the case when a man dies leaving a fortune behind him, there were people who never took any interest in him before ready to demand a share of his estate.

In this case the French Consul appeared as a claimant for the entire French nation—or, at least, for that portion of it which should be able to prove a relationship to LOUIS BONARD. The proof, as before stated, was not forthcoming; but the ground on which the will was contested by the French Consul, if true, would have invalidated the will, whether there were any French heirs or not. This ground was that the testator was insane; and the proof of his insanity consisted in the avowal, at different times, of his belief in the doctrine of metempsychosis, or the transmigration of souls. Although it was not shown that this belief, or speculation, was in any sense a "hobby" with the testator, or that he ever alluded to it at the time of making his will, or as a reason for making it in the way he did, yet it was argued by the contestant, and the Court was asked to infer that BONARD gave his property to the "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" *because* of his belief in metempsychosis, and that the harboring of such a belief was proof of his unsoundness of mind. The Surrogate could not see the force of the argument, and he very effectually disposes of it in the following extracts from his opinion:

> "This belief of what is known as metempsychosis, which, simply stated, is a speculation as to the destiny of the soul after death, is urged as an evidence of the insanity of the testator. To no human being has been given the positive knowledge of an existence after death. The instincts of the human mind prompt us to believe, or at least to hope, that, although there may be a death of the body, yet that there is an intellectual or spiritual part of our nature which survives in some form or other. But, in a logical sense, there is no *major premiss* of knowledge; it is, to all of us, either a matter of speculation, or a belief, based on the religious doctrine or tenets which we accept. The world is divided into many sects, each sect presenting a creed more or less different, as to a future state. This very doctrine, metempsychosis, as shown in this case, has been believed in by Pythagoras, Plato, and others of the ancient philosophers and sages of the East, and even in modern times by intellectual, wise and good men, and is at this day accepted by a larger portion of the human race on the globe at large than that which reject it. Moreover, if a Court is to ascribe insanity to a man, or a class of men constituting a sect, on account of his or their opinion or belief as to a future state, and a particular sect had, in fact, attained to a real knowledge of that future, the logical deduction would necessarily be that a major portion of mankind, comprised in all other and different sects, were of unsound mind or monomaniacs on that subject."

BONARD's abstract opinions as to the future are, therefore, very properly adjudged not to be a proof of insanity; nor can the Surrogate think that the disposition which he made of his property, even if it were proved, as it was not, to have been made in consequence of those opinions, is any evidence of unsoundness of intellect, but rather of humanity, gentleness, and kindness of heart.

> "The commission of cruelty to certain useful animals has long been punishable in this State as a misdemeanor, and the prevention of such cruelty, besides being right, has even its salutary moral effect upon man himself in the sense that all forms of cruelty inflicted by him are, more or less, the expression of violent passion or of insensibility, tending to retard his own moral advancement; and now, organizations to prevent cruelty to animals, exist extensively here and in Europe, and to that object, liberal contributions are made by our most charitable and thoughtful citizens from year to year, and no reflecting person will withhold his approval of expenditures of money for the purpose, as among the laudable movements of the age. How, then, can it be urged that the bequest of the testator's entire property to the Society named, is either in itself irrational, or not reconcilable with a sound mind, or that it implies even a belief in the transmigration of souls of men after death, any more, necessarily, than any other forms of belief, that are, generally, in our country accepted as true?"

Other questions arose on the hearing of the case touching the validity of the devise of real estate to an incorporated Society where, as in this case, the act of incorporation did not specially allow the taking of real estate by devise. But the Court decided that this objection was covered by other clauses in the will appointing Mr. BERGH and Mr. CAMPBELL executors. The final decision of Surrogate HUTCHINGS is that, while the will was properly executed and the testator was of sound mind, the devise of real estate to the Society was void; but that the bequest, as to the personalty represented in the executors, is good as a gift. The effect will be to put the property under the control of Mr. BERGH in trust for the Society, and the public may rest easy in the assurance that it will be religiously devoted to the humane purposes contemplated by Mr. BONARD. The value of the estate is said to be about $250,000.

Highwaymen in Office.

More than once we have called attention to the extortions practiced in the Sheriff's office, and protested against their continuance. Exposure and protest seemed alike to be useless. With that cynical contempt for public opinion so characteristic of our late lamented Ring, the worthy Sheriff—almost its sole official survivor—went on calmly robbing litigants, as though no such thing as law or justice ever existed. Members of the Bar were either willing to buy his favor by submission, or slow to realize that the Courts had ceased to be the tools of the infamous system of plunder he represents. So long as they permitted their clients to be defrauded without remonstrance, and the Courts apparently connived at the wrong, the excellent chief of our legal banditti could afford to smile at newspaper denunciation.

But at last there has been found an attorney bold enough to question his outrageous charges, and a Judge honest enough to disallow them. The decision of Judge ROBINSON, rendered on Wednesday, on the bill for Sheriff's fees presented for taxation in the case of CROFUT against BRANDT, may not at once put an end to the organized and audacious system of thieving which has so long disgraced this Department of our Municipal affairs, but it will at least deal it a blow from which, with a triumphant Reform sentiment and a Reform Magistracy to back the onset, there ought to be a difficulty in recovering.

In this case, the defendant's property, to satisfy a judgment for something less than a thousand dollars, was levied on, and for some time held in possession of a Deputy Sheriff, prior to sale. The sale never took place, the matter being otherwise settled; but the Sheriff's bill was nevertheless presented for fees amounting to over four hundred dollars, or nearly one-half the value of the property in suit. Appeal was made to the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge ROBINSON promptly found that out of this enormous charge there was legal justification for exactly nineteen dollars and twenty-nine cents. That is, the Sheriff had deliberately attempted to take out of the pocket of this litigant four hundred dollars, with as little right or scruple as any robber who should have demanded it, pistol in hand, on the highway.

This, as Judge ROBINSON says, is "only a specimen of the bills constantly emanating from the Sheriff's office," in open and insolent violation of the most explicit provisions of the revised statutes. Now, is it not time that this sort of thing should stop? "The Sheriff," as this admirable and opportune decision goes on to state, "accepts office upon condition of performing its entire duties for such compensation as is specifically allowed by law, and without right to claim any other remuneration. This necessarily includes and limits the power of the officer to delegate to any other person any right to any such extra compensation which he could not himself claim." Of this exorbitant four hundred dollars, how much, we should like to know, was to go into the pocket of Sheriff BRENNAN; how much to support the crowd of political strikers and loafers that, under the guise of deputy sheriffs or deputies' deputies, do, or fail to do, his work, and are only to be paid by fleecing the unhappy suitor. There is not a lawyer in the City who cannot testify to the rapacity of these cormorants, who is not familiar with their insolent demands for individual *baksheesh* in addition to their master's extortions.

The conduct of the Sheriff's office has long been a disgrace to our Civic Administration, and we trust that the decision of Judge ROBINSON will be carefully read and pondered by every one of the men who are to make up our next Legislature. Sheriff BRENNAN's barefaced robberies must be stopped, and if Sheriff BRENNAN will not forego them, the City will be only too glad to forego Sheriff BRENNAN and his entire band of outlaws.

Our African Contemporary.

When Tammany was at the height of its power, the New-York *Herald* was the most servile of its toadies and the most bombastic among its flatterers. Even its rat-like instinct of deserting a doomed ship, was not sufficient to save it from the folly of defending the Ring after their crimes were clearly brought home to them, and of suppressing the crushing proofs of their guilt. The general public may have underrated the stupidity of the *Herald*; nobody ever found it possible to underestimate its impudence. It, therefore, excited no surprise when, after the doom of the Ring had long been sealed, its quondam ally suddenly discovered that it had all along opposed Tammany, and had, in fact, been the chief instrument in effecting the triumph of Reform.

This year, the *Herald* has been, as usual, working on behalf of the cause of corruption and misgovernment, and only discovers, after all its friends have been very badly beaten, that it was really, though nobody suspected it, working on the other side. It has been the personal organ of Mayor HALL; its advocacy was considered by Judge BEDFORD as a certain guarantee of election; it tried to foist a nobody like J. GRENVILLE KANE upon the people as Mayor; then it tried to help Tammany to scale into power on the shoulders of wealth and respectability, as embodied in Mr. DUNCAN; and finally, it placed all its marvelous knowledge of local affairs and its wonderful "influence" at the service of BRENNAN's candidate, Mr. LAWRENCE. And while thus working to re-establish the despotism of the most corrupt political organization known to our history, it lavished its characteristic abuse upon those who were honestly striving to rescue the City from the clutches of trading politicians. On Monday last its editorial columns contained the following choice specimens of political wisdom:

> "This year the Committee of Seventy, impudently assuming to speak for the independent voters of the City, have betrayed the cause of reform by entering into bargains and intrigues for the advancement of one of their own body to the Mayoralty. * * As might have been expected, their intrigue has recoiled upon themselves, and they have been made the tools and scapegoats of the politicians, who have used them only to cheat them in the end. It is now beyond question that the venerable Mr. HAVEMEYER has been grossly deceived, and that he is to be sold out by the Republicans, on whose votes he relied."

This, of course, places beyond a doubt the correctness of the statement made in the *Herald* of yesterday, "as to the candidates themselves, we had no choice between them," and ought to secure all the attention due to superior sagacity for its talk about the Republican division of City spoils, and the advent of what it calls a "new Republican Municipal Ring." Of one thing the *Herald* may be perfectly assured. Among those of its Tammany friends who are able to read, there remain none stupid enough to be taken in by its ludicrous assumption of political penetration, and its exploded claims to political influence. Among all other classes, its title to rank as equally muddle-headed and unprincipled, equally ill-informed and impudent, has long since been generally conceded.

The Boston Tragedy.

Crime seems incapable of originality. Every murder repeats in some way the methods of former tragedies, and instantly recalls incidents of horror which have long been familiar to the public. Thus, the body just found packed up in two barrels, which were floating in Charles River, Boston, brought vividly to mind the Brooklyn incident of years ago, when a human head was picked up in East River, to become, what it has ever since remained, an insoluble mystery. In that case all efforts were unavailing to discover the identity of the deceased, the circumstances of the murder, or any clue to the assassins. That a murder had been committed, and a human body mutilated after death, medical science was able to declare, and that is all that human ingenuity has ever been able to discover.

For two days the Boston tragedy remained in the same unsatisfactory condition. A barrel seen floating upright in the Charles River, being brought to shore, was found to contain a portion of a human body, and a few minutes afterward, the missing portions were discovered in another barrel, also floating in the river. The body being patched up so as to make a careful inspection possible, was found to be of a man past middle age, who, at his death, had been fully clothed in handsome attire, and the hands being soft and white, the two circumstances raised the presumption that the deceased had not belonged to the laboring classes. The skull was crushed, and the head having been severed from the body after death, it was plain that a murder had been committed. But beyond these two meagre facts even conjecture is yet at fault. The place of the murder has not been discovered, nor has its motive yet been more than guessed.

But this is a case which, however unpromising at a first glance, should not long baffle the most ordinary detective skill. The deceased has been speedily identified, and with this knowledge, there ought to be no great delay in laying bare all the incidents of the tragedy, and in unearthing the murderer. The victim was evidently one known to many persons, and the fact that on his person were found some ballots which were not issued until election day, shows that the crime had been committed since Tuesday, and since his death evidence has been found that he was alive on the evening of that day. Having been so recently among them, there can certainly be found among the acquaintances of the deceased some who will be able to give information concerning his whereabouts and proceedings up to the time of his disappearance, by which he can be tracked to the scene of the murder. The place of the crime being discovered, its incidents and its author ought to be speedily placed beyond conjecture.

There is an opportunity presented to detectives in this case, to prove that they may occasionally be of some real service to the community, and we hope those of Boston will not fail to improve it. If the successful working of the case depended upon the detectives of New-York, we would not dare to express any such hope, with such recent and conspicuous failures before us as the Rogers and Nathan cases, to say nothing of older and less celebrated crimes. Our detectives appear to be always too busy in search of stolen property out of which money can be made, to give any attention to such trifling matters as the pursuit of assassins. It remains for the officers of Boston to show themselves more available for the ends of justice.

Clear Out the Swindlers.

Now that the work incident to the election has been finished, Superintendent KELSO could not do better than engage in a crusade against the thousand and one swindlers who make this City their head-quarters. There are several gangs occupying sumptuous apartments in our leading thoroughfares. The men who compose them are as well known at the Central Police Office as are the faces of President GRANT and Mr. HORACE GREELEY to the people of the whole country; but, for some reason or other, there has always been an obstacle in the way of bringing them to justice. The members of the chief gang operating at present have been for a considerable time designated as "saw-dust men." They have tried almost every conceivable trick to extract money from the pockets of gullible countrymen; and although their victims have had warnings by the score, they seem to find little difficulty in drawing them into new snares. The excitement of the Presidential contest, as it appears, has proved of great value to the scoundrels. The public mind was so completely engrossed by the issues of the canvass, that their operations were completely overlooked. The generous-hearted farmers' daughters and innocent bumpkins have, as a result, come in for a large share of attention, and have been robbed of their earnings under all sorts of pretexts. The promise of handsome silk dresses for five dollars has proved irresistible to the young maidens about to become brides; and gold rings and wedding presents of marvelous beauty and extraordinary cheapness, have been equally effective in opening the purse-strings of the intended bride-grooms. New-York swindlers, as our country friends have sufficient reason to know, are by no means deficient in a knowledge of the "state days" of the year. Taking the chances for a good long list of marriages in September and October, they have been vigorously plying the dodge of offering jewelry and dresses at less than half price. Young persons on the brink of matrimony are not usually inclined to be suspicious. On the contrary they are imbued with such a delightful trustfulness in human nature that they forward their post-office orders to the sharpers, and wonder if the letters have miscarried, when they receive no replies.

Now, is it not about time that we had a complete clearance of such rascals from Manhattan Island? They have fattened upon the proceeds of their disreputable schemes quite long enough. If they cannot be brought to trial, and sent to industrial employments at Auburn and Sing Sing—this would, probably, be too much to expect—they can, at least, be driven from the City. The late Superintendent JOURDAN, having seen that his predecessor had failed to crush the gift jewelers, no sooner assumed office than he placed a patrolman in front of every den, with orders to warn all persons about to enter of their nature. This move proved an immediate success. Superintendent KELSO has it in his power to imitate the Jourdan tactics, and if he wishes to make a decent record as a public officer, an opportunity is here presented that cannot be too speedily used. No half-way measures will meet the wants of the case. He must begin his raids systematically, and keep the swindlers continually under surveillance, until they shall find a residence in New-York no longer profitable. In this labor he will have the moral support of our best citizens, which, in addition to the consciousness that he is faithfully doing his duty, ought to be a sufficient reward for an honest public servant.

MINOR TOPICS.

Several very ludicrous wagers have been carried out in this City within the last few days. As a result of one of them a foolish person the day after election paraded Williamsburg with a placard on his back declaring that he was a Greeley man going West, but, unfortunately, he stopped short at the New-York Ferry. Last night two more of such made a ridiculous exhibition in Union-square by one carrying the other on his back, in fulfillment of a wager. Most of these bets have had for their object to make the loser ridiculous, and in the case of the gentlemen who have agreed to wheel their opponents about the streets, the winner has kindly shared the silliness of his friend. In Providence the wheelbarrow business was practiced by a young man, with a closely veiled lady as his load. It is reported that the man acted like a donkey and the woman looked *very* sheepish, which is intrinsically probable.

Sergt. BATES has begun his feat of walking from Edinburgh to London, bearing the American flag displayed on the end of a convenient bean-pole. If he succeeds in carrying it to his journey's end without exciting a single remonstrance in the shape of an egg of advanced age, or a cat whose nine lives have been exhausted, he is to receive a sum of money. Of course, no one will meddle with him, and he will, therefore, accomplish his purpose without undergoing any risk. Now, the really courageous thing for BATES to do would be to carry the English flag through the Sixth Ward of this City; or to parade Donnybrook Fair with a nice, attractive chip neatly balanced on his shoulder. In either of these undertakings there would be an amount of danger that would excite at least a certain respect for his courage. If he accomplished these safely, he would, of course, be satisfied; while, if he was "kilt entirely" by a mob of indignant Celts, his countrymen would have no complaint to make. In his present enterprise he displays no courage and affords the public no reason to expect his welcome suppression.

The election being over, the "body of the unknown man" is multiplying itself with sudden rapidity, and is coming to light daily at various points along the river. Why an election should be closely followed by an increased supply in the casual corpse market may not at first glance be perceived, but the explanation is a very simple one. During the latter days of the campaign the "roughs" of the City—or, in other words, the highwaymen and murderers of the various City "gangs"—were employed in furthering the interests of their candidates and were well supplied with money for "campaign expenses." They, therefore, had neither motive nor leisure for robbery. The end of the political struggle has, however, thrown them out of employment and cut off their supplies. They have, therefore, fallen back upon their usual trade of robbery, and the number of corpses with ghastly wounds found along either shore of the City shows that they are actively and, it may be presumed, profitably at work.

There was a time when the conjuror was one of the most popular of the purveyors of amusement. Originally his feats were principally performed by dexterous manipulation, but of late years he has called in the aid of science, and many of his most remarkable tricks are simply scientific experiments. He may, therefore, be said to have prepared the way for the scientific lecturer, who, armed with scientific ghosts and scientific illusions of all sorts, is now perambulating the country, reaping a richer harvest than ever fell to the lot of the most accomplished wizard. It will, of course, be claimed that the popularity of the scientific lecturer is a proof that the public prefers science to sleight of hand. The truth probably is that the experiments of the lecturer are more astonishing than the tricks of the conjuror, and that for this reason people go to his entertainment who really do not care a particle for the scientific facts which he imparts.

Surely, this nineteenth century might not inaptly be called the Age of Beer. JOHNSON only spoke the sober truth on an intoxicating topic when, if TOPHAM BEAUCLERK may be credited, he stalked about THRALES' brewery-garden at the auction, exclaiming, "It is not mere vats and barrels of which we have to dispose, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice." THRALES' profits averaged some £20,000 a year, but Messrs. BARCLAY & PERKINS—PERKINS was his head clerk—his successors, would "think very small beer" of such a sum. Not only in England, but in Germany and the United States, the cry is all for beer. This wholesome tipple has in great measure ousted whisky from Ireland and Scotland during the past quarter of a century—countries in which previously it was almost as scarce as champagne, and now Russia is becoming a beer-drinking country. Great efforts are being made, we are told, to encourage its manufacture and sale by the Government authorities, with the view of inducing the people to prefer it to the very intoxicating and deleterious spirits they now use to excess, and large breweries are at work at St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Riga.

The German Central Committee.

The Central Committee of the German Reform organizations of this City, Oswald Ottendorfer presiding, held a meeting at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, in Fifth-street, last night, for the purpose of winding up its affairs growing out of the late campaign. A number of reports in reference to the late Municipal campaign were received, and considerable dissatisfaction was expressed by the Greeley Republican faction of the organization at the result of the election.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "Le Nozze di Figaro," was witnessed by an overflowing audience at the Academy of Music, yesterday. Most of the numbers of the opera have, of late, been recited, time and again in the concert-room, but we are not aware that the Italian version, in its entirety, has been done in this City for many years. The well-known pieces are as fresh and delightful as ever; the recitatives, already much reduced in length when compared with the score, might, with all respect for Mozart, be further shortened without injury to the impression of the work. *Cherubino's* part is, indeed, the only one whereof the brevity is to be regretted. But it is not given us every night to have a songstress and an actress like Mme. Pauline Lucca in the rôle, and hereafter we doubt not that in her absence it will be found sufficiently long with the best of performers. To say that Mme. Lucca made of *Cherubino* the most prominent character in the opera is only to admit that the artist's position in the announcements was, as usual, the one to which her gifts and talent entitle her. Mme. Lucca sang the two airs—"Non so più cosa son," in which the page describes his new-born sensations, and "Voi che sapete," with infinite expression and charm; and while the first-named song was much applauded, the artist, after executing the latter twice, only escaped a third recital by a firm determination not to comply with the request. In point of acting, the *Cherubino* of the occasion was all that could be desired; Mlle. Déjazet herself could not wear the garb of the juvenile Don Juan with greater *crânerie*, nor outdo Mme. Lucca's vivaciousness in the scene with *Susanna*, in act the first. In the third act, in which the lady was least concerned, a recall of the singers was considered to have had no response, until Mme. Lucca, who had been missed from the stage for some minutes, reappeared before the curtain. Miss Kellogg sang *Susanna* with the surety and finish observable in all the lady's efforts, and won repeated evidences of appreciation, fully deserved by the successful execution of an exacting task. Mme. Levielli was the *Countess*; her duet with Miss Kellogg, commencing "Sull' Aria" was repeated. The other members of Mr. Maretzek's company engaged in the representation were Signor Moriami, who was a sprightly *Figaro* in point of stage-business, and as precise a singer as the most difficult passages of the score can ever have; Signor Sparapani, who embodied *Count Almaviva*; Signor Ronconi, an ever-humorous *Bartolo*; and Mr. Lyall, an excellent *Basilio*. Mr. G. Carlberg conducted the orchestra zealously and firmly. Monday, we believe, "Le Nozze" will be given again. At the matinée today, Mme. Lucca is to sing in "La Favorita."

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The first of the series of symphony concerts to be supplied by Mr. Thomas' orchestra occurs this evening at Steinway Hall. We append the full programme of the performance, one which appeals, by the selections and by their recital, to all appreciative admirers of music.

Overture to "Iphigenia in Aulis"..............Gluck
THE ENDING BY WAGNER.
Recitative and Aria, "Belmonte und Constance." Mozart
MR. GEORGE L. OSGOOD.
Symphony No. 7 in A, Op. 92..............Beethoven
1. Introduction—Vivace. 2. Allegretto. 3. Scherzo. 4. Finale.
Songs—Five Poems by Lenau, Op. 90..........Schumann
Lied eines Schmiedes. (Song of the Blacksmith.)
Meine Rose. (My Rose.)
Kommen und Scheiden. (Coming and Parting.)
Die Sennin. (The Shepherdess.)
Der schwere Abend. (The Dreary Evening.)
MR. GEORGE L. OSGOOD.
"Wotan's Abschied," from "Die Walküren." Wagner
"Mephisto Waltz"..............Liszt

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

Four recitals of chamber-music by Messrs. Rubenstein, Wieniawski, and the leading soloists of the City, will be given at Steinway Hall, next week. The first may be attended on Tuesday. Mendelssohn's trio in C minor; a Beethoven quartet and Hummel's septet in D minor, are to be the selections for instrumental performance, and these will be supplemented by singing by Mlle. Liebhart and Mlle. Orméuy.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The matinée performance of "Barbe-Bleue," to occur at the Olympic Theatre today, and the representation of the same opera which may be attended to-night, are to be the last in which Mlle. Aimée and her associates will take part previous to proceeding to Philadelphia. The two entertainments will doubtless close brilliantly a very successful season.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT CONCERT.

The first promenade concert given this season by the Twenty-second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., will take place at the armory in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, this evening.

EDMUND YATES' LECTURE.

"Good Authors at a Discount"—Some Old Writers and Their Merits.

The favorable impression made by Mr. Yates, on the occasion of his first lecture, was rendered more decided last night, when, before quite a large audience, at Association Hall, he took for his subject, "Good Authors at a Discount." Mr. Yates painted very vividly that happy time when the author sees himself for the first time in print; how the magazine containing his article is pounced upon, and how impatiently he tears open the closed leaves with his finger, and reviles the unfortunate printer should he have omitted a comma. To be a distinguished author was to have, Mr. Yates said, fame, honor and profit, and at the same time to stand a fair chance of being thoroughly hated by the jealous, and to come in for a fair share of abuse. He thought to be thoroughly appreciated by all classes, an author should not attempt to soar, for it was rather the middle class who made reputations, and they did not care to follow very lofty flights. That all Dickens' works were identified with the feelings of the middle classes, that we were familiar with all his characters in their eccentricities, down to the simmering of his tea-kettle. He spoke of Tennyson, but did not think he was generally appreciated. Edmund Spencer he cited as among the unappreciated authors. Most people knew he was born in Queen Elizabeth's time, and that he wrote the *Faery Queen*; but how few people knew anything more about him. There was, too, Henry Taylor, who wrote *Philip Van Artevelde*. This drama had no sale, hardly any with the general public, and yet Taylor should be placed among the most remarkable authors of the day. The spasmodic school of authors, such as Bailey, who wrote *Festus*, and Alexander Smith, were quoted as among the unappreciated authors. Mr. Yates mentioned that frequently in old magazines, dead and gone, there was to be found some little scraps or bits of poetry which had a true sweetness and ring about them, and, with much pathos, read a poem of John Pierpont's, on a lost child, which poem, an American one, he said, he has seen for the first time in an old volume he had picked up at a book-stall. John Tobin he specially mentioned as among the unappreciated authors. Tobin wrote a comedy, which he sent to a manager, who never read it. When Tobin died, "The Honeymoon," which, in manuscript, had remained neglected, was found to have intrinsic merit, and, from the time it was put on the stage, fifty years ago, until now, it has always asserted its peculiar charms. Poets, Mr. Yates said, had inner lives of their own, which often escaped their readers. Who would have thought that Tom Hood, who only wrote laughable verses, could have produced such touching poems as the "Song of the Shirt" and "The Bridge of Sighs"? The lecturer read, with a great deal of feeling, verses from Spencer and quotations from the brilliant imagery of Bailey and Alexander Smith. His rendering of Thackeray's verses, beginning, "O! pretty page with the dimpled chin," was very touching. Mr. Yates' lecture was an exceeding pleasant one, and fully demonstrated Mr. Yates' ability as a careful critic and a fine reader.

Serenade to Wm. S. Opdyke and Wm. A. Darling.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Grant Club of the Nineteenth Ward, Twentieth Assembly District, paraded 350 strong last evening, and honored Mr. William S. Opdyke, Republican Assemblyman elect, and Mr. William A. Darling with a serenade. The Club formed in procession on Third-avenue, near Fifty-second-street, under command of Capt. James Furnival, and marched in uniform, with banners and torches, to the residences of Messrs. Opdyke and Darling, in Forty-first-street, near Fifth-avenue.

After serenading Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Darling the party visited the houses of Hon. Thomas Murphy and ex-Mayor Opdyke, in recognition of the prominent part taken by them in securing Republican victory.

Subsequently the club went to Republican Head-quarters, at No. 1,000 Third-avenue, and held a public meeting, which was largely attended. Mr. Edward Fitch presided, and introduced Mr. Darling, who made an eloquent address, congratulating the Republican Party on the great victory which it had achieved. He said that the death-blow had been dealt to the unholy alliance, the foul conspiracy, the magnificent fraud, as he characterized it, which had existed for years under Democratic rule. By acting wisely and remaining faithful to the interest of the people, the Republican Party would continue to rule for twenty-five years to come. A few remarks were made by Mr. Opdyke and others, when the meeting adjourned.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

Continued Mortality in the Car-Stables—The New Steam-Car.

Although the majority of the railroad companies have ostensibly resumed their usual running time, the number of deaths among their stock is by no means satisfactory. The mortality rate from the epidemic has already exceeded two per cent., a very considerable figure when it is remembered that over 12,000 horses are usually employed in the service of the railroad companies. The cold winds of the past few days have proved by no means so exhilarating as anticipated, while the rain seems to have increased the cold with which most of the horses were affected. The consequence is that a number of the animals which were at active work, and regarded as well again, have been attacked with swellings, particularly about the feet and legs, and a large proportion have died. The superintendents of many of the car stables admit the occurrence of several deaths, and it has transpired that thirty-two dead horses have been removed from the stables of a well-known east-side line since the beginning of the current month. The superintendents are of opinion that the horses were not allowed sufficient rest during the prevalence of the epidemic, but they do not think that there is any preventive against the attacks of the secondary symptoms, although not believing them necessarily fatal.

A new set of wheels, similar to those used on street-cars, has been fitted to the steam-car at the depot of the Bleecker-street line, and the new vehicle will be tried on the road this afternoon.

The Disease Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Notwithstanding the fine weather of yesterday, which continues today, there are few horses on the streets this morning, those that were worked yesterday having probably suffered a relapse. The officers of the Humane Society appeal to the citizens not to work their horses if they retain any symptoms of the disease, as it will be almost certain to result in their death. Many deaths occurred yesterday, and it is believed that 100 horses have died in the past two days. Business is still much obstructed by the lack of transportation facilities, though a great many ox-teams are employed in hauling merchandise.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Capt. John Cannon, of Lexington, Ky., one-third owner of the steamer Kate, which sunk at Helena, has $20,000 insurance on her in Cincinnati companies. Other interests are insured for $5,000 in the Enterprise Company of Cincinnati, and the Franklin Company of Wheeling has also a small risk.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 8.—The horse disease has appeared in Keating, Penn., in a mild form. There are now 500 cases, but there have been no deaths.

ALBANY, Ga., Nov. 8.—The horse disease has appeared here, but is confined to livery stables. At present there are four cases. Two deaths have occurred.

A Tammany Trick.

Mr. Herman Rocke, the Republican candidate for Assistant Alderman in the Twentieth Assembly District, claims that an effort is being made to count him out. He succeeded in obtaining from the Nineteenth Precinct Police the total number of ballots credited to him, the figures being 2,257. Up to a late hour yesterday no returns were made at Police Head-quarters on Mr. Rocke's vote, though they announced that Isaac Somers, the Tammany nominee, was elected by a small majority. The Republicans in the Twentieth Assembly District believe that Mr. Rocke received the largest number of votes, but it appears that several hundred ballots cast for him were spelt "Herman Roecke," and that all of these were thrown out by the canvassers. On these grounds the seat of Mr. Somers will be contested by Mr. Rocke, as he believes he can show that he has been legally and fairly elected.

Paying the Election Pools Last Night.

Paying pools on the results of the late election proceeded briskly at the different betting resorts yesterday, during the day and evening. The rumors which found circulation in regard to the success of some candidates, who were afterward found to be beaten, delayed the settling of many of the pools hitherto. At Thomas's, during the day, about $12,000 were paid out to the holders of successful tickets in the French pools. The pool-seller, in response to an inquiry by a TIMES reporter as to the success of the French pool system in this City, replied that the expectations of its originators were more than realized, and that it is likely to be adopted generally at race-courses, regattas, and boating matches throughout the country the ensuing year. The rush of ticket-holders was greatest in the morning, and in two or three days it is expected that the bulk of the tickets will be received and canceled.

The Havemeyer tickets are settled at $15 apiece, and the Dix tickets at $7 36. During the day $232,000 were disbursed at Johnson's. The bets settled were mostly on the New-York Mayoralty, on the State ticket, on the Pennsylvania and general elections. Bets on the Indiana election, on Greeley's majority in New-York, and on the number of electoral votes he has received are not yet decided. There are still $100,000 remaining at Johnson's, which will be paid as soon as accurate election returns are received, which will justify the disbursement of the money.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday.

The decease of James Suydam and Marshall S. Bidwell was announced.

Three new auxiliaries were recognized, one in each of the States of North Carolina, Alabama, and Texas.

Communications were received from Monterey, Montevideo, Shanghai, and Barcelona, showing good work in Bible distribution.

Grants of books were also made. A grant of $1,000 in books was made to the South-western Bible Society, New-Orleans, for their gratuitous work, and numerous others to feeble auxiliaries or to individuals in various languages. The entire number of volumes granted is 9,038, including thirteen volumes in raised letters for the blind. Besides these others to the amount of $1,900 were granted for the domestic field, and $2,200 for work in foreign countries.

A memorial paper was adopted in regard to Mr. James Suydam, and a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable testimonial in regard to Marshall S. Bidwell, Esq.

Total Vote for Aldermen.

The following is the vote for the Aldermen elected:

Peter Gilsey	70980
J. A. Monheimer	56069
S. B. H. Vance	51523
Jenkins Van Schaik	50759
O. P. C. Billings	50295
Oswald Ottendorfer	50188
George Koch	50048
John J. Morris	50001
S. V. B. Cooper	49896
Peter Kehr	49465
John Falconer	48023
John Reilly	47948
Robert McCafferty	47482
Richard Flannigan	47081
Patrick Lysaght	46850

The last four Aldermen elect are the nominees of Tammany Hall.

Destructive Fire in West Twenty-Sixth-street.

Shortly after 7½ o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the four-story building, Nos. 349 and 351 West Twenty-sixth-street, occupied by the Marcher Picture-frame Manufacturing Company. The inflammable nature of the property stored in the building gave the flames sufficient ascendency as to render the efforts of the firemen on their arrival utterly futile, and the premises were destroyed, causing a damage of $15,000 to building and $25,000 to stock, which is but partially insured. The flames spread to the carpenter-shop of J. Hamil, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh, and the carriage manufactory of J. T. Goodhall, No. 348 West Twenty-seventh-street, causing a damage of $500 to stock and $600 to building; insured.

The Election in Hudson County.

The Hudson County Board of Canvassers met yesterday at noon at the Court-house, and elected Matthew Irwin Chairman, and James Madden and Frank Wood Secretaries. The votes cast for "Jacob Reinhardt for Sheriff" it was decided should not be counted for John Reinhardt. This will probably defeat the latter, and elect Van Keuren, Republican, Sheriff. The Board then was about to proceed with a recount in order to determine whether any of the Jacob Reinhardt votes had been counted for John Reinhardt, when it was found that returns from one precinct had not been made. As the law provides that the returns must be complete, it was not possible to go on, and the Board adjourned until this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The Financial Policy—Extraordinary Results—The Internal Revenue—Their Rise, Magnitude, and Reduction.

Secretary Boutwell announced, on the 2d of October, a monthly reduction of over $10,000,000 on the public debt for the month of September. The total reduction since March, 1869, approximates $400,000,000.

No patriotic citizen can contemplate the financial achievements of the United States Treasury with feelings other than those of profound admiration and pride. When the Government was transferred into the hands of the Republican Party, the United States Treasury was empty, and their predecessors had been borrowing money (in 1860) at twelve per cent. interest. The prolonged war immediately precipitated upon the country involved the Government in expenses amounting at first to $500,000 per day. This was increased, as the war advanced, to $1,000,000, then to $2,000,000, and ultimately to $3,500,000, as the records show. But the Administration, aided by Congress, proved itself equal to the emergency. The army was always provided for most bountifully, and all financial obligations were promptly met as soon as they were matured.

At no time was over eight per cent. paid for money by the United States Treasury, and that maximum was soon reduced to seven and six per cent. The last loan was at five per cent.; and today Mr. Boutwell holds a standing offer from bankers abroad to take, when he is ready, the balance unsold of the bonds authorized to be issued under the provisions of the Funding bill. They will be taken at five, four and a half, and four per cent., according to the provisions of the bill, excepting that the interest shall be paid in London instead of Washington and New-York.

This tells the story. It also establishes the fact most conclusively, against all declarations and misrepresentations to the contrary, that the financial success of the Government can find no parallel in the history of nations. The recent French loan has commanded admiration, but it falls far short of the achievements of the American Government. The French bonds, it is true, pay only five per cent. interest, but they were sold for eighty-five cents on the dollar, making a loss of fifteen per cent., while the United States five per cent. bonds were taken at par. The one was a sacrifice, the other a success.

The borrowing power of the United States Government is stronger today than at any former period, and its bonds are taken for permanent investment at low rates of interest, in the great European money centres, more readily than those of the strongest Powers in the Old World. This arises from the fact that the Government has been placed upon a firm basis. No standing armies are maintained as a perpetual and exhaustive tax, while the Government adheres to a peace policy with all the world. And lastly, through the efforts of wise Federal and State Legislation the resources and productiveness of the country have become more remunerative than those of any other nation.

And here we are led to an examination of the origin, magnitude, and reduction of internal revenue taxes. There is no better test of a people's fidelity and patriotism than the manner in which they respond to the demands of just revenue laws. The commencement of the rebellion necessitated the immediate inauguration of a system of taxes, which was extended from year to year, as the war increased, until every article of manufacture, food, and clothing was laid under tribute, while a tax was also exacted from personal incomes. Such was the extent of this system and the amount of revenue derived from it, that in a single year (1866) it returned into the United States Treasury over $311,000,000. From the time of its inception to the 30th of June last, eleven years, the revenue receipts from this source alone, amounted to the enormous sum of $1,754,828,561 12! Yet this burden was borne by the people almost without a murmur, and this vast amount of treasure was turned over as a grateful contribution in aid of the Government during its years of trial resulting from a costly war.

From March, 1865, to July, 1866, during which internal revenue taxation was at its greatest height, all manufactures of every description, with a few unimportant exceptions, were subject to tax. The list of manufactures and products enumerated on the schedule, together with the articles not enumerated, but subject to a five per cent. ad valorem tax, amounted to several thousands. In addition to all these, a tax was also imposed on all slaughtered cattle, sheep, and swine; on the gross receipts of advertisements, lotteries, theatres, operas, circuses, &c.; of express, insurance, and telegraph companies; of canals, steam-boats, ships, barges, stage-coaches, railroads, &c.; on dealers' sales, auction sales, and brokers' sales of merchandise, stocks, bonds, foreign exchange, gold and silver bullion, and coin; on billiard-tables, carriages, and piano-fortes, gold watches, yachts, gold and silver-plated articles of luxury kept for use; on bank capital, circulation, and deposits; on passports, legacies, and successions; on dividends and additions to surplus of banks, railroads, canal, turnpike, and insurance companies; on salaries of United States officers and employes; on the annual income of all persons in excess of $600 per annum; on legal instruments, such as deeds, bonds, mortgages, &c.; and on friction-matches and playing-cards. In addition, all persons engaged as auctioneers, brokers, dealers, peddlers, manufacturers, lawyers, physicians, &c., were required to pay a special tax for carrying on their business, trade, or profession. In short, nearly every available source was made to contribute to the necessities of the Government.

When the opportunity offered, not a day was lost by the Government in commencing a gradual reduction of the taxes. This policy has been kept up since 1866. The following statement shows the successive reductions of the internal revenue taxes by acts of Congress, viz.:

By act of July 13, 1866	$65,000,000
By act of March 2, 1867	40,000,000
By act of Feb. 3, 1868	23,000,000
By act of March 1 and July 20, 1868	45,000,000
By act of July 14, 1870	55,000,000
By act of June 6, 1872	20,651,000
Total annual reduction	$248,651,000

These figures represent a most significant achievement, viewed in connection with the fact that the Government was at the same time reducing the public debt at the rate of $100,000,000 per annum!

The only articles now taxed are spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, bank checks, drafts or orders, (only two cents each, without regard to the amount of their face,) a small tax on bank deposits, bank capital and circulation, and notes used for circulation; and a tax by stamps on proprietary medicines, perfumery, matches, cigar-lights and playing-cards. The taxes upon all other articles, and upon incomes, have all been abolished.

The act of June 6, 1872, it was generally supposed, would bring the receipts for the present fiscal year down to about $110,000,000; but owing to the increase of products, the general expansion of business, and extraordinary prosperity of the country, the returns for the first quarter indicate a total collection for the year of about $130,000,000, a sum very nearly equal to the amount collected last year, and before the last reduction of $20,000,000 was made.

There is another fact worthy of note in this connection, and that is the economy secured in the collection of the revenue, especially during late years, when the reduction made in the revenues would tend directly to increase the per centage cost of assessment and collection.

The per centage cost of assessing and collecting the revenue—adhesive stamps excepted—from 1863 to 1871, as deducted from the expenses allowed by the Fifth Auditor, by whom the accounts of internal revenue officers are adjusted, is as follows:

PER CENTAGE COST OF ASSESSING AND COLLECTING.

Fiscal Years.		Fiscal Years.	
1863	6 per cent.	1868	4 4-10 per cent.
1864	4 per cent.	1869	4 2-10 per cent.
1865	2 4-10 per cent.	1870	3 5-10 per cent.
1866	2 2-10 per cent.	1871	4 4-10 per cent.
1867	2 3-10 per cent.		

Such, in brief, is the history of the "internal revenue system." It was a gigantic scheme, and it achieved a great work in the economy of the Government during its dark days and years of heavy burdens; while at the same time it indicated to the world the vast resources of the country and the alacrity with which the people respond to the call of their Government in the hour of its need.

Renouncing Allegiance to Two Countries.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 1.

Among the large number of new citizens admitted in the Fifteenth District Court, yesterday, was one Joseph Grauss, a native of Elsass. Judge Dwinelle required him to renounce all allegiance to every foreign country, Prince or potentate, (in the usual form,) "and particularly the Emperor of Germany and the Republic of France." As this created some merriment in the Court-room, the Judge observed that he understood that under the treaty of peace between France and Germany the inhabitants of the conquered territory could elect which of the two Governments should have their allegiance; he therefore thought it proper to make applicants for citizenship from that territory renounce both France and Germany. At this the new citizen announced with much earnestness that he was a Frenchman. Judge Dwinelle reminded him that he was an American now. "Yes, Judge," replied the applicant, "I am an American now."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Memorial Proposed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—Many Suggestions and Final Action Last Night.

In place of the usual Friday evening services at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, the pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, announced that the report of a committee, appointed some three weeks ago to consider the project of a memorial to mark the first twenty-five years' life of the church, would be received and discussed. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Benedict, then stated, informally, that the memorial had been proposed, not to glorify the congregation or its pastor, but as a grateful offering to their Creator for past blessings. Several propositions had been submitted to the Committee for consideration, one of which was the erection of a sailors' home in New-York; another, the building of a memorial church, near Prospect Park, and still another, the founding of a great university in Brooklyn. Others proposed a home for the destitute members of the church, or a free hospital for the city, or a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association. To these various propositions many objections were made in the Committee's meetings, and it was finally determined to adopt the suggestions which Mr. Beecher himself had submitted on the subject. His ideas were that a permanent fund should be established, the income of which should forever be appropriated to paying all the running expenses of the two favorite enterprises of the church, the Navy and Bethel Missions. Plymouth Church owns the buildings of those flourishing and useful missions, with the ground on which they stand, free of debt, and their expenses are paid from the revenues of the parent church. But in the course of time changes will occur, and the fate of the missions may depend on the fate of the church, and no better thing could be done than to secure their independence against all future contingencies. It was proposed to raise the sum of $50,000 for the fund, to be divided equally between the two missions.

Mr. Beecher followed, with his reasons for proposing such a memorial, claiming that these missions illustrated the true power of Church ministration; that it was not public preaching alone, but the quiet, devoted work of these humbler agencies which really reached the hearts of men. He considered them invaluable aids to Christian effort, and believed that they were Plymouth's best monuments. He wished to have them grow, and be secure in their growth hereafter. Mr. Beecher spoke feelingly of the noble souls who had been devoted to the work of the missions. He said that in New-York there were 150,000 people below Canal-street almost destitute of missions, and the same would be true of the lower part of Brooklyn before long if something were not done to prevent such a neglect. A population, he said, that cannot sustain a church is just the population that needs a church. The grandest memorial his congregation could offer would be the establishment on a sure basis of every mission of the church. During the discussion one member wished to have the memorial more of a personal nature, identifying Mr. Beecher prominently with it. The pastor replied in a touching manner, and hoped that while he lived his name might not be connected with any enterprise of the congregation. The memorial should express their gratitude to Heaven. After further remarks, it was voted to accept the report, and the Committee were instructed to prepare the details and devise means for collecting the fund.

Toothache.

We have 61,181 autograph signatures to the fact that we have drawn teeth for that number of patients with laughing gas, giving no pain, and without a single case of injury from the gas. Do not judge us by the partial failure of others. COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute, head-quarters.—*Advertisement.*

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No. 686 Broadway, factory No. 4 Great Jones-st., Glass-cutters and Engravers, are introducing new and fashionable patterns of cut and engraved Glass of pure crystal. Glass made to order with initials, crests, monograms, &c. Also, China, Plated Ware, and Gas Fixtures.—*Advertisement.*

At E. LORD'S new cleaning and dyeing office, Nos. 630 and 934 Broadway, dresses, shawls, laces, sacques, feathers, gloves, &c., beautifully cleaned; coats, pants, vests, cleaned like new.—*Advertisement.*

A Bouquet of Rare and Delicate Odor—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL.—For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

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THE SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is steadily increasing in circulation and popularity. The several leading features of this edition make the SUNDAY TIMES a very valuable and interesting paper for the general reader.

Among the original articles prepared for the TIMES of SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 10, will be found the following:

THREE POOR ACTORS, being a narrative of the troubles and trials of three young men in search of employment.

ATHLETIC SPORTS, an article containing additional information and hints on this interesting question.

Several other original articles will be given in the same issue.

Besides these, the regular features will be continued, as follows:

CURRENT LITERATURE, being careful selections from leading American and English periodicals.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS—A full record of the week, with gossip of events at home and abroad.

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This SUNDAY EDITION of the TIMES affords unusual advantages to advertisers, as it goes to a large number of first-class readers. All advertisements intended for this edition must be handed in before 9 o'clock this evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

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MARRIED.

DAVIS—CONANT.—Wednesday, Nov. 6, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rector, Rev. Samuel A. Clark, D. D., S. L. DAVIS to GEORGIE A. CONANT, daughter of Frederick J. Conant, Esq.

DODD—BLAUVELT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Cyrus B. Durand, L. FRED DODD, of New-York, to KATIE A., daughter of C. I. Blauvelt, Esq., of Hackensack, N. J. No cards.

HEALY—DEAN.—Thursday, Nov. 7, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. William Adams, D. D., CLARK HEALY, of this City, to HATTIE A., daughter of the late Hon. Gilbert Dean, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

☞ Scranton and Carbondale, Penn., papers please copy.

JIMMERSON—TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 6, at the M. E. Church, Middlepatent, N. Y., by Rev. Edmond Lewis, Mr. S. H. JIMMERSON, of Bedford, N. Y., and Miss HARRIET TAYLOR, of Banksville, Conn. No cards.

KEEP—ROGERS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Deems, CHARLES W. KEEP to MARY L. ROGERS, daughter of the late William H. Brown, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEWIS—DONALDSON.—On Oct. 10, 1872, at St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, Md., by Rev. Wm. Fisher Lewis, MORD. LEWIS to ANNA L., daughter of Commodore Donaldson, United States Navy.

MILLER—FRAME.—On Thursday, Nov. 7, at the residence of Vice-Chancellor Dodd, Bloomfield, N. J., by Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, D. D., ALBERT A. MILLER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY GRACE, only daughter of David A. Frame, of Montclair, N. J.

PHYFE—SMITH.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James Sinclair, JAMES W. PHYFE, of New-York, to ANNA LAWRENCE, daughter of Joel L. G. Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island.

SCHWABELAND—RANGES.—Nov. 7, at St. James' Lutheran Church, by Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D., GEO. SCHWABELAND to KATE J., daughter of John Ranges, Esq.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

DIED.

BARKER.—On Friday, Nov. 8, CHARLES K., son of the late Griffin and Catharine Barker, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his brother, William Barker, No. 167 East 78th-st., on Sunday, at 3½ P. M.

BOGERT.—At Montclair, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 7, ELIZABETH MCBRIDE, widow of Capt. Peter Bogert, of this City, aged 90 years and 8 months.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning's paper.

CAMPFIELD.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., MAHLON CAMPFIELD, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral services at his late residence, No. 31 Walnut-st., Newark, on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2½ P. M.

HARTICH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 7, SARA M., the beloved wife of George C. Hartich, and daughter of Peter Buxton, in the 38th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 558 Willoughby-av., at 10½ o'clock on Saturday, Nov. 9. To be buried at Woodbridge, N. J. Cars leave foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, at 2½ o'clock.

KEEN.—At his residence in the City of Newark, N. J., Nov. 6, GEORGE A. KEEN, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 985 Broad-st., on Saturday, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock.

REED.—Suddenly, at her residence, in Greenville, Conn., JESSIE GERTRUDE, wife of George A. Reed, and eldest daughter of Charles and Margaret Burt.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 217 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 10, at 9½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J.

RYAN.—On Thursday, 7th inst., at his residence, No. 282 Raymond-st., Brooklyn, WILLIAM RYAN, U. S. N., aged 72 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his children, Joseph W. and Anna E., are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of "Our Lady of Mercy," Debevoise-st., on Sunday, at 2½ P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, AGGIE S. TAYLOR, youngest daughter of Joseph and Jane E. Taylor, aged 2 years, 1 month and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Nov. 9, at 1 o'clock, from her parents' residence, No. 415 West 18th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SALE OF THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS collected and owned by Hon. August Belmont, of this City.

The Messrs. LEAVITT beg to announce that Mr. Belmont, visiting Europe, has instructed them to sell by auction his collection of paintings, by the
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Sale TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 7½ P. M., at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor-place.

A limited number of seats for buyers will be reserved, application for which should be made at once, by mail or personally, to
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall.

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THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, during the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 9, 1872, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 6½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9½ and 11.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, proprietor of SCHENCK PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS, for the cure of consumption, will again be professionally in New-York, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, when patients will be received and advised free of charge, but for a thorough examination by the Respirometer the price is $5. This instrument will detect the slightest murmur of the respiratory organs. By it can be readily determined whether the disease is tubercular, bronchial, or only a sympathetic affection of the bronchial tubes, which is often mistaken for pulmonary consumption, but which is caused by a torpid liver.

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CHARLES L. JONES,
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POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.—A meeting of the above Council will be held at Oriental Hall, corner 18th-st. and 3d-av., THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WM. H. NEILSON, President.
SAMUEL J. GLASSEY, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Nov. 8, was large, and considerable business was transacted, most of the sales proposed being consummated, and generally with fair results. Bidding, as a rule, was prompt, and the prices realized, except in one or two instances, better than usual at legal sales. The following is a review of the proceedings:

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee, sold three four-story brick tenement-houses and lots, situate on the south side of West Twenty-fifth-street, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue, the lots being all full size, for $15,000 each, the purchaser being Wm. A. Bigelow, the owner of second mortgages upon the property. The property was sold subject to a first mortgage upon each lot of $6,000, but the price realized as above noted included this sum. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, disposed of a lot of land, 25.7 by 40 by 24.2 by 40.3, located on the west side of Marion-street, 106.9 feet north of Broome-street, with two small two-story and attic brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 10 and 12 Marion-street, for $7,100; purchaser, Alfred Roe. The same firm, under a similar order, same referee, also sold a three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of East Eighty-third-street, 254.2 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 17 by 102.2, for $5,700, which was purchased by Hannah H. Tourrade, a second mortgagee. V. K. Stevenson & Son, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Cephas Brainard, Esq., referee, sold a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house (unfinished) and lot, (latter 15 by 100.4) on the north side of West Forty-sixth-street, 400 feet west of Sixth-avenue, to Erastus New, a party in interest, for $500 over and above a mortgage amounting, with interest, to about $10,100. The auctioneer stated that there were other liens upon the property, but the amount was not given, and therefore the exact price realized is in doubt. The closing sale of the day was made by E. H. Ludlow & Co., who, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., referee, sold the following leasehold premises: No. 46 East Ninth-street, south side, between Broadway and University-place, about 325 feet distant from each avenue, embracing a lease of a lot 25 by 93.11, with a three-story attic, basement and sub-cellar high-stoop brick house thereon; house in size 25 by 48, with two-story extension 20 feet in depth; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor expiring May 1, 1875; ground rent $200 per year and taxes, with only one covenant for renewal for twenty-one years; sold to Michael Lienau, plaintiff in the legal action, for $9,900 over and above mortgage of $4,000; total price, $13,900—a low figure. The same firm announced that the other legal sale noticed for the day of store and lot No. 66 Front-street would stand adjourned until Thursday of next week, the 14th inst., when the property would certainly be offered. In regard to the legal sale in charge of Muller, Wilkins & Co., expected to occur, of house and lot on West One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 160 feet west of Seventh-avenue, we learn that the suit involving the disposition of the same has been settled.

For today, at the Exchange, no sales are announced, but next week will be one of some activity, as the auctions projected are numerous. The sale of most importance, as contemplated, is that by Muller, Wilkins & Co., on Thursday, of a lot on Fifth-avenue, fronting Central Park, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets. Several suburban auctions are also proposed, at which desirable realty will be offered, namely: At Bayonne City, Bergen Point, N. J., on Monday, by Jere. Johnson Jr.; at Newark, N. J., by A. D. Melick, Jr., on Wednesday, and same day, at Exchange, of property on Central-avenue, Westchester County, by Winans, Sands & Garretson. Full details of all the proposed sales will appear, as usual, in this column on Monday.

At private contract the following recent sales are reported:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, the four story brown-stone front house and lot No. 13 East Twenty-sixth-street, north side of Madison-square, 30 by 70 by 197.6, lot extending through to Twenty-seventh-street, sold for $150,000. Also, four-story brown-stone house and Columbia College lease of lot No. 9 West Fiftieth-street, 28 by 60 by 100.

By W. N. Pooley & Co., No. 23 Union-square, one lot, 25 by 100, on the west of the Grand Boulevard, 24 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, sold for $8,000.

By Neafie & Andrews, No. 1,531 Third-avenue, three-story and basement frame house and lot on the north side of East Eighty-eighth-street, 131 feet east of First-avenue, sold for $7,250.

By Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, one lot on the west side of Ninth-avenue, 75 feet south of Seventy-ninth-street, opposite Manhattan-square, sold for $7,500.

By Barton & Whittimore, No. 106 Broadway, one plot of land on the south-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Eighty-third-street, 76.8 by 100, sold for $23,000.

By V. K. Stevenson & Son, No. 11 Pine-street and No. 226 Fifth-avenue, four-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 45 West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, 21.4 by 55 by 100, sold for $45,000.

Exchange Sales, Friday, Nov. 8, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

3 four-story brick tenement-houses and lots, West 25th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av.; lots each, 25x98.9, $15,000 each	$45,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 three-story attic and basement high-stoop brick house with extension and lease of lot No. 46 9th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of Broadway; lot, 25x93.11; house, 25x48; extension, 25x20; lease, 3 years with renewal; ground rent $200 per year	$13,900

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 two-story and attic brick houses and 1 lot, Nos. 10 and 12 Marion-st., w. s., 106.9 ft. n. of Broome-st., lot 25.7x40x24.2x40.3	$7,100
1 three-story and attic brick house and lot, East 83d-st., s. s., 254.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., lot 17x102.2	5,700

By V. K. Stevenson & Son.

1 four-story high-stoop brown-stone house (unfinished) and lot, West 46th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., lot 15x100.4	$10,600

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Nov. 7.

Boulevard, e. s., 79.1 ft. s. of 77th-st., 26.4x84.3x25.6x90.8, foreclosure	$12,100
Leonard-st., s. s., No. 85, 25x125	90,000
19th-st., s. s., No. 126 West, 25x100	24,000
30th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100x98.9; rear lot adjoining above, on n. w. corner, 5x11.7, Ca. G. 1871	nom.
36th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9, h. and l.	24,000
40th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x98.9	6,750
Same property sold again	10,000
41st-st., s. s., 68 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x79	16,000
41st-st., n. s., 188 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x98.9, h. and l.	45,000
53d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 17.10x100.5, 2-3 part	3,000
79th-st., s. s., 215.9 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17.10x102.2, 2-3 part, mortgages $9,500	3,000
85th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 75x100, foreclosure	16,700
92d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 105 6x63.5x— to centre-line block x138.1x100.8	40,500
Sherman-av., centre-line, s. e. s., 500 ft. s. w. of Dykeman-st., 100x800; Sherman-av., centre-line, s. e. s., 400 ft. s. w. of Dykeman-st., 100x400	nom.
2d-av., n. w. corner 116th-st., 25.10x70	22,500
4th-av., n. e. corner 87th-st., 100.8x80	32,000
5th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 52d-st., 28x108, h. and l.	140,000
Lot adjoining above, on rear, 51x8	3,000
11th-av., w. s. corner 96th-st., 75.8x100; Boulevard, n. w. corner 96th-st., 100.11x100; 96th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 125x100.11	100,000
Mountain, formerly Kingsbridge-road, w. s., between 208th and 209th sts., 2 31-100 acres	60,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Spring-st., No. 84, Hong Que House, 10 years per year and taxes	$1,200
23d-st., Nos. 220 and 222, first floors and basements, 5 years, 3 years per year $3,000, 2 years per year	4,000
5th-av., No. 172, third and 4th floors, 6 years per year	3,000

Proposed New Buildings.

During the past week, ending with Friday, Nov. 8, plans for the erection of the following new buildings in this City have been submitted at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five first class dwellings, East 37th-st., n. s. 144 ft. w. 3d-av., 18 and 2x50 and 52, four stories, David Kennedy, owner; 3 first-class dwellings East 37th-st., n. s. 100 ft. w. 3d-av., 148x50, three stories; David Kennedy owner.

IRON FRONTS.

Church and parsonage East 50th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. 2d-av., church 55x93, one story; parsonage 19x55 3 stories; Beekman-st. Methodist Church, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, Fifth-avenue, west side, 65 feet north of Fiftieth-street, 28.8 by 100, five stories; John H. Power, owner.

One first-class dwelling, Fifth-avenue, west side, 26 feet south of Fifty-first-street, 50 by 77.6, five stories; David P. Morgan, owner.

One first-class dwelling, Fifth-avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-first-street, 26 by 88 feet, five stories; Samuel D. Babcock, owner.

One tenement-house, East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, south side, 75 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 50, four stories; Patrick Lalor, owner.

One lodging-house, East Fifty-third-street, north side, 225 feet west of First-avenue, (rear,) 100 by 34, five stories; Empire Laundry Company, owner.

Two stables and dwellings, West Sixty-fifth-street, south side, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 25 by 50, two stories; H. B. Wright, owner.

One shop, Gansevoort-street, south side, 50 feet west of West-street, 25 by 80, two stories; O. B. Lawton, owner.

One stable, West Fortieth-street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, 20 by 35, one and a half stories; Andrew Ewald, owner.

During the past week but one building has been reported at the Department as unsafe, viz.: No. 248 Division-street, L. C. Sanford, owner; unsafe cornice, gutter and piazza.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWO NICE STORE PROPERTIES in New-York to exchange for a country place, by RAUBITSCHEK, No. 2 New Chambers-st., corner of Chatham-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
NO. 8 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

A SUPERB NEW HOUSE, NEAR 5TH-av. and Central Park, finished in hard-woods fine plumbing, plate glass windows, lofty, well-proportioned rooms, surroundings unexceptionable, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 by 60 feet. Fine present and immediate prospective value.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 220 5th-av.
N. B.—Owner is determined to sell, and will accept to prompt buyers $45,000 ! ! !

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.

offer for sale at all places on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, land by the acre.

Houses and lots, manufacturing sites near the City, or more remote; also houses and lots in Newark and Bergen Point, on the line of the Newark and New-York Railroad. Apply to

A. D. HOPE, or
ELSTON MARSH,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT three story sub-cellar brown-stone basement house, with lot; thirteen rooms handsomely finished; all improvements, tiled halls, walnut inside blinds, &c.; beautiful location; finest in the city; few minutes' walk from the ferries; must be sold, as the owner wants money; only $12,500; dirt cheap; terms to suit.
J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneer,
No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

CRANBERRY BOG FOR SALE.— Located in Ocean County, New-Jersey, containing twenty-five acres of good cranberry land, partly cultivated, with good stream of water and dam for flooding; crop sold this season for $234; price $1,750. Address J. R. SHREVE, Post-office Box No. 1,088, New-York City.

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFUL LARGE MANSION, all improvements, with extensive ornamental grounds, large stable and out-buildings, fruit and shade in abundance, in the best part of Elizabeth, on two fine avenues, half a mile from Central Depot; other property will be taken for part of consideration. Address SALEM, Box No. 140 New-York Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RICHARD J. GARRETSON, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL-AV., WESTCHESTER COUNTY, PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON,

No. 55 Liberty-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, 1872, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., 1,280 lots, eighty acres of land, in plots of eight and ten acres each. This property is finely located on high ground, fully supplied with pure spring water, and free from every nuisance, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad station, and within a short drive of four stations less than one hour by rail from New-York, and within two hours' drive by Central-av. to the City. For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

ONE FULL-SIZE BUILDING LOT ON
5TH-AV.,
50 FEET NORTH OF 66TH-ST., OPPOSITE
CENTRAL PARK.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
H. A. BOGERT, Referee.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., J. M. GIBSON, Auctioneers.

GRAND AUTUMN FESTIVAL.
GILT-EDGED SUBURB OF NEW-YORK.
FORTY-SIX VERY CREAM OF CHOICE PLOTS
AND TWO ELEGANT MODERN VILLAS,
At auction at
BERGEN POINT, BAYONNE CITY, N. J.,
on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at 2½ o'clock,
on the premises, rain or shine.

Thirty select lots adjacent to the railroad station, on Avenue C, 18th, Humphreys and Meigs sts. Sixteen very choice lots, on the beautiful Avenue S and 4th st., near Trinity Church. Also, Two elegant modern villa houses on Avenue S. Finest property offered this season; twenty minutes from New-York; commutation less than stage fare; health, beauty and accessibility.

Great speculation. Free collation at hotel. Grafulla Band. The renowned Harrison's entertainment.

If wet, the sale will take place at the hotel.

For free excursion tickets, maps, and information, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or J. M. GIBSON, No. 27 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

LODI PRINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as "The Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUable improved property, on 22d and 23d sts., near Broadway and 5th-av., and opposite Madison-square. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, James W. Cairns, referee:

TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, south side 23d-st., 92.11 feet east of Broadway, lot 50x98.7.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—The stable and lot, north side of 22d-st., about 50 feet east of Broadway, and directly in the rear of the 23d-st. property.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PRIVATE family to secure a delightful home for one year or more in a fine house, elegantly furnished, on Madison-av., near 48th-st.; terms very liberal. Address L. P., Box No. 51 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—SUMMIT, N. J.— Houses furnished or unfurnished, both in and out of the Park, at moderate rent; houses and building sites for sale. Apply to J. RIERA, owner, or to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Agent.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THE LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner of 20th-st.; also the three-story house No. 155 East 27th-st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR, NO. 230 WEST 59th-st., fronting Central Park; four rooms, $18.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY a small private family of adults; location must be central and rent moderate. Address with full particulars, S. G., Box No. 145, Times Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, an entire building and several lofts. Apply to Engineer, on premises, No. 175 Hester-st., corner of Mott-st., or to S. T. & H. T. MEYER, No. 85 Walker-st.

A DESIRABLE OFFICE TO LET, partly furnished, Broadway, 6th-av. and 34th-st. BARNES & RYDER, No. 1,292 Broadway.

DESK ROOM TO LET IN A WELL located real estate office. Apply to J. & R. RUSSELL, Jr., No. 70 West 34th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 11.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1872.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 11th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., (4,) free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after 9th inst.
CHARLES B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT.

THE
Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
AT
85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.

This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with facilities long needed to transport their crops to market.

At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are seven feet in depth, a large business will be created so soon as cheap transportation is assured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

Thirty Miles from Jacksonville to Airden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.

THE TOLEDO WABASH, AND WESTERN RAILROAD,
THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD,
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD,
THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
AND
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.,

Act as feeders to the road at various points.

Its connection, also, with the important roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure it a large and remunerative traffic.

The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $600,000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.

When desired, the bonds will be registered with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

Issue **$20,000** to the mile, in denominations of **$100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.** This enterprise is undertaken with **subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation. 44** miles in addition fully graded, and a total length of **55** miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about **150** miles, with the exception of **5** miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the ensuing year.

The Road will extend from the City of **Oswego** to **Lewiston**, on the Niagara River, with branches to **Suspension Bridge** and **Buffalo**, connecting at its Western terminus with the **Great Western**, the **Canada Southern**, and the **Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads**, and at Oswego with the **New-York Midland**, and by way of the Midland with the proposed **Boston, Rome and Oswego Railroad**, which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston, **70 miles shorter** than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the **Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad**, and thence by the **Vermont Central** it completes connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, **secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.**

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is.........**$194,319,052**
Annual production is.........**31,492,340**

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable ever offered. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GUARANTEED BONDS ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND
AND
FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by
THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank, and inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

THE
CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
THIRTY YEARS'
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
REGISTERED OR COUPON PAYABLE IN LONDON OR NEW-YORK,
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

THIS ROAD, WITH THE CANADA SOUTHERN, FORMS THE NEW TRUNK AIR-LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO. IT IS UNDER THE SAME CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT, AND IS BEING BUILT BY THE SAME PARTIES WHO BUILT THE CANADA SOUTHERN: MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WILLIAM L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNAM, R. A. FORSYTH, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., ALL DIRECTORS BOTH IN THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST AND THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND; GEORGE OPDYKE, OF THE NEW-YORK MIDLAND; SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, KENYON COX, AND OTHER PROMINENT RAILROAD MEN. THE ROAD IS BEING RAPIDLY BUILT IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER, WITH SIXTY-POUND STEEL RAILS THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LINE, AND WILL BE COMPLETED DURING THE COMING YEAR; NEARLY ONE-HALF OF THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED AND IN RUNNING ORDER BY THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT, SO THAT THE ENTIRE LINE, FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, WILL, WITHIN THAT TIME, BE IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. THE BUILDERS OF THIS ROAD CONTROL ENOUGH OF THE LEADING LINES RUNNING FROM CHICAGO TO INSURE AN ENORMOUS BUSINESS FROM THE START. TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE IMPORTANT FACT, PATENT TO ALL WHO STUDY THE STATISTICS OF TRADE, THAT THE PRESENT TRUNK LINES, NOW TAXED TO THEIR UTMOST CAPACITY, ARE NOT AFFORDING FACILITIES EQUAL TO THE GREAT AND CONSTANTLY-INCREASING DEMAND FOR TRANSPORTATION, AND THAT THIS ROAD, THROUGH ITS ENTIRE LENGTH, BEING PRACTICALLY STRAIGHT AND LEVEL AND SHORTER BY THIRTY-FIVE MILES THAN BY ANY OTHER NOW BUILT, OR THAT CAN BE BUILT, **it must be apparent that this line is not only needed, but must be a great success. The proceeds of these Bonds will complete and equip the entire road, and we confidently recommend them as a most safe and profitable investment.**

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale, and confidently recommend as a safe investment, the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
of which 100 miles are now in operation.

☞ No bonds issued except upon Road fully finished and equipped, and mortgage but $18,000 per mile.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 44, (P. O. BOX NO. 5,728,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1872.
PURSUANT TO THE TERMS OF the deed of trust, this Company desires to purchase for its sinking fund an amount of its Second Mortgage Bonds equal to $20,000 in cash, and will receive proposals for the surrender of any of that class of bonds to the extent specified.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad," at the office of said Company, as above, on or before the 11th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, when the same will be opened and the amount awarded to the lowest bidder or bidders.
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT, } Trustees.
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL, }

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.—NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that the pro rata proportion of proceeds arising from sale of the North Missouri Railroad is 51 78-100 per cent., or five hundred and seventeen 80-100 dollars upon each second Mortgage Bond of one thousand dollars—which amount will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York, of bonds upon which the holders have not received any payment on account; and to such as have deposited their bonds, and received payment on account, the balance will be paid upon application.
SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Trustees.
HENRY F. VAIL, }

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12. Polls will be opened from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.
For sale at par and interest by
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.
Investment securities a specialty.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

TWELVE PER CENT. KANSAS BONDS secured by first mortgage on improved real estate. Principal and interest payable in New-York. Interest semi-annually.
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1872.
NOTICE.
The growth of the West and South-west, and the vast increase of the business of this Company consequent thereon, have rendered the present rolling-stock, side-tracks, and terminal facilities entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

To provide the means necessary to make these additions and improvements, also to construct docks and yards for handling coal at Cleveland, and to enable the Company to join other railway companies centering at Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., in the erection of Union passenger depots suitable for the future requirement of those rapidly-growing cities, the Board of Directors have decided to issue and sell ten thousand shares of the unissued capital stock of this Company, making the total capital $15,000,000.
GEO. H. RUSSELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CONSOLIDATED FRUIT-JAR COMPANY, for the election of Trustees and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of said Company, No. 49 Warren st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M. The polls for that purpose will be kept open one hour.
H. E. SHAFFER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK CITY, Nov. 8, 1872.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY on Life and Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages; Insurances of all kinds effected with best companies.
J. J. HARBRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN
ASSURANCE CO., OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
Subscribed Capital,
$10,000,000 Gold.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, OVER $14,000,000 GOLD.
ASSETS liable for Fire losses, OVER $6,000,000 GOLD.
NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES UPON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, AT REASONABLE RATES.
BRANCH OFFICE, No. 60 WALL-ST.
FRANKLIN H. CARTER, Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the book-store of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.
HIRAM RAYNOR, } Executors.
JOHN TOWNSHEND. }
n9-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEREVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.
GEORGE BRAID, } Executors.
THOMAS W. WEATHERED. }
s21-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of residence, and place for the transaction of her business, No. 27 Charlton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1872.
ANN ELIZA COOPER, Executrix, &c.
je15-law6mS*

HELP WANTED.

A MAN TO TRAVEL IN THE SOUTHern States; with one who can influence a large trade in boots and shoes, a favorable arrangement will be made. Address Box No. 3,990 New-York Post-office.

ONE BUSINESS AGENT WANTED IN each of the Middle and Western States, to take sole charge of goods, sales, and collections. Those only need apply who can give good references, and will invest to a reasonable amount in the capital placed under their charge. Apply in person to N. PAGE, JR., Danvers, Mass.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent, between 2 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 2 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED.—SALESMAN IN A LARGE IMporting dry-goods and jobbing-house; those fully understanding the business and having large acquaintance with buyers in New-England States, New-York State, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, &c. Address Box 3,931 Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AT THE office of the Major & Knapp Engraving, Manufacturing and Lithographing Company, No. 56 Park-place, who has been accustomed to make estimates, wait upon customers, and solicit orders, for a lithographic or printing office, or stationer.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE OFFICE boy, who resides with his parents; none but those with unquestionable references need apply; applicants' writing required. Address Box No. 2,616 Post-office.

WANTED—COMPETENT SALESMAN IN A large dry goods, jobbing and importing house; those having large acquaintance with buyers in New-York City. Address Box No. 3,931 Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE care of a child and do light chamber-work. Apply with City reference at No. 45 Charles-st.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS AND VELVET HATS, THIS day, great bargains. Feathers, Children's Hats at bargains. Mourning Bonnets and Veils. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway, upstairs.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Thursday, November fourteenth, (14th,) eighteen hundred and seventy-two, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, through Muller, Wilkins and Company as auctioneers, the undersigned, as pledgee of the property hereinafter described, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, twenty-five (25) bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with the unpaid coupons, which bonds were issued upon the security of a trust deed made by said Company, dated July first, (1st,) eighteen hundred and seventy, (1870,) to Charles L. Frost, purporting to cover the canal, lands, franchises and personal property in Michigan therein described and duly recorded, and also twenty-two (22) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with coupons thereto attached, which last mentioned bonds were issued upon the security of a mortgage purporting to cover the lands in Michigan therein described, such mortgage being made to the Union Trust Company as trustee, and duly recorded in Michigan, all of such bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by William L. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-two ($18,852) dollars made to him by said bank; and the undersigned, as pledgee, will also sell separately, at the same place and time, bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum in all, of eight thousand ($8,000) dollars, with coupons attached, which were issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands, canal, franchise and personal property in Michigan therein described, which trust-deed has been duly recorded in Michigan; and also fifty-six (56) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, payable in gold, with coupons attached, which were issued on the security of said trust-deed to the Union Trust Company; the last two lots of bonds having been pledged with the Ocean National Bank by Perez J. Avery as collateral security for a loan of eighteen thousand ($ 8,000) dollars made to him by said bank; also six (6) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company trust-deed for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, payable in gold, with unpaid coupons attached, which bonds were held by the Ocean National Bank as security for the repayment of an overdraft of nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-nine cents ($967.69,) made by said Perez J. Avery. Also five thousand (5,000) shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company of the par value of one hundred ($100) dollars each, which were pledged with said bank by said P. J. Avery and others as collateral security for the indebtedness of said Avery and others to said bank. Also forty (40) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, which bonds were issued on the security of a mortgage upon the property of said Railroad Company, made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee; and also twenty-six (26) of the bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of said trust-deed to said Frost, which last two-mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-two thousand ($22,000) dollars made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also seventeen (17) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. And also forty-eight (48) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) each, with unpaid coupons attached, secured by said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for a loan of twenty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and ninety-nine cents, ($29,460 99,) made to Alfred Wild by said Ocean Bank. Also bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, for the principal amount, in all, of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars, and unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of a trust deed, purporting to create a first lien upon the lands therein described, situate in Michigan; such mortgage being made to Martin & Davis, trustees, which last-mentioned fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars of bonds were pledged to said bank as collateral security for the repayment of loans made by said bank to Charles Callender, amounting to twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage. Also, ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railroad and Iron Company, with unpaid coupons attached, issued on the security of said Union Trust Company mortgage, which last two (2) lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Alfred Wild as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Rhinebeck Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars and upward. Also, twenty-nine (29) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company mortgage, and eleven (11) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by a trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last two lots of bonds were pledged to said bank by Charles Callender as collateral security for the repayment of a loan upon his check on the Ocean Bank for twenty-five thousand ($25,000) dollars. Also, thirty (30) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons attached, issued upon the security of the said Union Trust Company trust deed, which bonds were pledged to the said bank by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the repayment of his check on the said Ocean Bank for six thousand ($6,000) dollars. Also thirty (30) other such bonds as those last described, with unpaid coupons attached, which were pledged to said bank by the said Charles Callender as security for the payment to said bank of his check on the Shoe and Leather Bank for sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars. Also twenty-five (25) other such bonds as are last above described, which were pledged to said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Central National Bank for five thousand ($5,000) dollars; also forty one (41) other such bonds as are last above described, and twenty-eight (28) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and two (2) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said trust deed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, which last three mentioned lots of bonds were pledged to the said Ocean Bank by the said Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Third National Bank for thirty-five thousand ($35,000) dollars; and also ten (10) bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by the said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed, and also twenty (20) bonds of the Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, secured by said Farmers' Loan and Trust Company trust deed; and also ten (10) bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad and Iron Company for the principal sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars each, with unpaid coupons secured by said Union Trust Company trust deed, which last-mentioned three lots of bonds were pledged to said Ocean National Bank, by Charles Callender, as collateral security for the payment of his check on the Union-square National Bank for twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars.

Further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned, at his office, No. nineteen (19) Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, or his attorneys, Messrs. Bangs & North, No. 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York.
THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, No. 19 Nassau street.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale. The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.
WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1872.
LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., commencing on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. C. A. Allgood, Military Storekeeper United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable, and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of:

15,000	Cavalry and Light Artillery Jackets.
16,000	Infantry Coats.
8,000	pairs Trowsers.
25,000	pairs Boots.
126,000	pairs Bootees.
29,000	Hat Feathers.
125,000	yards Worsted and Silk Lace.
160,000	Brass Letters, Eagles, Crossed Cannons, &c.
50,000	pairs Brass Scales.

and various other articles, including a large quantity of Woolen, Cotton, Linen, and Rope Cuttings. The terms of sale will be stated in the Catalogues, which can be obtained at this office, or the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia.
L. C. EASTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.—MONDAY, Nov. 11, at 4 P. M., sale of GOLD, SILVER, and COPPER COINS, &c., paper money and priced catalogues. TUESDAY, Nov. 12, and following days, at 3 P. M., the REGULAR FALL PARCEL SALE, comprising ENGLISH and AMERICAN BOOKS, Standard and Miscellaneous Publications, Illustrated Works, Attractive and Popular Juveniles, Bibles and Prayer-books, Photograph Albums, &c., &c. All new and fresh stock.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, Saturday, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, within their store, 200 boxes fresh Malaga Oranges, 4,500 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, 875 kegs Almeria Grapes. Landing ex steam-ship Asia, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, (old St. Louis Arsenal,) ST. LOUIS, Mo.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MISSOURI, Nov. 6, 1872.

Will be offered for sale at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 19, 1872, at the Cavalry Depot, (old St. Louis Arsenal,) St. Louis, Mo., about 6,268,000 pounds remelted lead, in pigs, together with a quantity of cavalry bits, bayonet scabbards, pack-saddles, iron guns, &c. A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished, upon application, either at this Arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New-York, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash: Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores will be required to be removed within twenty days from close of sale.

The Government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.

Packing-boxes to be paid for at a stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.
L. S. BABBITT,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

ZEBULON E. TOWNSEND, Auctioneer.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.— ZEBULON E. TOWNSEND will sell at the Franklin House, Paterson, N. J., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at public auction, ten (10) mortgage bonds of the Paterson and Passaic Horse Railroad Company, of $500 each, numbered as follows: 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 95, 96, 103, 110, said bonds having been assigned by George Rowland, of New-York City, as collateral security for payment of a note.
Dated Nov. 8, 1872.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND musical taste, fully qualified to fill any position of trust, desires the comforts of a home in exchange for her services as housekeeper, amanuensis, or companion to an invalid; has unquestionable references, and none but parties of respectability and good standing need apply. Address MADISON-AVENUE, Post-office box No. 2,426, for one week.

AT COLORED RELIEF ROOM, NO. 69 East 10th-st.—Colored servants from the South, direct, on short notice; several now waiting situations.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES a situation for her colored chamber-maid and waitress, whom she can recommend. Address THOMAS CARL, No. 255 Railroad-av., Newark, N. J.; and for reference apply at No. 29 West 35th-st., New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A German young woman; very respectable; excellent nurse and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner of Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 East 30th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS. —By a most highly recommended young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—A young colored girl wishes a situation in a small family to do light chamber-work or nurse work; City reference given. Address Shames Carl, No. 255 Railroad-av., Newark, N. J.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.— Wanted, a situation by a respectable American girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or take care of children; best City reference. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTable young girl, to take care of children and do sewing. Call at No. 149 West 19th-st., first floor; good City reference.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—BY A YOUNG girl, to take care of children and do sewing on W. & W. machine from the residence of her parents. Call at No. 401 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

CHILD'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse; fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call at No. 615 9th-av., over bakery.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR general housework.—By an English young woman; very respectable; good plain cook, good washer and ironer, and general house-work; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy German girl, a situation in a private family; is a good cook, excellent laundress, and can make herself generally useful; wages no object. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN highly respectable and recommended as being an excellent family cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, or house-work, in a small private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 16th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND baker; willing to do the coarse washing; three years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 157 West 30th-st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English and French cooking; City reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; understands American cooking; is an excellent baker, and can make all sorts of desserts; best of City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker wishes to go out by the day; understands all kinds of dress-making; has the best of references. Call at No. 307 West 20th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 2 Bleecker-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL wishes a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. Hild's.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, as first-class nurse; can bring up a baby from its birth on the bottle; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A RELIABLE MIDdle-aged woman desires a baby to nurse at her own residence. Call for two days at No. 336 West 17th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH maid; speaks English, French and German; can cut and fit; is a beautiful hair-dresser; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, about eighteen, wishes a situation as lady's maid in a respectable family. Inquire at No. 181 Varick-st., between King and Charlton sts., after 9 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washing, in a private family; one year's City reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class laundress; City reference. Call at No. 215 West 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid.—By a competent young woman; good City references. Inquire at No. 547 7th-av., near 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 37th-st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY HIGHLY-RECOMmended young woman, eight and one-half years in her last place, as child's nurse; proved herself fully capable and trustworthy for infants or growing children; good family seamstress or chamber-maid; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED, AGREEable, skillful monthly nurse can be engaged immediately; refers to ladies and best physicians in the City; will go to the country. Call or address No. 61 Lexington-av., New-York City.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A REspectable colored young woman as nurse or lady's maid; would like to travel with a lady going to St. Thomas or St Croix, W. I. Call or address No. 214 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS nurse with a lady going to Washington or Cuba; excellent reference. Call at or address Mme Bongrand, No. 405 5th-av.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG HEALTHY married woman, as wet nurse. Call or address Mrs. Hurley, No. 65 West 37th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—GENeral house-work.—By an English Protestant couple; City or country; man can care horses, cows, and garden; wife good cook, washer, and ironer; both willing and obliging; can take charge of a gentleman's place; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF long experience as coachman; understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; City or country; willing, obliging, and steady; best reference from last employer. Call or address D. C., No. 235 East 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINgle man, who is highly recommended as a valuable horse-man. Address J. C., Box No. 204 Times Office.

PORTER IN HOTEL, RESTAURANT, or boarding-house, or useful man in private family.—By a respectable Englishman, aged 24; understands furnaces, steam boilers, building fires, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN—SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMber-maid—By a respectable Swedish man and wife, (without children,) with good recommendations; can take care of horses, cows, milk, drive, do plain gardening, and waiting; wife is a good seamstress and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF good experience in the general charge of a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses; understands farming and gardening, and a generally useful man. Address A. B., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 48 West 17th-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP—A BAND SAW, scroll saw, circular saw, and machinery for fancy wood-work. Apply at No. 90 Fulton-st., third floor, from 9 to 4½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSAL-IST CHURCH.
Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will continue his series of discourses on the *Pilgrim's Progress* in the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., THIS (Sunday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Special topic—*The Hill Difficulty.* MORNING service at 10½. The public are cordially invited to attend.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPposite the Academy of Music. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the evening, lecture in the course on the New Testament, and a short third service. Subject—*The Childhood of Jesus Christ.* Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 23d-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 10, day of prayer for Young Men's Christian Associations. Devotional meetings will be held (D. V.) in the rooms at 7½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 6½ P. M. The above meetings are for young men exclusively. All young men are welcome. The Young Men's Bible Class, conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D., at 5 o'clock, and Service of Song at 7½ P. M., to both of which the public are invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Reception of the Young Men's Christian Association, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11. Musical and literary entertainment at 8 o'clock. Mrs. J. E. Frobisher, reader; Mrs. Kittie Read and Miss May Nunez, sopranos; Mr. A. L. Mora, organist. Exhibition of paintings in the parlors. Membership ticket admits member and lady friends; others must show invitation programmes, a very limited number of which are to be had at the rooms previous to the evening of the reception.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—You are cordially invited to attend the Bible Class for Young People, conducted by Prof. W. H. THOMSON, M. D., (formerly of Palestine,) every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues B and C.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. HENRY ASTON, Pastor; text, "If these should hold their peace the stones would cry out." At 3 o'clock P. M., Love Feast; at 7 o'clock P. M., a public meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, to be addressed by Revs. JOHN PARKER, A. MCLEAN, GEO. J. HAMILTON, Esq., and others.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY. Subject of the evening discourse—*Let us have Peace.* A grand missionary meeting of the Sunday-school at 12½ P. M. Fine singing and popular speakers may be expected. Come all.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON; in the EVENING the Rector will preach. Afternoon sermon to children.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. Very interesting Sunday-school service at 7 P. M. Addresses by Rev. T. M. EDDY, D. D., and Rev. H. ASTON. Singing by the children. Young People's prayer-meeting, 6 o'clock. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

A FIFTH LECTURE ON "THE CAVES OF THE BIBLE," SUNDAY at 10½ by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st. Afternoon service 3½. Convenient for hotels and residents down town.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN PARKER, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. CHARLES H. APPLEGATE at 7½ o'clock P. M. You are cordially invited to come. Seats all free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Nov. 10, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. At evening service all seats free.

A COMPETENT PERSON WANTED TO lead and instruct the children in singing in a Sabbath-school in this City; services required only on the Sabbath. Address, stating compensation expected. C. W. D., Box No. 1,915 Post-office.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York; Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, on WEDNESEAY EVENING at 7½.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-st., near Spring. Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.; Rev. J. G. OAKLEY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER lectures at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY. In the evening a concert for the benefit of Mrs. J. Adams, commencing at 8 o'clock.

A PEW FOR SALE OR RENT, IN ST. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Madison-av. and 44th-st. Address W. P., No. 1,150 Broadway.

BETHLEHEM MISSION SUNDAY-school will hold their third anniversary in their rooms at Brooke's Hall, No. 361 Broome-st., near Elizabeth-st., on the THIRD SUNDAY AFTERNOON of November, (the 17th,) commencing at 2½ o'clock. A reunion of superintendants, teachers, scholars, and fellow-laborers in this mission-field of labor and love for Jesus of Bethlehem. Singing by the children. Short addresses by Rev. Dr. THOS. D. ANDERSON, of First Baptist Church, corner of Park-av. and 39th-st.; Rev. CHRISTOPHER RHODES, of Stanton-street Baptist Church, and others. We do earnestly invite you, one and all, to encourage us with your presence.

JOHN HAMILTON, JR., Superintendant.
S. HANDY, Secretary.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—THIS Church is expected to be opened for public worship on or about the third SABBATH in November. Families or individuals intending to hire pews or settings will find a diagram of the house with the sexton, who will be in attendance in the lecture-room every morning from 8 to 11 o'clock. Entrance to the lecture-room is in 34th-st.

BIBLE AND NO JESUITS.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches on SUNDAY MORNING in Sixth-avenue Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st. Subject—*Rome's Designs on American Institutions, the Freedom of the Bible, and the Public Schools in Particular.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—On SABBATH EVENING, the Pastor, Rev. WM. M. TAYLOR, will preach in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, on 34th-st., west of Broadway. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

BISHOP POTTER WILL INSTITUTE Rev. WM. J. ALSTON, Rector of St. Philip's Church, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M.; Service and sermon by the Rector in the EVENING at 7½ P. M.

BISHOPS WHIPPLE AND CLARKSON will address the friends of Indian missions at Christ Church, 5th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway.—The second of the series of Sabbath evening discourses will be delivered SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 10, by Rev. J. O. MURRAY, D. D., at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 11 A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The usual afternoon service will be omitted. Right Rev. H. A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine, will preach in the MORNING.

CHRIST'S PERSONAL APPEARING the Hope for the Church.—Preaching by Rev. C. A. G. BRIGHAM, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. All are invited.

CALVARY CHAPEL, EAST 23D-ST., near 3d-av.—Rev. W. D. WALKER, Pastor.—A fair will be held in the Sunday-school room every AFTERNOON and EVENING during next week, beginning on MONDAY, Nov. 11. Hours from 3 until 10 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, by Rev. T. M. EDDY, D. D., at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

DON'T FAIL TO GO TO THIS MEETING!—TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7, an important public meeting will be held in the Second-street M. E. Church, between Avenues B and C. Revs. John Parker, A. McLean, Geo. J. Hamilton, and W. K. Peyton, will speak upon the Mission work in the City of New-York, under the auspices of the Church Extension and Missionary Society. All are cordially invited to attend.

EAST ELEVENTH-STREET U. P. CHURCH.—Communion services, SUNDAY MORNING. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½, by Rev. J. B. CLAPPERTON, of East Salem, N. Y.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK av. and 39th-st. Service—Preaching by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor, MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting in Chapel 7 P. M. All invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Come and help us.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-street, W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the chapel at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Donations of clothing and shoes gratefully received.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. EDWARD L. CLARK, Pastor, preaches MORNING and EVENING at the new hall, 125th-st., 3d and 4th avs.; entrance on 125th and 126th sts. Sunday-school 2½. Prayer-meeting and historical lecture FRIDAY EVENINGS.

IT IS COMING!—BISHOP SNOW WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Nature of that Glorious Redemption which is Approaching.* Seats free, and all friends of Christ invited.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st., F. S. DE HASS, D. D., Pastor.—SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., a memorial service in memory of J. C. SARES, Esq., and others, recently departed. In the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a sermon to young men on *Moral Heroism.* Strangers cordially invited. All seats free.

LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., RESERvoir-square.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Visions of Judgment.*

MONTHLY MEETING.—PROMINENT speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday-school, and other interesting exercises, SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. No. 283 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Also preaching at the Missions, No. 278 Water-st. at 3 o'clock P. M. by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and No. 275 West-st. at 3½ P. M. by Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

NEW TESTAMENT WORDS ABOUT NATURE.—A course of lectures on the above topic will be delivered in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the first lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst.—*The Sun.*

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. H. C. WALSHE, of the Irish Conference; at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. L. S. WEED. Seats free. All cordially invited.

OAKLEY ON THE ELEMENTS.—Rev. J. G. OAKLEY, A. M., will deliver his lecture on the *Elements of Success* in the Duane M. E. Church MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., of Brooklyn, will lecture on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1872, in St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d-st., near 8th-av. Subject: *Rough and Tumble Experiences in California.* Organ concert at 7½; lecture at 8 P. M. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents; to be had of B. Stradley, stationer, No. 127 Nassau-st.

REV. DR. GEER, RECTOR OF ST. TIMOTHY CHURCH, will preach (D. V.) in the Seamen's Chapel, No. 365 West-st., between Leroy and Morton sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 10th inst. Services every SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½. Second discourse in the EVENING on *Great Characters of the Scriptures.* Fair of Young People's Association on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY next.

RIGHT REV. HENRY A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine, will preach at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, 7th-av., corner 39th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of his Diocesan work.

REV. MR. PENDLETON, PASTOR, will preach in the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of the Church are cordially invited to be present on this occasion.

REV. DR. DOWLING, FORMERLY Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., will preach (D. V.) at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY next, MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*Shall We Know Each Other There?—Recognition in Heaven.*

REV. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WILL preach, at 10½ A. M., in the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, Newark, N. J. Subject: *What is Evangelical Sanctification?* Also, at 7½ P. M., on *The Experience and Practice of Unsanctified Christians.*

REV. D. M. MACLISE, D. D., WILL preach in the United Presbyterian Mission, in the East Side Association Building, north-east corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av., on SABBATH EVENING, 10th, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9½ A. M.; Sunday-school concert of prayer at 3 P. M.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. GEO. TAYLOR WILL PREACH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Willett-street M. E. Church, near Grand-st. Subject for Evening—"*Harmony of Revealed Religion with Human Consciousness.*"

REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach to children in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Sunday-school teachers and children specially invited.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE WILL PREACH for the Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRES- BYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach, as usual, SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, he will preach to the Sabbath-school. Old as well as young are cordially invited.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL UNI- TARIAN CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, corner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS having accepted the call from this society to become their Pastor, will preach SUNDAY next, Nov. 10, MORNING and EVENING. Notice of installation hereafter.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. G. C. PENNELL will preach at 10½ A. M., (interpretation in signs for deaf-mutes,) Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 2½ P. M. for deaf-mutes, and Rev. G. H. CLARK, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNIversary of St. Luke's Hospital will be celebrated in the chapel of the same, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, beginning at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be made by several of the Bishops and others. A collection will be made in aid of the institution.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL. Subject of the evening sermon—*Waste.* Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Bishop E. G. ANDREWS will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., will preach in the EVENING.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY service of the Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association, Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av. The sermon will be preached by Rev. P. K. CADY, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. S. J. STEWART, will preach on SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHO- DIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. W. P. ABBOTT, SABBATH, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6 o'clock. Trustees attend to welcome and seat strangers.

WAINRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of Waverley-place and 11th-st, Rev. W. T. EGBERT, Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the EVENING to young men. Seats all free.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner 38th-st.—MORNING service 10½; Rev. W. A. HOLBROOK will preach. EVENING service, 3½. Rev. C. T. WOODRUFF will preach.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the new road or Public Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to A. M. Soteldo, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week-days next after the said 23d day of November, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 11 o'clock A. M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 5th day of December, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Eighty-eighth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and the new road, and between Twelfth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of Eighty-eighth-street half the distance to the next street thereto, in the City of New-York. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1872.

A. M. SOTELDO, JR.,
JAMES S. HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
THOMAS W. PITTMAN,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
THIRD DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1872.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS of the United States Internal Revenue laws, (section 63, act July 13, 1866,) I have made the following seizures, at the places named below, for violation of the United States Revenue laws, viz.: 400 cigars at No. 364 East 10th-st., May 8, 1872—cause, no license; 3,000 cigars, — pounds leaf tobacco, at No. 14 1st-av., July 10, 1872—cause, no license; 300 cigars, 100 pounds leaf and scrap tobacco, at No. 100 Mott-st., July 23, 1872—cause, no license; 4,150 cigars, corner of Bowery and Grand-st., Sept. 7, 1872—cause, being removed from place of manufacture unstamped. Any parties claiming said goods are hereby required to appear and make their claim within thirty days from the date of this notice. In default thereof, the same will be sold according to law.

n9-1aw3wSa* JNO. McHARG, Collector.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED BY TWO SISTERS IN a good central location above 14th-st.; private house preferred; two unfurnished rooms on second floor required; references exchanged. Address, with name, A., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, a neatly-furnished room, with first-class board and fire; location Broadway and Lexington-av., 17th and 34th sts. Address, stating terms, STRANGER, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

THREE GENTLEMEN WISH TO SE- cure for the Winter, a front room with small one adjoining, with board; location between 20th and 34th sts. and 4th and 7th avs.; references exchanged. Address H. M. K., Box No. 53 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J., CONTINues open to visitors at reduced prices. J. RIERA.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon
GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.
School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.
Mrs. STEERS' finishing class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in French Conversation and Languages, will commence Oct. 15.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 44 West 54th-st., near Central Park.
Mrs. Bleecker has a primary department for children from four to seven years of age. Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. Bleecker, and has charge of the higher branches.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE.
SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Send for circular.
A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-SCHOOL,
Stamford, Conn.
For new catalogues, apply to Principals,
Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st.,
Reservoir Park.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' GERMAN, FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, Stamford, Conn., Mrs C. E. RICHARDSON, Principal.—This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers, in the course of teaching and in the qualifications of its instructors, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools; and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and such a moderate scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received. Terms for boarding pupils, $500, $575 and $650 per annum. References: Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Gen. Vinton, Martin Paine, M. D., New-York. School begins Sept. 22.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils, where they will have the comforts of a home, and every care given to their mental, moral and physical culture. Applications may be made by letter, or personally as above.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 55th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.)
FRENCH CLASSES FOR LADIES three times a week.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Missis BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 13 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., B. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 659 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

DR. BERTHES' FRENCH, ENGLISH, classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

A CLASS OF FIFTEEN BOYS WILL be instructed in English, the classic and modern languages, by THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th-st.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, 136 WEST 41ST-ST.—Classics, English, German, French, Mathematics, Primary; eighteen years' experience; limited number.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S ENGLISH, French and German School for young ladies and children, No. 137 East 55th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N.Y., will reopen Nov. 4.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 1,267 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept 17.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHING A SMALL CLASS of young ladies, desires to take two more scholars; none received under fourteen; thorough instruction in English branches and Latin; native teachers for French and German; highest references. Address MURRAY HILL, No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL and mathematical teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university, desires employment; prepares for college (English or American;) City reference. Address TUTOR, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS TEACHER OF FRENCH and German, of seven years' references, wishes to instruct in an American family, for board; no objection to travel, or leave the City. Address for six days, Prof. J., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED English lady wishes a position as governess; best of references given. Address, stating salary, &c., M. R. H., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF ENGLISH branches two hours a day. Apply to A. COLIN, No. 1,193 Broadway, between 3 and 5 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LONG-ESTABLISHED (1833) MANufacturing business of unparalleled reputation with the trade, is offered for sale by the owner, on account of continued ill-health, for estimate ($100,000) of the mill property, &c., with good-will, credit, trade, &c., thrown in.

With an additional working capital of $50,000, over thirty-three per cent. profit on the whole can be easily made, well managed. Or he will take an active and responsible partner, with $50,000 to $75,000 capital. For further particulars address S. B., Box No. 537, Pittsburg, Penn.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF LARGE EXPErience and limited capital, the position as entire manager in a large and growing retail dry-goods establishment, either in this City or any city South or West, on a salary or interest. Address ACTUAL, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS of a good general store in a live town in Ohio; failing health cause of selling. Address C., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT VERY LOW PRICES
to cover cash advances,
an extensive assortment of new and second-hand vehicles, suitable for Fall or Winter use, consisting of coupés, rockaways, clarences, coaches; depot, express and business wagons, sleighs.
Also, new and second-hand single and double harness; tiger, wolf, bear, buffalo and fox-skin robes.
Please call and examine at
New-York Sales and Storage Repository,
Nos. 337, 339, and 341 4th-av., corner of 25th-st.
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for street and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR SIX HORSES.—Large farm, pasturage, warm stable, good feed and care; sixteen miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; terms moderate. Address or call on H. E. PICHERT & CO., No. 28 Old-slip.

STABLE TO RENT.—PART OF PRIVATE stable to rent for eighteen months, with room for coachman. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL
COR. 27TH-ST. AND MADISON-AV.,
OPPOSITE NEW-HAVEN DEPOT.
American and European Plan.
A first-class restaurant, with reasonable prices.
ELEGANT AND NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS,
En suite or singly, for families or gentlemen.
LIBERAL TERMS TO PERMANENT PARTIES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, house, table and appointments first-class; only a few select boarders received; highest references given and required. No. 107 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING AT DR. MILLER'S Home of Health, Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th-st. Elegant rooms, new furniture, excellent table, in a first-class location. House unexceptionable. Prices reasonable.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.—American plan, with elevators; centrally located, near the depots and the theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

FIRST-CLASS PARTIES OF REFINE-ment desiring an elegant home, with board, for which they are willing to pay a fair price, can find accommodations at No. 15 East 46th-st.; unquestionable references exchanged.

SUPERB SUITE OF ROOMS—PARlor floor, drawing-room, dining-room, bedroom, butler's pantry, &c., with private table; other rooms to let. Apply at No. 36 West 31st-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 263, CORNER 29TH-st.—Handsome suite of parlors to let, with or without private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board.

NO. 150 WEST 21ST-ST.—A LARGE handsomely-furnished front room on second floor to rent to a gentleman without board; modern conveniences; family private.

NO 143 EAST 39TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family having more room than required, will let to single parties or families; reasonable terms for Winter; reference.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FUR-NISHED rooms on second floor, with board separately or together; house, location, and table first class; references. No. 7 West 45th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, and single gentlemen, in first-class house, No. 27 West 18th-st. References exchanged.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.—Rooms en suite or single, handsomely furnished, to let; desirable in every respect. No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 69 WEST 23D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rooms to let, singly or in suites, in the above elegant house, lately put in complete order; furnished or unfurnished.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 294—BETWEEN 30TH and 31st sts., west side, elegant floor, with board, for an adult family wishing a quiet, select house; references.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED ROOMS and first-class board; State and Nevins sts., Brooklyn; moderate prices; references. Apply to GENUNG & CO., No. 86 Broadway, Room No. 25.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Suites of rooms to let, second and third floors, with private table only.

A DESIRABLE SUITE OF FRONT rooms on the second floor to rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st.

ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED, WITH board, for one or two gentlemen, in a private family, at No. 58 West 19th-st. Reference.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31st-st.—Parlor floor, with bath, closets, &c., elegantly-furnished, private table and attendance.

BOARD WANTED.—CALL OR SEND DEscription; boarders directed free to suitable places. GENUNG & CO., No. 86 Broadway, Room 25.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOME, large rooms (with hall rooms) on third floor, with board. References required.

A SINGLE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR, with board, suitable for a gentleman; house refined and home comforts. No. 3 West 30th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 288.—THREE ELEgantly-furnished rooms to let, en suite or singly, to gentlemen, without board.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST.—DESIRABLE large rooms en suite or otherwise, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 217 WEST 49TH-ST.—TWO OR three well-furnished rooms to rent with board to a party of adults; no other boarders.

NO. 19 WEST 21ST-ST.—WITH BOARD, large room, third floor, front.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADIson square.—Desirable rooms to let, with board.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD W. SMITH, of Morristown, in the County of Morris and State of New-Jersey, who carried on business in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS LEBERMAN and ADOLPH LEBERMAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,149.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lewis Leberman, one of said bankrupts, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of December, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau-street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1872.

n2-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD METZ, JOSEPH METZ and LOUIS CLEVE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Joseph Metz, of Philadelphia, and Bernhard Metz and Louis Cleve, of the County, City and State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 26th day of November, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS V. DE FOREST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,489.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Cornelius V. De Forest, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of November, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, corner Nassau-street, Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of October, 1872.

o26-1aw3w Sa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of DANIEL W. LITTELL, of Plainfield, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK DOWLING, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1872. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick Dowling, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said District.

n2-1aw3wS* JOSEPH E. PRAY, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
LAST WEEKS
AT EXHIBITION HALL,
On 3d and 2d avs., by 63d-st.

An interesting, rare, and comprehensive exhibit of American skill, ingenuity, artistic development and material progress.

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily, until Nov. 13.

Splendidly lighted by the new OXY-HYDROGEN GAS.

Choice music by KEATING'S FINE EXHIBITION ORCHESTRAL BAND, day and evening.

Admission, 50 cents; mechanics' tickets, in packages, 30 cents; children, 25 cents.

Everybody should visit this unequaled display.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

OPENING OF BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW
POSTPONED
TO MONDAY, NOV. 18,

in consequence of the continued sickness of many of my most valuable Ring Horses, the opening of my great Museum, Menagerie and Hippodrome, in 14th-st., is necessarily POSTPONED to Monday, Nov. 18.

The public's obedient servant,
P. T. BARNUM.

RUBINSTEIN. STEINWAY HALL.
RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI, in Chamber Music
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, and
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 16.
RUBINSTEIN CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEE.
The great and universally-expressed desire to hear RUBINSTEIN, WIENIAWSKI, in Chamber Music, has induced Mr. Grau to announce a series of CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS, at Steinway Hall, on the above-mentioned dates.
Several eminent artists, including Messrs. LOEWENBERG, (Violin,) BERGNER, (Violoncello,) GOFFRIE, (Viola,) MATZKA, (Viola,) have been engaged to assist Messrs.
RUBINSTEIN and WIENIAWSKI
in the exposition of a branch of art in which they have won special distinction.
Mlle. LOUISE LIEBHART and Mlle. ORMENY will also appear in appropriate vocal selections.
THE PRICE OF SEATS for these concerts has been fixed at TWO (2) DOLLARS; can be had at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

RUBINSTEIN.—FAREWELL.—BROOKLYN.
RUBINSTEIN—WIENIAWSKI.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 8, on which occasion and by general request Beethoven's celebrated "Kreutzer Sonata," (for piano and violin,) will be played by Rubinstein and Wieniawski. Reserved seats, $2; general admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents.

GRAND PUBLIC INAUGURAL.
Under the direction of the Trustees of the MANHATTAN MARKET BUILDING,
Foot 34th-st., North River,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at 7½ o'clock.
Grand Promenade Concert—Ninth Regiment Band, of 100 pieces, in their new uniform, under the direction of G. L. Downing.
Brilliant illumination of this most wonderful and magnificent building, previous to the erection of stands for business.
Tickets, 25 cents, admitting gentleman and two ladies. Can be procured at all the music-stores, the principal hotels, at the Company's office, 34th-st. and 12th-av., and at the door.

LAST THREE DAYS OF THE WILD ARABS.
AT BAILEY & CO.'S GREAT 25 CENT SHOW.
Foot of Houston-st., East River.
THE FAMOUS GERMAN GYMNASTS,
FRANCOIS SEIGRIST and CHILD ARTISTS,
with performing DOGS in full costume.
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING.
MORGAN and DUTTON in their great horsemanship
The Menagerie of Wild Beasts and full Circus troupe. Admittance to all only 25 cents.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery, Opposite Spring-st.
The famed comic character artists,
Messrs. EMERSON AND GRANGER,
LITTLE MAGGIE BENSON,
Miss JENNY BENSON,
TONY PASTOR, and all the STAR ARTISTS.
A new local drama, PIER 47.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Ladies admitted free on FRIDAY EVENINGS.

IRVING HALL, TUESDAY, NOV. 12.
The eminent English Scientific Lecturer,
PROF. J. H. PEPPER, F. C. S.,
of the London Royal Polytecnic Institution, will give, for the first time in America, his great lecture
POLARIZED LIGHT AND ITS GORGEOUS PHENOMENA.
Illustrated by brilliant experiments.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; for sale at No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, and at the Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
THIS (Saturday,) Nov. 9, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND LUCCA MATINEE.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
in her great character of LEONORA, in Donizetti's opera of
LA FAVORITA.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—REserved Seats.—Complete sets of tickets for concerts and rehearsals. Reserved seats in parquet and balcony.
FREDERICK BLUME.
No. 27 Union-square, Broadway.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14th-st., next to 5th-av.—Signor Albites and Mme. Gazzaniga, instructors and directors. The only institute in America where the purest and correct Italian method is taught.

WANTED—ALL THE PHILHARMONIC rehearsal tickets for two good seats. Any one wishing to dispose of such address, stating location and terms, J. T. R., No. 107 Madison-av.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
TIME-TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1872, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
8:00 A. M., Boston Special.
9:00 A. M., Greenport Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
1:00 P. M., Jamaica Express.
†3:30 P. M., Riverhead Express.
3:30 P. M., Sag Harbor Express.
3:30 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
4:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
*5:30 P. M., Hempstead Express.
*6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
†Runs to Greenport on Saturdays only. *Stops at Newtown and Woodbury on signal.
☞ The above trains leave James-slip, foot New Chambers-st., 30 minutes, and 34th-st., East River, 15 minutes earlier than at Hunter's Point.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. Locust Valley at 7:10 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Glen Head at 7:21 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Roslyn at 7:35 A. M. and 3:48 P. M.
TO FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway at 7:55 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.
7:30 A. M., Boston Special from corner Franklin and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn, via East New-York and Jamaica.
TRAINS TO FAR ROCKAWAY, VIA EAST NEW-YORK.
Leave East New-York at 9:02 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway for East New-York at 7:55 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS TO FAR ROCKAWAY.
Leave 34th-st., East River, New-York, at 9:15 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway for Hunter's Point and New-York at 7:50 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.
Leave East New-York for Far Rockaway at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Returning, leave Far Rockaway for East New-York at 7:50 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO FAR ROCKAWAY, GOOD FOR THE ROUND TRIP ON THE DAY SOLD, 75 CENTS EACH. FARE TO BOSTON, $5. JOHN B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Taking effect Nov. 6, 1872. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:
For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.
For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Dundee Lake, Market-st., (Paterson,) and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.
For Hackensack, Lodi, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, †9, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.
For Van Winkles—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 5:10, 6:20 P. M.
For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:10 P. M.
For Campgan and Crystal Lake—7, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.
For Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:10 P. M.
For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Oak Ridge, Snufftown and Ogdensburg—7, 9 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
For New Foundland, Stockholm, Franklin, Sussex Junction, Hamburg, Deckertown and Unionville—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
For Middletown, Pine Bush, Bloomingburg, Wurtsboro, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville*—7, 9 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
Returning leave Ellenville 7:42 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. Liberty Falls, 6:55 A. M.; 1:35 P. M. Bloomingburg, 6:30 A. M.; 3:20, 5 P. M. Middletown, 8:35 A. M.; 3:47, 5:45 P. M. Unionville, 6:05, 9:39 A. M.; 4:39, 7:05 P. M. West Bloomingdale, 6:15, 8:03 A. M.; 1:20, 6:27 P. M. Wortendyke, 5:25, 6:52, 8:41, 11:47 A. M.; 1:57, 4, 7:16, 10:51 P. M. Paterson, 5:43, 6:50, 7:55, 9, 12:05 P. M.; 2:16, 4:19, 7:36 P. M.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.
* To Middletown and Pine Bush only. † Does not stop at Lodi.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCCA.
ITALIAN OPERA—LUCCA.
Director..........................MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
THIS SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND LUCCA MATINEE.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA.
IN HER GREAT CHARACTER OF LEONORA,
IN LA FAVORITA.
Signors ABRUGNEDO, SPARAPANI, COULON.
SUNDAY, Nov. 10,
SECOND SUNDAY CONCERT
AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, Nov. 11, at 8 P. M.,
SECOND AND LAST TIME OF THE
THREE PRIME DONNE,
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA,
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Mme. LEONI LAVIELLI,
In Mozart's opera of
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
Knabe's pianos are used at the Academy of Music.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy of Music, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT
Edwin Booth..................Proprietor and Manager
LAST TWELVE NIGHTS OF
Mr. and Mrs. DION BOUCICAULT,
(Miss Agnes Robertson,)
and last representations of the new drama,
KERRY; or, NIGHT AND MORNING,
and
JESSIE BROWN.
Mr. BOUCICAULT..................as..................KERRY
Miss AGNES ROBERTSON (Mrs. Boucicault) as JESSIE
Mr. SHIEL BARRY..................as..................CASSIDY
LAST BOUCICAULT MATINEE BUT ONE,
On SATURDAY NEXT at 2 o'clock,
KERRY and JESSIE BROWN.
Seats for any of the remaining nights of Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault's engagement may be secured at the usual places.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.
The management respectfully announces a limited engagement
with the beautiful and talented English artist,
Miss NEILSON,
who will make her
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 18,
In her celebrated impersonation of
JULIET,
In Shakespeare's grand Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
The box-sheet for Miss Neilson's nights will be opened on Monday next, Nov. 11, at 8 A. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..................................Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager......................................Mr. A. M. Palmer
Eighth week and unabated success of AGNES, Sardou's latest and best play, written expressly for the charming young actress, Miss AGNES ETHEL, who fills the title rôle.
"Miss Ethel, as Agnes, has achieved an absolute triumph."—*The Star.*
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at night at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for 10½ o'clock.
Miss Ethel's engagement at this theatre is limited to one hundred nights.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS AT STEINWAY HALL.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
First appearance in New-York of
Mr. GEORGE L. OSGOOD (Tenor.)
Programme:
OVERTURE, Iphigenia in Aulis..................Gluck
RECITATIVE and ARIA, Belmonte und Constanze..................Mozart
SYMPHONY No. 7, A. Op. 92..................Beethoven
SONGS, Five Poems by Lenau, Op. 90..................Schumann
Lied des Schmiedes, (Song of the Blacksmith.)
Meine Rose, (My Rose.)
Kommen und Scheiden, (Coming and Parting.)
Die Sennin, (The Shepherdess.)
Der schwere Abend, (The Dreary Evening.)
WOTAN'S ABSCHIED, Wotan's Farewell,
Die Walkuren..................Wagner
MEPHISTO WALTZ, Der Tanz in der Dorfschenke..................Liszt
ADMISSION TICKETS..................$1 50
RESERVED SEATS..................50 cents extra
ADMISSION TICKETS to Second Balcony..................$1
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS, with Reserved Seat..$8
Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN
and other eminent artists now in the country will appear during the series.
The sale of tickets for the first concert will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of Steinway Hall; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
22D-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV.
SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEES.
OPENING OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 9.
MRS. IMOGENE BROWN, SOPRANO,
and
MR. M. W. WHITNEY, BASSO,
have the honor to announce a series of popular matinées, beginning on Saturday afternoon, the 9th, at which they will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss SARAH BARRON, Contralto.
Mr. J. GRAFF, Tenor.
Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. CARL FEININGER, Violinist.
Mr. JAMES PEARCE, Organist.
The MATINEE will commence at 2½ o'clock.
Tickets, including reserved seats, 50 cents each, to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Hall on the afternoon of the Concert.

FIRST PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE SEASON
BY THE BAND OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT
N. G. S. N. Y.,
AT THE ARMORY, 14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, $1, admitting gentleman and ladies.
For sale by members of the Regiment and at Colfax & Overton's, No. 234 Broadway; W. A. Pond, No. 547 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway; T. Tate, Jr., No. 851 Broadway; Schubert & Co., No. 23 Union-square, and at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
THIS (Saturday,) Nov. 9, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND LUCCA MATINEE.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
in her great character of LEONORA, in Donizetti's opera of
LA FAVORITA.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.
Every Evening at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2.
KING KARROT. KING KARROT.
KING KARROT. KING KARROT
Kelly and Leon in their specialties.

IRVING HALL, NOV. 12.
PROF. J. H. PEPPER ON
POLARIZED LIGHT and its Gorgeous Phenomena.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

LECTURES.

THE CASE OF IRELAND STATED.
A COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES,
BY
VERY REV. T. N. BURKE, O. P.,
in reply to Mr. Froude, in the Academy of Music, New-York, on the following evenings:
First Lecture—*The Norman Invasion*—on TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
Second Lecture—*Ireland Under the Tudors*—on THURSDAY, Nov. 14.
Third Lecture—*Ireland Under Cromwell*—on TUESDAY, Nov. 19.
Fourth Lecture—*Grattan and the Volunteers*—on THURSDAY, Nov. 21.
Fifth Lecture—*Ireland Since the Union*—on TUESDAY, Nov. 26.
Tickets for the course, $5; single admission, $1; for sale at the principal hotels and bookstores, at the offices of the Catholic journals, and at the Academy of Music.
No part of the house reserved except the boxes, which are for sale at the Academy of Music.

REV. J. G. WHITE, THE PROTESTANT lecturer, will preach in the Twenty-four-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 8th and 9th avs., at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Romanism as It Was, and as It Is*; also, at night in the Thirtieth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, west of 8th-av. Subject—*Signs of the Times, relative to Romanism in America.*

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

TRENOR'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-Square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any dance, such as the REDOWA WALTZ, GLIDE WALTZ, &c. For days and hours, send or call for circulars.

DRY GOODS.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND,
ESTABLISHED IN 1819.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway, New-York.
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.
No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., New-York.
No. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.
Dye, cleanse and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods, also clean window shades, curtains and carpets in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BED-ding, cheap, for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Notwithstanding the
IMMENSE AND SUSTAINED SUCCESS
which has attended the production of
PYGMALION AND GALATEA,
pronounced by the
PUBLIC AND PRESS
to be the
MOST CHARMING COMEDY
ever presented at this theatre,
The Manager is compelled to announce
THE LAST NIGHT,
and only
MATINEE, THIS SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
MARVELOUS OPTICAL ILLUSION
of the
DISSOLVING STATUE,
by Prof. Tobin, of the Polytechnic Institute, London.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. EDWIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss ROSE COGHLAN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that the present season will now be devoted to the production of those plays in which the celebrated comedian
MR. SOTHERN
has achieved a world-wide renown. He will appear in a succession of the characters with which his name has become identified, and in conjunction with
A COMPANY
whose fame has long been acknowledged as preeminent.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
will be the first of the series, on
MONDAY, NOV. 11,
and
LORD DUNDREARY
will make his appearance on a stage and with surroundings which, it is hoped, will give a new and unique interest to the event.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
A SPECIAL MATINEE
of PYGMALION AND GALATEA
THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 9,
at 1½ o'clock.
This will be the
LAST REPRESENTATION BUT ONE,
and the ONLY MATINEE
Of the above charming comedy, which must positively be withdrawn in consequence of Mr. SOTHERN'S appearance on Monday, Nov. 11.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. Lester Wallack takes pleasure in announcing that
Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Together with
Mme. SCHOENBERG
and J. N. PATTISON, Pianist,
And the GRAND ORCHESTRA
Will give a
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT
On SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 10, 1872.
Conductors..G. CARLBERG and MAX MARETZEK
Price of admission, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats in the dress circle; orchestra, 50 cents extra; boxes, $10; family circle, 50 cents. Tickets and seats can be secured at Wallack's Theatre and at the Academy of Music.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST WEEK (but two) OF ROI CAROTTE.
LAST MATINEE (but two) OF ROI CAROTTE,
SATURDAY.
SHORTLY—A GREAT LOCAL SENSATION, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, based upon a popular Parisian "FOLLY."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—EXTRA.
RETURN OF RUBINSTEIN!!!
The first grand concert by Anton Rubinstein, on his return to the Metropolis, will be given TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, the 10th inst., at the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
RUBINSTEIN! WIENIAWSKI!
LOUISE LIEBHART! LOUISE ORMENY!
REMBIELINSKI!
THE ENTIRE NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
*.*Seats can now be secured.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager
BRILLIANT COMEDY REVIVALS!!!
THIS SATURDAY, Matinee and Evening } THE INCONSTANT.
MONDAY, Nov. 11—THE INCONSTANT.
TUESDAY, Nov. 12—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Mlle. AIMEE.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
The peerless Queen of Opera Bouffe,
Mlle. AIMEE,
In the beautiful and highly-popular opera,
BARBE-BLEU. BARBE-BLEU.
MONDAY, NOV. 11,
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her unequaled company, in an entirely new burlesque, entitled ALADDIN 2ND, and a full CORPS DE BALLET. Resumption of usual prices.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. MATINEE.
Last grand family matinée of the
AIMEE PARISIAN OPERA BOUFFE.
Mlle. AIMEE in Barbe Bleue.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. BURLESQUE.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
TODAY AT 2. TODAY AT 2.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
LAST NIGHT PERFORMANCE
of the new pantomimic burlesque by J. Barnes, of
THE SILVER DEMON.
THE SILVER DEMON.
in which
THE GREAT BURLESQUE TROUPE

PAULINE MARKHAM,	JENNIE ARNOT,
LISA WEBER,	EMMA MOSHIER,
EMMA GRATTAN,	GEORGE ATKINS,
AGGIE WOOD,	L. J. MESTAYER,
THERESA WOOD,	A. H. SHELDON,
CHARLES STURGES,	JOHN DE BARRAY,

and others will appear.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, the celebrated comedian, Mr. J. M. WARD, in BUFFALO BILL.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY
LECTURE COURSE,
STEINWAY HALL,
CONSECUTIVE MONDAY EVENINGS,
Commencing Nov. 18.
GEO. MACDONALD—Subject: "Thomas Hood."
EDMUND YATES—"The English Parliament."
Miss LILLIAN EDGARTON—"Gossip: Its Cause and Cure."
WENDELL PHILLIPS—"Daniel O'Connell."
BRET HARTE—"The Argonauts of '49."
Prof. J. H. PEPPER—"Snow, Ice and Glaciers."
HENRY WARD BEECHER—Subject to be announced.
Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS—Readings in costume.
Col. JOHN HAY—"Heroic Life in Washington."
JOHN B. GOUGH—"Now and Then," (new.)
TICKETS FOR THE TEN LECTURES, including reserved seat, $5. For sale at the Library Desk, Schirmer's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
THIS (Saturday,) Nov. 9, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND LUCCA MATINEE.
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA
in her great character of LEONORA, in Donizetti's opera of
LA FAVORITA.

EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS,
718 BROADWAY, 718.
The Master Troupe of the world.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
T. MAGUIRE and BILLY EMERSON Proprietors.

MUSICAL.

Chickering.

WARE-ROOMS,
11 EAST FOURTEENTH ST., NEW YORK.
—o—
41,000
OF THESE
Standard Instruments
NOW IN USE.

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A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* **100** *PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters', at* **very low prices for cash**, *or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for* **$275** *cash. Now ready, a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.*

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
WRITE FOR INFORMATION AND CIRCULARS TO
CHAMBERS & SON, No. 101 4th-av.
Special Bargains.
UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS $275, $300, &c.
"BRADBURY" $1,000 SQUARE GRAND AT $350.
A SUPERB $1,000 UPRIGHT-GRAND FOR $650.
ELEGANT 7⅓ ROSEWOOD-CARVED
at special low figure
FOR OWNER'S ACCOUNT

AT HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union-square.
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

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NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Seventh Annual Dinner—Speeches of Charles O'Conor and Others—Interesting New-York History.

The seventh annual dinner of the Officers' Union of the Mercantile Library Association, which was given, last night, at Delmonico's, Fourteenth-street, was attended by upward of a hundred members and invited guests. Mr. D. F. Appleton, President of the Association, sat at the head of the table, with Rev. Dr. Ormiston, Rev. John Cotton Smith, and Messrs. Charles O'Conor, Peter Cooper, and Isaac H. Bailey, on his right; and Mr. W. H. Smith, of London, England, M. P., Rev. Dr. Potter, Hon. William E. Dodge, "Eli Perkins," Bret Harte, Edmund Yates, and ex-Judge Henry E. Davies, on his left. The Chairman, at the close of the dinner, proposed the first toast of the evening, "The City of New-York," and called upon Mr. O'Conor to respond.

Mr. O'Conor, in responding to the toast, said: Rarely appearing in the character of an after-dinner speaker, I yet feel constrained to accept the invitation of the chairman, and to make a short speech according to the intimation just given. There is much in the subject of the toast, and the occasion is one on which a great deal might be said. The Chairman has spoken of the rapid advance, the growing greatness of this City. It has been my fate to have lived in it close on to seventy years. As I first remember it, its population, that of the whole island, did not exceed 90,000. We went, in those days, to the pretty little village of Brooklyn in a small boat, having no other means of conveyance; and as for Jersey City, and its population of, I believe, 90,000, there were not one-quarter of ninety houses in it altogether. When I was first acquainted with this City, we had a little park, with a little fence around it; and our houses, many of them were one-story and two stories high, and generally of brick. It was little New-York when I first knew it, but now to what has it grown. Its population exceeds a million, with a wealth beyond the conception of the men of that day; a vast population, embracing persons of every variety and capacity; men skilled in the arts and sciences, and in every branch of trade and commerce, presenting a picture of prosperity and enjoyment and magnificence exceeding anything that could have been dreamed of in this New World. I have great reason, and we all have, to be proud of our great City, and delighted with the eminence and majesty which it has reached. And the part that your Association has taken in its growth will not be forgotten. Doubtless there are many of you who remember how comparatively trifling it was when a few merchants' clerks sat down together and planned this association, which has contributed so greatly to enlighten the young apprentice merchants who studied at its shelves, and who have since filled all the avocations, all the branches of trade, making your society a kind of foster-parent to the great mercantile class of princely New-York. [Applause.] I look upon that particular day with no small amount of sympathy, for it was at that particular year and time that I first sat down to study the profession in which my recent engagements, perhaps, constitute the reason why your Chairman was so kind as to invite me to respond to this toast. [Applause.] So, in some sense, I suppose, I may say that I am about as old as the Mercantile Library. But besides this mere physical greatness, this mere capacity for the transaction of business; besides this intellectual eminence, there are other qualities in which I feel no little pride. New-York is a great mercantile centre, in which the principles of rectitude and mercantile honor have received their most marked and distinctive support. The proposition of mankind seems to be that America is the United States, and that the United States is the City of New-York. This is the central point on which all eyes are turned, and it is for us to rise to the high level required of us, for as we do it, just in that proportion will America be honored among mankind. This has been the general character of New-York; and yet it does seem, as a consequence, I believe, of our prosperity and the multitude of our associations, that its Government had been overlooked by the mercantile class of this great City. Overlooked by them, it fell, of course, into the hands of the trading politicians; and then demoralization stepped in and progressed until it reached its climax in 1871. Then, gentlemen, whatever may have been the fact, it was announced to the world that the New-York Legislature was not pure; that New-York's Executive—her administration—was marked by peculation and dishonesty, and that though the plunder was extensive, it was said that in our prosperity we slept upon our rights, and disregarded our duties which would have upheld our honor. It was said that dishonesty also existed in that which had been so honored in the parent state for centuries—I mean our glorious judiciary. Mr. O'Conor here briefly alluded to the reform movement which swept over New-York in 1871, and said that its reputation had been re-established, and whatever blame there was attached to its fame, had been wiped away. In closing he declared that it was enough to make the heart of any man glad to see, at the recent election, two men nominated for the office of Chief Magistrate of this State so eminent for their moral purity as John A. Dix and Francis Kernan. [Loud applause.]

Other toasts followed. "The Merchants of New-York" was responded to by Mr. Dodge, "The Clergy" by Rev. Dr. Potter, and "The Young Men of New-York" by Mr. Wm. H. Bogart. The following officers of the Union were then elected for the year 1873:

President, M. C. D. Burden; Vice-President, Henry L. Pierson, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. H. Marvine; Recording Secretary, S. Hastings Grant; Treasurer, Peter Voorhis; Directors, John Crerar, Wm. H. Wickuam, Seymour A. Bunce, Nathaniel D. White, Charles T. Carlton, Samuel Putnam, Charles F. Allen.

Settling an Election Bet—A Novel Procession on Broadway—Remarkable Feat of a Greeleyite.

One of the most novel of the various wagers and agreements made on the result of the Presidential election, was settled last evening. In the early part of the campaign, Mr. Lionel Keene agreed to take Mr. W. H. Van Gieson on his back from the Lincoln monument in Union-square, down Broadway to a saloon in West Houston-street, should Grant be elected; Mr. Van Gieson agreeing to dress himself as a colored recruit, and parade on Broadway, in case of Greeley's election. Last evening was the time originally fixed on for the consummation of the agreement, and at 8 P. M. promptly, the parties arrived at the square in coaches, accompanied by a truckful of musicians. The procession was quickly formed, headed by the truck, containing a number of the friends of both parties, immediately followed by about a hundred citizens, the musicians coming next, and last of all the luckless Keene, bearing his successful opponent on his back, surrounded and followed by a crowd of friends carrying illuminated Chinese lanterns. The procession left the square in good order and marched down Broadway accompanied by an immense crowd. The passers by took in the situation at a glance, and as a general rule joined in. Keene walked at a rapid rate until reaching Bleecker-street, when he halted for a few minutes, according to agreement. He had now only a few blocks to go and started manfully for it. As the procession turned into Houston-street, one of the crowd added no little to the general merriment by exclaiming, "Now we're on the homestretch." The goal, situated five blocks down the street, was duly reached and the crowd dispersed with three cheers for the plucky Keene. The entire journey, including the stoppages, was accomplished in a little over twenty-seven minutes, a somewhat remarkable feat, as Keene weighed some twelve pounds less than the individual on his back.

Arrest on Suspicion of Murder.

On the night of the 18th of June last, Anthony Marc, a German, residing at No. 194 Franklin-street, Brooklyn, E.D., while on his way home, was attacked at the corner of Harrison-street and Willoughby avenue by two men who knocked him down and beat him until he was insensible. On the following morning a police officer found Marc lying still unconscious where the affair occurred, and caused him to be taken home, where he lingered a few days and expired, without having returned to consciousness. Marc's wife made inquiry among the neighbors, and ascertained that Stephen Grundley, a lager-beer seller, in the vicinity of Harrison-street and Willoughby-avenue, saw Marc passing, and asked him if he was not going to stop in and spend a quarter. Marc said he would not, whereupon Grundley and another man named Ludwig Bergh, assaulted and beat him. A warrant was issued, and the two men were arrested yesterday, and taken before Justice Walsh, who held them for examination.

The Official Count in Brooklyn.

The most complete returns of the election in Brooklyn and Kings County yet received were published in the TIMES of yesterday. A few districts are still missing, and it is reported that the books were stolen. At all events, they have mysteriously disappeared. They would not, however, alter the result as given, though they might vary the majorities slightly.

Personal.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Hon. R. S. Burrows, of Albion, N. Y.; Gen. G. P. Estes, of Washington; Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore; G. C. Reid, of the United States Navy, and H. H. C. Drummond, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House. Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Wm. Williams, Member of Congress, of Buffalo; William E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, and John S. Eldridge, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut; Gen. E. F. Bullard, of Troy, and Capt. C. H. Tyler, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. B. E. Smith, of Ohio, and Dr. J. H. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. McMicken, of the steam-ship Calabria, is at the New-York Hotel. George L. Osgood, of Boston, is at the Clarendon Hotel. David A. Wells, of Norwich, Conn., is at the Albemarle Hotel. Frederick Billings, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Cabinet-Maker Dying in Brooklyn From the Effects of a Blow with a Hammer.

On the afternoon of Oct. 22, George Schwartz, a cabinet-maker, residing at No. 104 Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., became involved in a quarrel with a fellow-workmen named Jacob Fredricks, at Kehr & Kellner's cabinet factory, in Goerck-street, New-York, and during the quarrel Fredricks, it is alleged, struck Schwartz several blows on the head and body with a hammer, inflicting injuries, which will in all probability result fatally. Schwartz was taken to his home, and has since continued to grow worse. On Thursday afternoon his condition was such that it was deemed advisable to take his ante-mortem statement, which was as follows:

My name is George Schwartz; I reside at No. 104 Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn; on Oct. 22, 1872, while at work in the furniture-shop of Kehr & Kellner, at No. 134 Goreck-street, New-York, at my trade, a piece of wood which I was working at projected over on Jacob Fredericks's bench; he ordered me to take it out of the way, calling me a very bad name; I told him I could not help it; soon after Fredericks went out of the shop, and I did not see him until one or two o'clock P. M.; he had gone out about eleven o'clock A. M.; Fredericks, when he came back, seemed to be under the influence of lager-beer; he commenced to work at his bench a few minutes before 2 o'clock, swearing at me while so working; seeing his condition, I was afraid of him and I said nothing, and was working at my bench, when Fredericks, who had a hammer in his hand, suddenly struck me on the head with it; I fell on the floor, and he then struck me on the breast and shoulder; I managed to get up and reach my home; I did not previous to this assault made on me, do anything to Fredericks in any way whatever, and the blow given me was entirely without provocation on my part; on the day I was assaulted Fredericks had said to me that he would fix me.

A warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of Fredericks.

A Murderer Pardoned.

Joel B. Thompson, who was four years ago sentenced to be imprisoned in Clinton prison for twenty years and six months, for killing Thomas H. Bailey, engineer of the Rauken steamer, of Troy, for an alleged insult to his sister, has been pardoned by Gov. Hoffman. The Troy *Times* says:

"The Governor, for a year past, has been strenuously urged by men who are supposed to have great influence over him, to grant the pardon. Among the parties who have interested themselves in the matter the name of Col. Church, of Albany, appears to be the most prominent, and it is said that mainly through his efforts the Governor was induced, some months ago, to promise to sign the pardon immediately after the election. Thompson has been in prison for nearly seven years. Since that fatal Saturday night when he sent the bullet that penetrated Bailey's heart on its fatal mission he has not been free an hour. His devoted mother has been untiring and unceasing in her efforts to procure his pardon. Now that he is again a free man, it is hoped he will show by an exemplary course of life that her efforts are appreciated. He is not without ability, and if he will avoid evil associates and intoxicating liquor, there is no reason why he should not become a useful citizen."

The Late Season in Texas—Effects of the Drought.

From the Houston Telegraph, Oct. 31.

The long season of drought that has prevailed in Texas, and which, happily for cisterns and turnip patches, has now ended in fine rains everywhere, came at a time when it could do but little hurt to any of our varied crops. The wheat and corn crops reached perfect maturity while the fine season continued, and yielded an almost unexampled abundance from the red hills of the east to the chaparal thickets of the west.

The cotton crop suffered considerably in some localities in the uplands, but the bottom lands have shown their usual large yields, while it may be said that the whole crop will not fall much below a full average. And just here we would mention a fact not always taken into account, and that is that planters frequently call a half crop the half of what their lands have yielded in the most prolific seasons, and not the half of an average good crop. This may account for some of the errors into which statisticians have fallen in their estimates of incoming cotton crops.

As a general thing dry seasons are the best for cotton, and the yields are generally in such seasons above estimates. This one will not prove an exception to the rule. The dry weather in September and October gave opportunities for gathering the crop never surpassed, possibly, in the history of this State, and while on the low lands, much of the staple is yet in the fields; nearly all of the upland crop is in the pick-room waiting to be ginned. We repeat that Texas has escaped damage from the fortuitous falling of the drought in Summer and Fall months, and to all the world we say, come and participate with us in the great plenty that prevails in consequence throughout our borders.

The Returning Japanese Young Women.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 29.

Misses Bijo Yoshimas and Tido Mooqnedo, two Japanese young ladies, arrived from the East, Sunday, in company with Mrs. T. Antisell, wife of Prof. Antisell, of the Capron Commission in Japan, who is on her way to Yokohama to join her husband. These young ladies came here with the Embassy, last Winter, and were taken East with four others, and left in an American family, that they might secure an English education and become acquainted with American customs. Miss Yoshimas, who is a handsome and decidedly interesting young lady, was taken ill a few months since, and, as the climate disagreed with her, Minister Mori deemed it expedient that she should return home. Miss Mooqnedo was delegated to return with her as a companion. During their stay in the East the young ladies acquired a good knowledge of English, discarded their rich Oriential costumes, and assumed the garb of fashionable American girls, and now present a stylish appearance. Misses Yoshimas and Mooqnedo are stopping at the Grand Hotel. They return home by the next steamer.

An Unexpected Scene at a Rehearsal.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 3.

While the players at the Opera-house were rehearsing, about an hour before the matinée, yesterday afternoon, a drunken fellow named Henry J. Divlin entered the house, and made his appearance upon the stage in a manner that was truly tragic. He inquired in a stentorian and commanding voice for Miss St. Johns, saying at the same time that she was his sister, and that he was going to take her off the stage or kill her. Col. Fuller advanced toward him to put him out of the house when Divlin drew a pistol and flourished it in a threatening manner. Mr. Dick Moore rushed to the scene, and seizing the weapon wrested it from the grasp of the would-be murderer. Private Watchman George Green also came up, and arrested him and turned him over to Officer Carney, who led him off and locked him up in jail. Miss St. Johns, it is said, made her début on the stage this season, and had thus roused the ire of her unamiable brother, who imagined, while under the influence of benzine, that he would rather see her dead than that she should lead the life of an actress.

Re-Endowment of a Texas University.

From the Houston Telegraph, Oct. 31.

At a late meeting of the Baptist State Convention a movement was commenced to re-endow the Baylor University. Through the disasters and reverses of the war, the endowment of this institution has been reduced to about 700 acres of land and $10,000 of interest-bearing securities. Nearly $8,000 in notes were subscribed at Independence for endowment of the Presidency, (besides about $7,000 also subscribed for endowment of the Presidency of Female College.) This sum of $8,000, added to the $3,000 of old endowment considered good, will leave $9,000 to be obtained for the Presidency. The endowment of the chair of Natural Science is supposed to be good for $7,000. It is proposed to increase this by $8,000 more. This done, an appeal will be made to the citizens of the State to endow, one by one, four more chairs.

Fully endowed, Baylor University will educate all properly-recommended students for the Christian ministry who depend on their salaries for a support.

Irving's Letter Introducing Sully.

Philadelphia papers publish the following letter of introduction given the portrait-painter Sully, recently deceased, by Washington Irving:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1807.

I hardly need introduce the bearer, Mr. Sully, to you, as I trust you recollect him perfectly. He purposes passing the Winter in your city, and, as he will be a mere "stranger and sojourner" in the land, I would solicit for him your good graces. He is a gentleman for whom I have a great regard, not merely on account of his professional abilities, which are highly promising, but for his amiable character and engaging manners. I think I cannot render him a favor for which he ought to be more grateful than in introducing him to the notice of yourself and your connections. Mr. Hoffman's family is all well, and you are often the subject of their conversation. Remember me affectionately to all the family. Excuse the liberty I have taken, and believe me, with the warmest friendship,

Ever yours,
WASHINGTON IRVING.

Miss REBECCA GRATZ, Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Special Committee of the "Société Alsacienne-Lorraine" have received $7,000 up to the 1st inst.

Controller Green paid yesterday to the Department of Public Instruction, for erection of schools fund, $50,000.

Because of the continued illness of his horses, Mr. Barnum has postponed the opening of his circus for one week.

Rev. Wm. J. Alston will be installed pastor of St. Philip's Church (colored) to-morrow morning. Bishop Potter will preside.

Workmen have been for several days past engaged in laying new carpets and matting on several of the rooms of the new Court-house.

In the report of pew selling at St. Bartholomew's Church in yesterday's TIMES, the word "rent" was by an error used instead of valuation.

The Board of Managers of the American Institute Exhibition, at a meeting last evening, decided to extend the time for closing to Nov. 20, instant.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 200 Lewis-street, occupied by Palmer & Embury, furniture manufacturers. Damage $100.

It was rumored in the United States Courts yesterday that Mr. E. Delafield Smith would probably be Judge Noah Davis' successor in the office of United States District-Attorney.

The remains of Peter Kelly, of No. 515 Washington-street, were found, yesterday, in the water, at the foot of Laight-street, North River, and were removed to his late residence for inquest.

In the District-Attorney's office there is weeping and wailing. All are preparing for the grand stampede, and little is heard save abuse of the candidates of Tammany and Apollo Hall by the followers of these respective parties.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Thomas McCormack, Thomas Jefferson, and Henry Ottenburgh were locked up on a charge of breaking into the hat and fur store of Patrick Lavin, No. 572 Third-avenue, on Thursday night.

The Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary decided, yesterday, not to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Rev. Drs. Vinton and Seabury until the next annual meeting of the Board, which will be held in June next.

Prof. Elsbury delivered a lecture last evening before the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, on "The Physical Basis of Musical Enjoyment." There was a large attendance, and the lecture was much appreciated.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, James McInany, of No. 151 West Twenty-seventh-street, was committed for trial, on a charge of having snatched a pocketbook, containing $75, from Mrs. Mary Tyson, of No. 76 West Thirty-fifth-street, in a Sixth-avenue car.

The Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, confirmed the decision rendered by Judge Fancher a few days since, denying a motion to vacate an order of arrest under which Robert R. Butler is imprisoned at the suit of William R. Clerke, charged with the embezzlement of about $70,000.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Bedford, George Strauss, for obtaining money under false pretenses, was sent to Sing Sing for three years; William Fremont, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the school-ship; McGovern, convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 45°; 6 A. M., 45°; 9 A. M., 48°; 12 M., 50°; 3 P. M., 51°; 6 P. M., 50°; 9 P. M., 47°; 12 P. M., 42°. Average temperature yesterday, 47¼°.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court, rendered last week, Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, yesterday made requisition upon the Department of Finance for the sum of $29,840 68, to be deposited in the Chemical National Bank, to meet the pay-roll of laborers, &c., employed on the Boulevard and avenues for the two weeks ending on Saturday last.

The Grant and Wilson Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District celebrated last evening the election of Mr. D. B. Mellish as Congressman for that district by the discharge of 100 guns. A brilliant display of pyrotechnics enlivened the scene, and under the superintendence of Capt. Samuel Minnes the programme of the evening was judiciously carried out. Mr. Mellish addressed the assemblage.

The New-York Alumni Association of Madison University, had a pleasant reunion on Thursday evening, at the residence of Rev. G. F. Penticost, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of Stamford, Conn., presided. A resolution was adopted, recommending to the attention of the General Alumni Association the propriety of erecting a monument over the grave of the late President, Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Eaton.

Joseph McGovern, a brother-in-law of James O'Brien, on Thursday night assaulted Officer Delaney, of the Twenty-first Precinct, because the latter talked of O'Brien's defeat. The officer clubbed McGovern, and took him to the Station-house. He was taken to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and was discharged, the Justice considering that he had been punished enough by the officer.

A fire occurred at 7 o'clock yesterday morning on the third floor of the premises No. 566 Broadway, occupied by W. P. Acton, tailor, Thomas Roll & Co., millinery goods, and A. J. Katen, jeweler. The aggregate loss of these occupants is estimated at $1,000. The second floor is occupied by R. March, lottery agent; damage $300. The first floor is occupied by J. W. McKinley, clothier; damage, $100. Damage to building, $1,000.

Assistant District-Attorney Fellows was unable to address the jury in the General Sessions Court yesterday in consequence of hoarseness contracted during the recent election. He remarked to Judge Bedford *sotto voce* that his efforts did not appear to produce a very profound effect, and that for all the good he did he might have remained away from political meetings. Bedford significantly nodding, coincided with the opinion of the "Colonel."

BROOKLYN.

Chief Supervisor Jones is investigating charges against the authorities of the Poorhouse and Lunatic Asylum for having, as it is alleged, conveyed the inmates in carts to the polls on Tuesday last, to vote.

At 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, a new two-story brick building, at the corner of Harrison-avenue and Howe-street, fell with a tremendous crash. Thomas Swift, Michael Benegan, and Martin Eagan, who were working about the premises at the time, were caught by the falling walls, and severely though not dangerously injured.

The divorce case of Sophia C. Davis *vs.* William Davis, was before Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on application for temporary alimony during the pendency of an appeal from a decision which refused a divorce, but directed the defendant to pay $3,000 to a receiver, to be invested for the plaintiff's use. The defendant is a wealthy hotel-keeper in Suffolk County, and the ground for the suit for divorce is cruel treatment.

LONG ISLAND.

The Port Jefferson Bible Society will hold its annual meeting to-morrow.

A new organ, costing $2,800, will be placed in the Second Presbyterian Church at Huntington next week.

The official returns for Suffolk County give a majority of 1,679 for Gen. Grant, and 1,977 for Gen Dix.

The Suffolk County Temperance Society will hold a Convention at Sayville next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Wansepec Hotel, of Cold Springs, was destroyed by fire a few days ago, which caught, it is supposed, from a defective flue. There was but little insurance on the building.

The Winter meeting of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held at the Fair Grounds at Mineola, on Monday, when premiums will be awarded for Winter crops, cereals, dressed poultry, &c. The annual election of officers of the Society will be held at the same time.

James M. Oakley, the only Democrat elected to any office in Queens County at the late election, appears likely to lose his election through alleged fraud. The official returns give him 130 majority for member of Assembly from the Second District, but his election will probably be contested, from the fact that in the Second Ward of Long Island City, the Supervisor of election and the Marshal were driven from the polls, and more votes were cast than there are electors in the ward.

STATEN ISLAND.

At the late election every colored man in Richmond County voted the Republican Electoral ticket.

NEW-JERSEY.

There are in the Essex County Jail 185 prisoners, of whom thirty-eight are females. The jail is overcrowded.

The Essex and Union County Boards of Canvassers yesterday met in their respective counties, and after organizing, adjourned until this morning.

The wheelwright shop of Cameron & Dunlap, at the foot of Hoboken-avenue, Jersey City, was burned at an early hour yesterday morning. Loss $2,500; insured for $1,000.

William, alias "Mush" McDonald who escaped from the Essex County Jail by cutting through the roof, and swimming the Morris Canal a year ago, was yesterday captured in Newark, and recommitted.

The Grant and Wilson organizations of Newark had a grand parade last evening to celebrate the Republican victories. The parade was under the command of Major Charles Courtois, and the companies were fully represented.

William Thompson, an aged and decrepid inmate of the Hudson County Alms-house, was accidentally drowned in a creek near Snake Hill, on Thursday evening. He had been out walking, and, as he was nearly blind, it is supposed that he fell into the creek without seeing his danger.

Mr. Keer, a resident of William-street, Newark, having lost a wager on the general election, paid it yesterday afternoon by trundling the winner in a wheelbarrow from the Court-house to Military Park. The party was accompanied by a fife and drum. Today, John Holmes will pay a similar bet by wheeling John Campbell one mile through the streets of Belleville.

Shortly before noon, yesterday, Patrick Haggerty was almost instantly killed by falling from a new building in course of erection at Bergen Point. Haggerty was a tinsmith, living on Pine-street, in Elizabethport, and was employed in roofing the new building. He slipped from his position on the roof, and fell thirty feet, crushing his skull. Deceased was only twenty years of age.

Col. Henry M. Baker, who served for some time during the rebellion, and was well known, died at his residence on Bergenwood-avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday night, in his fifty-second year. He went out in 1861 in command of the Second New-Jersey Regiment, and on its disbandment became Colonel of the Eighty-eighth New-York Regiment, belonging to Gen. Meagher's Irish Brigade.

Alexander McClure, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, was almost instantly killed yesterday while engaged in coupling the cars of a freight-train near the tunnel. He was standing on the platform, and was thrown between the cars as they fell together. The body was terribly mangled. Deceased was a resident of Oil City, Penn., where he had a family residing. He had been employed on the Erie Railway only a short time, and boarded on Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City.

Weekly Review of the Oil Market.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Commercial, Nov. 4.

The following are the receipts of crude for for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Oct. 28	4,712	....	2,401
Tuesday, Oct. 29	4,518	....	3,129
Wednesday, Oct. 30	6,096	....	4,332
Thursday, Oct. 31	4,694	....	3,918
Friday, Nov. 1	6,401	....	1,127
Saturday, Nov. 2	7,544	....	....
Total for the week	33,965	....	11,987
Since Jan. 1	985,914	102,043	504,766
To Nov. 2, 1872	1,019,879	102,043	519,753
Same time, 1871	981,176	92,728	548,758
Same time, 1870	930,674	122,117	520,942
Same time, 1869	751,291	110,919	384,811
Same time, 1868	973,811	161,5.3	441,602

BUSINESS.

The market toward the close of the week was dull, the excitement that prevailed at the date of our last general review having passed away. Prices have declined at the principal points, crude at Parker's being sold at 30c.@35c. per barrel below last week's prices. Of course, there is a wide difference of opinion in regard to the future of oil. As a matter of course, both parties consider their views correct. Refined is less firm; holders, however, are not inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales. They contend that prices will improve before long, and that they can wait.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of crude oil from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	24,080	33,965

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eight years:

From Jan. to Nov. 2, 1872	1,019,879
Same time, 1871	981,176
Same time, 1870	930,674
Same time, 1869	751,291
Same time, 1868	973,811
Same time, 1867	678,221
Same time, 1866	980,500
Same time, 1865	496,400

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania Central and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	10,250	14,989
Total	10,250	14,989

The following are the exports of Refined Oil east by the various railroads from Jan. 1 to Nov. 2, for the past four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	110,919	122,117	92,728	102,043
Allegheny Valley Railroad	384,811	520,942	548,758	519,753
Total	495,730	643,057	641,486	621,796

Reported Ill-Effects of the Abolition of Hanging in Iowa.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Nov. 5.

The experiment of substituting imprisonment for life for hanging, as the punishment for murder, in Iowa, does not seem to give universal satisfaction. The Northern Iowa Synod of the Presbyterian Church, at its late session in Dubuque, passed a resolution declaring that the action of the last Legislature, in abolishing capital punishment, and substituting therefor imprisonment for life, was hasty and unwise, and recommending to all Christian people that petitions be circulated looking to the restoration of the law as it formerly stood. Their action has been indorsed by most of the leading journals of the State, one of whom, the Waterloo *Journal*, states that since the repeal of the death penalty, only six months ago, the increase in the ratio of crime has been enormous, and this fact, coupled with the interpretation of the law by the Courts in the cases of capital felons, has already created in some places a determination to resort to Lynch law, and administer unauthorized vengeance.

Probable Murder of a Greeley Elector in Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 8.

Yesterday, private advices were received in this city giving the outlines of a tragedy which occurred on Tuesday last in McConnellsburg, Fulton County, Penn. The circumstances leading to the tragic affair were not given, but it is alleged that Capt. George W. Skinner, whose name appeared second on the list of Greeley electors in this State, was struck on the forehead with a stone thrown by a man named Hammill, and injured so seriously that death will probably ensue. Mr. Kerper, a warm friend of Capt. Skinner, immediately drew his revolver and discharged it at Hammill. The ball flew wide of its mark, and took effect in the body of a bystander, named Capt. Welsh, almost instantly killing him. Capt. Skinner is well known throughout the State and in this city, having served two terms in the Legislature, and was recently a candidate for a State office before a Democratic State Convention. He recently married Miss Parker, of Reading, Penn., and is at present engaged in the tanning of leather at or near McConnellsburg. Mr. Kerper is also extensively engaged in the manufacture of leather both at McConnellsburg and Reading, Penn. Capt. Welsh resided at "Burnt Babins," Fulton County.

[Advertisement.]

WHO WINS?—This is not a political question now. Among the hatters KNOX, as always, is decidedly ahead. Buy your Winter Hats at his store, No. 212 Broadway.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Nov. 8.—Cattle—The receipts today, including 8 cars reported to arrive, were 578 head, making the total receipts for the week, thus far, 3,512 head, or 206 cars, against 5,236 head, or 322 cars, for the same time last week. The run this week has been the lightest for many years past, and trade has been in sympathy. There were not sufficient transactions to make a market today. But few buyers were present, and the little stock in the yards was held at ½c. above their ideas. Sales, 126 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,177 to 1,343 lbs., at $5 50@$6 75; 34 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,180 to 1,348 lbs., at $5 25@$6 60; 20 Cherokee Steers, averaging 857 lbs., at $4; 200 Michigan Stockers, averaging 950 lbs., at $4 25. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts today were 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 14,400 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm and active, only three loads remaining unsold. Canada Lambs, $6 25@$6 37½; Canada Sheep, $5 50@$6; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5 25; sales 814 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 84 to 89 lbs., at $4 75@$5 25; 123 Canada Lambs, ranging from 71 to 80 lbs., at $6 75@$7; 14 Canada Sheep, averaging 141 lbs., at $5 75; also, 3,000 head Sheep and Lambs on private terms. Hogs—The receipts today were 15,600 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 53,200 head, against 18,700 head for the same time last week. The market opened slow this morning, at 20c. ⅌ cwt. off from yesterday's prices; sales 1,853 head Ohio Hogs, ranging from 220 to 230 lbs., at $4 50@$4 62½.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8—Lake Imports—Flour, 12,200 bbls; Wheat, 77,400 bushels; Corn, 249,000 bushels; Oats, 35,700 bushels; Barley, 34,484 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 262,274 bushels; Corn, 246,699 bushels; Oats, 31,925 bushels; Barley, 19,163 bushels; Rye, 7,800 bushels. Rail Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 54,161 bushels; Corn, 48,750 bushels; Oats, 35,700 bushels; Barley, 5,600 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 16c.; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 9c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 75; Bakers', $7 75@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat dull; nominally Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 35; Duluth No. 1 at $1 43; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 75. Corn advancing; sales of 32,000 bushels Toledo and Western at 49½c. Oats quiet; sales of 12,000 bushels No. 2 Toledo at 37c.@38c.; Western held at 36c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; in fair demand; a shade better; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 10; No. 2 do., $1 05, spot or seller November, $1 05¼ seller December; No. 3 do., 93c.; Rejected, 82c.@83c. Corn steady; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31c.@31¼c., spot or seller November; Rejected, 28¼c. Oats dull and declining at 20¼c.@20¼c. for No. 2 Regular; Rejected, 17¼c.@18c. Rye dull and unchanged at 53c. for No. 2. Barley steady at 60½c. for No. 2 Fall. Provisions—Demand light; holders firm; packers not offering much produce, and slaughtering very few Hogs. Pork—Sales at $15 for new. Lard steady at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for plain. Hams sold at 11¼c. for 15-lb. averages. Green Hams sold at 8c. for the same averages. Green Shoulders sold at 4¼c. Bulk Meats dull and lower for old; nominally 4¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders; 8¼c.@8¾c. for Short Rib Middles. Whisky firm at 89½c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 12½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 88,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 37,000 bushels. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 42,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Flour steady; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $9 75 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of 4,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 65. Corn dull; sales of 3,600 bushels at 60c.@61c. Barley quiet and unchanged; Up-lake Canada quoted at $1 02@$1 05; Bay Quinte, $1 05@$1 09. Corn-meal, $1 40 for Bolted, $1 35 for Unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed, unchanged; Shorts, $16; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $21, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12c.; Barley, 10c., to New-York, to hold in boats; Barley, 8¼c., to Albany; Lumber, $4@$4 50, to the Hudson. Receipts by Lake—63,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Barley, 1,257,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—17,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Barley, 850,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spring lower; sales of No. 2 at $1 10; Winter dull; only sample lots sold. Corn dull and unchanged at 33c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats dull and drooping at 25c. for No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged at 54c. for No. 2. Whisky firm at 90c. Pork at $16. Dry-salted Meats in good demand on orders; sales of Shoulders at 5½c.@5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides 8¼c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c. Bacon easier; sales of small lots at 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 11¼c.@11½c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet at 7¾c. for Steam. Hops lower at $4@$4 30. Cattle unchanged at $3@$6 for fair to extra. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 Hogs and 1,500 Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 8.—Flour dull and unchanged at $7@$7 25. Wheat in fair demand and firm at $1 48@$1 55 for Red. Corn firm at 42c. for Old; 36c.@37c. for New. Rye steady at 68c.@70c. Oats dull and unchanged at 27c.@33c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork quiet, held at $14 spot; $13 seller November. Lard firm at 7¾c. for Steam, and 7⅞c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats steady at 4¾c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides and 8c. for Clear Sides, all new. Bacon firm at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 10½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 11c. for Clear Sides, all old. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 16c.@17c. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 40. Whisky firm at 91c.

ALBANY, Nov. 8.—Wheat neglected. Corn lower and inactive; sales of 2,000 bushels Western Mixed for shipment at 63c. Rye quiet and firm at 86c.@87c. for Western, 88c.@90c. for State. Barley dull. Oats in moderate demand; sales of 6 cars No. 2 Chicago at 43c. Cattle—The market opens dull, holders demanding from ¼c.@½c. advance on last week's closing prices. The supply is less than that of last week, and of inferior quality. The highest price realized was $7 75, the range being from $4 50 up to $7. Sheep and Lambs in moderate request; prices range as follows: Lambs, $7@$8 25; Coarse Wool, $5@$6 75; fine do., $4 50@$5 50. Hogs quiet; State, $5@$5 20; Western, $5 38@$5 63.

TOLEDO, Nov. 8.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 74½; No. 3 do., $1 59; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 43½; Amber Michigan, $1 43½; seller November, $1 42½; seller December, $1 44¼; No. 1 Red, $1 53¼; No. 2 do., $1 44. Corn steady at 41¼c. for High Mixed; 39½c. for new; Low Mixed, 40c.; new, 39c.; Yellow, 41½c. Oats steady at 29c. for No. 2; 29½c. for Michigan. Freights—To Buffalo, 6c.@6½c.; to Oswego, 13c.@14c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, and 42,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 8.—Tobacco firmer; sales unimportant. Flour in good demand; sales of Family Extra at $6 50@$7 25. Wheat quiet at $1 40@$1 60 for choice lots. Corn quiet at 45c. for Mixed, and 47c. for White. Rye quiet at 65c. Oats firm and in fair demand at 28c.@30c. for bulk. Barley in fair demand at 75c.@90c. Live Hogs weak at $4@$4 40. Provisions quiet for new. Bulk Meats, from 15 to 25 days in salt, sold at 5c. for Shoulders, 8c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 8¼c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bacon nominal. Lard sold at 8¾c.@1c. Whisky steady at 91c. Receipts—Hogs, 4,200.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 13½; No. 2, $1 06¾. Corn dull and lower at 31½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Oats steady at 23c. for No. 2. Rye dull and nominal at 53c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 66c. for No. 2 Fall. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 15c.; to Oswego, 22c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,400 bushels Wheat, and 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat, and 4,000 bushels Barley.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8—Cotton in fair demand; good ordinary, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; low middlings, 17¾c.; middlings, 18c.@18⅛c.; net receipts, 5,013 bales; exports to the continent, 787 bales; coastwise, 2,142 bales; sales, 2,477 bales; stock, 69,886 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 30,813 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,012 bales; to the continent, 1,737 bales; coastwise, 8,652 bales; sales, 11,672.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 8—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 17⅛c. Low Middling, 17¾c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 4,970 bales; gross, 5,591 bales; sales today, 500 bales; last evening, 7,500 bales; stock, 114,831 bales; weekly, net receipts, 34,267 bales; gross, 39,454 bales; exports to Great Britain, 13,486 bales; to the Continent, 12,924 bales; coastwise, 1,930 bales; sales, 26,000 bales.

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Wheat steady; sales of Extra at $1 74; No. 1 White, $1 63½; Amber Michigan, $1 44½. Corn steady at 45c. Oats in good demand at 29c. for State, and 38½c. for White. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour and 16,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour and 29,000 bushels Wheat. Freights—To Oswego, 14c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain—Nothing done. Wheat held at $1 65 for No. 1 Red Winter, and at $1 42 for No. 2 do. Corn sold at 47c. for High Mixed, and 46c. for Low Mixed. Oats sold at 34c. for No. 1 new. Refined Petroleum steady and in fair demand at unchanged prices.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 8.—Cotton in fair demand; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 1,428 bales; sales, 1,024 bales; stock, 1871, 13,335 bales; 1872, 3,228 bales; weekly net receipts, 9,174 bales; sales, 7,066 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 8.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 57½c. Resin firm at $3 75 for Strained, and $3 80 for No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 25 for Hard, and $5 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 30.

GALVESTON, Nov. 8.—Cotton—Estimated net receipts, 1,600 bales; stock, 44,138 bales.

Havana Money Market.

HAVANA, Nov. 7, via KEY WEST.—Exchange—On United States, 60 days, currency, 7½@7¾ premium; short sight, 9½@9¾ premium; short sight, gold, 21½@22 premium; on London, 32 premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Australia, from Glasgow.—N. M'Lachlan, Miss Bowman, Miss Margaret Meikle, Bernhard Dambacher, Richard Wilson, Capt. Hans Mortensen, George F. Jones, Miss C. Ingus, Miss Buchanan, Charles Alexander King and lady, Peter McWhirter, Thomas Oglethorpe, Mrs. McGaw, Mrs. Milne, R. B. Leuchars, Miss Alice Pitkenthley, Mrs. Alexander Clark, Miss Margaret Clark, Miss B. Clark, E. Holdaway and lady, Miss E. Holdaway, James Douglas, Edward Foster and lady, John W. Foster, B. S. Gay, James Phillips and lady, Master James D. Phillips, Master William O. Phillips, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Osborne, D. A. Pow, Mrs. Sarah Howey, J. G. Noakes and lady, J. H. Brown.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana and Nassau.—Mrs. J. Henderson, Francisco Calcajuine, M. Book, Miss Helena F. Mullen, John Cavanagh, 4 Chinamen, and 5 seamen from the steam-ship Missouri.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:39 | Sun sets......4:48 | Moon sets..12:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:15 | Gov. Island.3:04 | Hell Gate....4:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............FRIDAY, Nov. 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships California, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., Abiel Abbott; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. E. Dimock; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Magdalene, (Ger.,) Hencke, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Pelvi Dulrovache, (Aust.,) Pendz, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co; Balsay, (Br.,) Lyell, St. Hilliers, Geo. F. Bulley; Ocean, (Br.,) Simonson, Antwerp, James W. Elwell & Co.; Nanny, (Swe.,) Jansen, Buenos Ayres, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Village Belle, (Br.,) Mauthorne, Port Medway, L. M. Brigham; Eliza Thomson, Bates, Georgetown, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Macdonald, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Rio Grande, McLellan, Key West, Fla., Benner & Pinckney.

Schrs. Tropic Bird, (Br.,) Farrow, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Hartstene, Dunham, Havre, Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.; W. D. Daisley, Daisley, Port-au-Platte, C. H. Trumbull; Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Hannan Carver, King, Aspinwall, B. J. Wenberg; Nellie French, Ponce, P. R., H. W. Loud & Co; Robert Noble, (Br.,) Dickson, Halifax, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.; J. R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown and Port Bluff, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Bennington, Edwards, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Annie Whiting, Hutchinson, Georgetown, S. C., Ed. Rowe & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana Nov. 2, via Nassau 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; 4th inst., 2½ P. M., passed steam-ship Crescent City, hence for Nassau. The Morro Castle brings 5 seamen saved from the steam-ship Missouri.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Henderson, Glasgow Oct. 26, via Moville 27th, with mdse. and 414 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced stormy weather.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Stratton Audley, (of Liverpool,) Smith, from Calcutta, which anchored on the Bar 7th, has come up and reports; consigned to Wills, Edmunds & Co. Crossed the equator in the Indian Ocean July 31, in lon. 9 36; passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 3; crossed the equator in the Atlantic Sept. 25, in lon. 30 W.; experienced light winds and calms until Oct. 7, lat. 13 N., lon. 35 W., when took the N. E. trade winds very light; Oct. 27, lat. 34 N., lon. 73 W., encountered a heavy gale, commencing at N. N. E. veering to N. N. W. and N. W., lasting 7 ds. Nov. 4, had a heavy gale from the N. W.; Nov. 6, at 7 A. M., off Barnegat, took a pilot from boat Ezra Nye, No. 21. Sept. 1, lat. 35 18 S., lon. 22 E., spoke ship France, (Fr.,) from Coringa Bay, for Marseilles.

Bark Union, Blanchard, Pensacola 15 ds., with lumber to Benner & Pinkney.

Bark L. T. Sticker, (of Boston,) Tyler, Havana 12 ds., with molasses to Burger, Hulbert & Livingston—vessel to master. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Spring Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Steuber, Maracaibo 16 ds., with coffee to Schmilinsky, Loss & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Victoria Perez; had moderate weather up to the last 3 ds., since strong N. and N. E. winds; Nov. 7, lat. 37 45, lon. 73 55, passed the wreck of a brigantine, waterlogged and abandoned; hull painted black, with yellow streak; figure-head an eagle, with gilt wings on the stem; stump of foremast standing, and whole mainmast, with yards, rigging, and sails attached, towing alongside; had both anchors on her bow, and apparently new copper. She appeared to have been but a short time in that condition.

Brig Egders, (Norw.,) Ostaksen, Cienfuegos 41 ds., with sugar to Java & Co.—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Had light winds and calms to the Gulf of Florida; from thence strong northerly and easterly winds; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Fennechienna, (Dutch,) Koetse, Maracaibo 26 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Had light winds and calms up to Oct. 27; since strong N. W. winds.

Brig Independenza, (Ital.,) Maresca, Marseilles 91 ds., with mdse. to A. P. Agresta. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 20; took the southern passage and had strong W. and S. W. gales.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Strout, Pensacola 35 ds., with lumber to W. A. Parks—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails, carried away foremast-head and main boom.

Brig Julia A. Hallock, (of New-Bedford,) Briggs, Malaga 40 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Crocker, Wood & Co. Had fine weather up to Bermuda; from thence 20 ds., with strong head winds.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Cardenas 22 ds., with molasses to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales; was blown across the Gulf twice.

Brig Altavela, (of Searsport,) Field, Charleston 10 ds., with lumber to E. L. Risely—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Had strong N. and N. E. winds; 6th inst. lat. 38 25, lon. 74 40, spoke schr. E. E. Tarifa, steering S.

Schr. Cygnus, (of Boston,) Huntley, late Avery, Arecibo, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Fabing—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. From lat. 30 to lat. 38 had a succession of strong N. E. and N. W. gales. Oct. 29, lat. 32 54, lon. 72 23, during a heavy gale from N. E. Capt. J. H. Avery, while helping bend the topsail, was knocked overboard and was drowned. He was a native of East Machias, Me. During the gale carried away bobstay, split sails and started cargo.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Burbank, Truxillo, Hon., 21 ds., with hides, &c., to Eggers & Heintrin—vessel to Isaac R. Staples. Had strong N. winds, was 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Ridgewood, Henderson, Georgetown, S. C., 12 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Pease, Laguna 22 ds. with hides, coffee, &c., to Ribon & Munoz—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had moderate weather.

Schr. Ben Davis, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Strout, Savannah, with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. H. J. McGilvery, Strong, Rockland, with stone to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. J. W. Wilson, Somers, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Henry Allen, Dayton, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Sheppard, Charleston 4 ds., with naval stores to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Lilly, Hughes, Charleston 5 ds., with railroad ties to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Johnson, Darien, Ga., with timber to Henry Reiness—vessel to master.

Schr. Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.; is bound to Newburg.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Conant, Providence.

SAILED ship British Flag, for Liverpool; brig Lydia H. Cole, for St. Jago and Guantanamo.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Arr. steamers Blackstone, from Baltimore; Admiral, from Norfolk; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; brig E. E. Holbrook, from Missgonne.

CHARLESTON, S. S., Nov. 8.—Sld. ship Lady Dufferin, for Liverpool; bark Ada, for Liverpool; bark Lucy, for Antwerp, and sch. J. H. Hancock, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 8.—Arr. bark Palmyra, from Havana, and schr. Rosalie, from Eleuthera. Sld. steam-ship Juniata, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 7.—Arr. brig Frontier, Port Royal, for Boston; has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras; split sails and shifted deck load. Also, arr. brigs Queen, East Harbor, Turks Island, for Boston; W. H. Bickmore, Baltimore, for do.; C. E. Pickering, Georgetown, for do.; Josie A. Devereux, Alexandria, for do; Hampden, Elizabethport, for do.; Endorus, do. for Portland. Schrs. A. H. Edwards, James Ponder, John S. Lee; Three Sisters, Philadelphia, for Boston. Brigs E. C. Ridman, Philadelphia, for do.; schr. Enterprise and Sophie, Hoboken, for Boston; Admiral, Philadelphia, for Boston; Susan and Helen Mar, Weehawken, for do.; Webster Kelly, Port Johnson, for do.; E. Louise, Newburg, for do.; Wm. McLean, Rondout for do.; Light Boat, New-York, for do.; Mary Allen, do. for St. Andrews; Anna Bell Hyer, Philadelphia for Lynn; E. J. Williard, do., for Portland; Georgia, Norfolk, for do.; Hattie Turner, Satilla River, for Bath; T. S. McLellan, Philadelphia, for Portland; Hattie E. Sampson, Hoboken, for do.; David Nickels, Charlestown, for Thomaston; Cases Lodge, Elizabethport for Saco; Eureka, South Amboy, for Salem; Thos. N. Stone, Philadelphia for do.; Harper, Newburg, for Bangor; S. Louise, Port Johnson, for Hingham; Jesse Sawyer, Gardiner, for New-York; Louise A. Boardman, Calais, for do.; Paragon, Bangor, for Providence; Georgina, St. John, N. B., for Newport. The schr. Fannie Pike, of this port, reports: On the 6th, passed a large-sized schr. sunk 4 miles N. E. by N. from Pollock Rip Light-boat.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 8.—The North-German Lloyd's steam-ship America, Capt. Bussins, from New-York Oct. 26, for Bremen, arrived here today.

MOVILLE, Nov. 8.—The Anchor line steam-ship Anglia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Oct. 26, for Glasgow, arrived here today.

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STANDARD FIRE INS. CO.,
OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

NEW-YORK.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1872.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 P. M. of Feb. 3, 1873, (to be decided on or before March 3, 1873,) for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1877, in the State of New-York, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

The attention of bidders is called to the 23d section of the Act of June 8, 1872, which requires that *all bids of $5,000 and upward shall be accompanied by a check or draft on some solvent national bank, of not less than five per cent. of such bid.*

Railroad routes not advertised.

1301—From New-York, by Tompkinsville, Stapleton, New-Brighton, West New-Brighton and Port Richmond, to Mariner's Harbor, fourteen and three-fourth miles and back, twelve times a week.

Summer Schedule.—Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Mariner's Harbor by 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Leave Mariner's Harbor daily, except Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Winter Schedule.—Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Mariner's Harbor by 12:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Leave Mariner's Harbor daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

1302—From New-York, by Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton, to New-Utrecht, eleven and a quarter miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at New-Utrecht by 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; leave New-Utrecht daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

1303—From New-York to Astoria, six miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 11:15 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; arrive at Astoria by 12:15 P. M. and 6:15 P. M.; leave Astoria daily, except Sunday, at 8:15 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; arrive at New-York by 9:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

1304—From Jamaica to Rockaway, eight miles and back, six times a week, from May 1 to Nov. 1, and three times a week the residue of the year.

Schedule from May 1 to Nov. 1.—Leave Jamaica daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rockaway by 11 A. M.; leave Rockaway daily, except Sunday, at 5:40 A. M.; arrive at Jamaica by 7:40 A. M.

Schedule from Nov. 1 to May 1.—Leave Jamaica Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rockaway by 6 P. M.; leave Rockaway Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Jamaica by 10 A. M.

1305—From Northport to Fresh Pond, three miles and back, six times a week. Leave Northport daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at Fresh Pond by 6:30 P. M.; leave Fresh Pond daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Northport by 4 P. M.

1306—From Centreport Station, by Elwood, to Commac, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Centreport Station daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Commac by 2 P. M.; leave Commac daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Centreport Station by 9 A. M.

1307—From Suffolk, by Smithtown, Smithtown Branch, Saint James, Stony Brook and Setauket, to East Setauket, sixteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Suffolk daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at East Setauket by 3:30 P. M.; leave East Setauket daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Suffolk by 11:30 A. M.

1308—From Medford Station to Patchogue, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Medford Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Patchogue by 2 P. M. Leave Patchogue daily, except Sunday at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Medford Station by 10:30 A. M.

1309—From Holtsville, by Selden, Port Jefferson and Mount Sinai to Miller's Place, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week to Port Jefferson, and three times a week the residue, with connecting side mail to Coram from Seldon, two and a half miles, six times a week. Leave Holtsville daily, except Sunday, at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Port Jefferson by 130 P. M. Leave Port Jefferson daily, except Sunday at 8:15 A. M.; arrived at Holtsville by 11:15 A. M. Leave Port Jefferson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:45 P. M.; arrive at Miller's Place by 4:45 P. M. Leave Miller's Place Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Port Jefferson by 8 A. M.

1310—From Yaphank Station, by South Haven, Moriches, and Centre Moriches, to East Moriches, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Yaphank Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at East Moriches by 4 P. M. Leave East Moriches daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Yaphank Station by 10 A. M.

1311—From River Head, by Baiting Hollow, to Wading River, twelve miles and back, twice a week, with privilege of supplying Wading River from Manorville, if preferred. Leave River Head Wednesday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Wading River by 6 P. M. Leave Wading River Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at River Head by 11 A. M.

1312—From River Head, by Quogue, to West Hampton, twelve miles and back, three times a week, with three additional weekly trips from June 1 to Sept. 30. Leave River Head Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at West Hampton by 6 P. M. Leave West Hampton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at River Head by 10 P. M. The additional summer trips to be run in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1313—From River Head, by Flanders, to Good Ground, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave River Head Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Good Ground by 4:30 P. M. Leave Good Ground Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at River Head by 10:30 A. M.

1314—From Greenport, by Sag Harbor, Bridgehampton and Water Mills, to Southampton, twenty-three miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greenport daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Southampton by 8:30 P. M. Leave Southampton daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.; arrive at Greenport by 9:30 A. M.

1315—From Nyack, by Nyack Turnpike, Clarkstown, Haverstraw and Stony Point, to Tompkin's Cove, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Nyack daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Tompkin's Cove by 11 A. M. Leave Tompkin's Cove daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Nyack by 4 P. M.

1316—From Valhalla, by Kensico and Armonk, to North Castle, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Valhalla Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at North Castle by 12:30 P. M. Leave North Castle Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Valhalla by 9 P. M.

1317—From Katonah, by Cross River, Boutonville and South Salem to Lewisborough, thirteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Katonah, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 A. M.; arrive at Lewisborough by 1 P. M. Leave Lewisborough Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Katonah by 9 A. M.

1318—From Bedford Station to Bedford, five miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Bedford Station daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; arrive at Bedford by 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Leave Bedford daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; arrive at Bedford Station by 7:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

1319—From Purdy's Station, by Salem Centre, to North Salem, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Purdy's Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at North Salem by 12 M. Leave North Salem Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Purdy's Station by 9:30 A. M.

1320—From Carmel, by Mahopac, to Croton Falls, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Carmel daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Croton Falls by 4 P. M. Leave Croton Falls daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Carmel by 12:30 P. M.

1321—From Peekskill, by Mohegan Lake, Shrub Oak, Jefferson Valley and Mahopac Falls, to Mahopac, thirteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Peekskill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Mahopac by 5 P. M. Leave Mahopac Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Peekskill by 11 A. M.

1322—From Peekskill, by Yorktown and Hallock's Mills, to Katonah, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Peekskill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Katonah by 5:30 P. M. Leave Katonah Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Peekskill by 11:30 A. M.

1323—From Newburg, by Coldenham, to Montgomery, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Newburg daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Montgomery by 2 P. M. Leave Montgomery daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Newburg by 10 A. M. Proposals to end at Coldenham are invited.

1324—From Newburg, by Savil and Plattekill, to Modena, fourteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Newburg Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Modena by 4 P. M. Leave Modena Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Newburg by 10 A. M.

1325—From Newburg to Middle Hope, four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Newburg Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Middle Hope by 1 P. M. Leave Middle Hope Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Newburg by 11 A. M.

1326—From Fishkill, by Johnsville, East Fishkill, Stormville and Greenhaven, to Poughquag, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Fishkill daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M.; arrive at Poughquag by 2:30 P. M. Leave Poughquag daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Fishkill by 9 A. M.

1327—From Carmel, by Cole's Mills, Boyd's Corner, and Kent, to Farmer's Mills, nine miles and back, twice a week. Leave Carmel Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Farmer's Mills by 4 P. M.; Leave Farmer's Mills Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Carmel by 1 4:5 P. M.

1328—From Gardner, by Tuthill, Bruynswick, and Dwaar's Kill, to Pine Bush, thirteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Gardner Tuesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Pine Bush by 2 P. M.; Leave Pine Bush Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Gardner by 7 P. M.

1329—From Poughkeepsie, by Highland, Loyd, Ohioville, and New-Paltz, to Libertyville, fourteen and three-fourths miles and back, six times a week to New-Paltz, and twice a week the residue. Leave Poughkeepsie daily, except Sunday, at 12.30 P. M.; arrive at New-Paltz by 3 P. M. Leave New-Paltz daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 11.30 A. M. Leave New-Paltz Monday and Friday at 3.15 P. M.; arrive at Livertyville by 4.15 P. M. Leave Libertyville Monday and Friday at 5 P. M.; arrive at New-Paltz by 6 P. M.

1330—From Clove Branch Junction, by Fishkill Plains, to New-Hackensack, six and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Clove Branch Junction daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at New-Hackensack by 2 P. M. Leave New-Hackensack daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Clove Branch Junction at 9 A. M.

1331—From Poughkeepsie, by Sprout Creek, Arthursburg, Sylvan Lake, Beekman and Poughquag, to Pawling, twenty-four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Poughkeepsie Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Pawling by 8 P. M. Leave Pawling Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 12 M.

1332—From Poughkeepsie, by Manchester Bridge and Freedom Plains, to Billings, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave Poughkeepsie Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Billings by 11 A. M. Leave Billings Tuesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 5 P. M.

1333—From Verbank, by Mansfield, Chestnut Ridge, North Clove and Clove, to Crouse's Store, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Verbank daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Crouse's Store by 3 P. M. Leave Crouse's Store daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Verbank by 8 A. M.

1334—From Pleasant Valley, by Washington Hollow, to Mill Brook, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Pleasant Valley daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Mill Brook by 8 A. M. Leave Mill Brook daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Pleasant Valley by 2 P. M.

1335—From Mill Brook, by Mabbettsville and Lithgow, to Amenia, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mill Brook daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Amenia by 4:30 P. M. Leave Amenia daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Mill Brook by 7:30 P. M.

1336—From Amenia, by Leedsville and Amenia Union, to South Amenia, seven and one-half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Amenia daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at South Amenia by 3 P. M. Leave South Amenia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Amenia by 12 M.

1337—From Poughkeepsie, by Crumb Elbow, Pleasant Plains, Clinton Hollow, Schultzville and Bull's Head, to Milan, twenty-four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Poughkeepsie Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Milan by 2:30 P. M. Leave Milan Monday and Friday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Poughkeepsie by 2:30 P. M.

1338—From Mill Brook, by Washington and Little Rest, to Dover Plains, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mill Brook daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Dover Plains by 3 P. M. Leave Dover Plains daily, except Sunday, at 5:15 A. M.; arrive at Mill Brook by 7:15 A. M.

1339—From Rondout, by Kingston, Hurley, Marbletown, Stone Ridge, Keyserike, Accord, Kerhonkson, Wawarsing and Napanock, to Ellenville, thirty miles and back, six times a week, with six additional weekly trips between Napanock and Ellenville. Leave Rondout daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ellenville by 2 P. M. Leave Ellenville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rondout by 3 P. M. The six additional trips between Napanock and Ellenville to be run satisfactory to the Postmaster at Napanock.

1340—From Delhi, by Bovina Valley, Andes, Clark's Factory and Margaretville, to Arkville, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Delhi daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Arkville by 1 P. M. Leave Arkville daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; Arrive at Delhi by 4 P. M.

1341—From Griffin's Corners, by Dry Brook, Hardenburgh, Grant's Mills and Turnwood, to Shin Creek, twenty-three miles and back, once a week. Leave Griffin's Corners Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Shin Creek by 7 P. M. Leave Shin Creek Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Griffin's Corners by 1 P. M.

1342—From Margaretville, by Lumberville, Union Grove, Shavertown and Pepacton, to Downsville, twenty-three miles and back, twice a week. Leave Margaretville Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Downsville by 2 P. M. Leave Downsville Monday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Margaretville by 2 P. M.

1343—From Rondout, by Port Ewen and Ulster Park, to Esopus, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rondout daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Esopus by 4 P. M. Leave Esopus daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rondout by 11 A. M.

1344—From Kingston, by Wilbur, Fly Mountain, Creek Locks, Le Fever Falls and Rosendale, to Rifton Glen, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Kingston daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rifton Glen by 4 P. M. Leave Rifton Glen daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Kingston by 10 A. M.

1345—From Rhinebeck, by Rock City and Milan, to Lafayetteville, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rhinebeck Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Lafayetteville by 4 P. M. Leave Lafayetteville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rhinebeck by 10 A. M.

1346—From Saugerties to Glasco, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Saugerties daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Glasco by 1:45 P. M. Leave Glasco daily, except Sunday, at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Saugerties by 3 P. M.

1347—From Catskill, by Leeds, South Cairo, Cairo, Acra, South Durham, East Windham, Union Society, Windham Center, Ashland, Red Falls and Prattsville, to Moresville, forty-one miles and back, six times a week. Leave Catskill daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Moresville by 3 P. M. Leave Moresville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Catskill by 3 P. M.

1348—From Moresville, by Stamford, Hobart, South Kortright and Bloomville, to Delhi, twenty-nine and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moresville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Delhi by 12 M. Leave Delhi daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Moresville by 6 P. M.

1349—From Catskill, by Palenville, Tannersville, Hunter, Jewett Centre and Lexington, to Prattsville, thirty-six miles and back, twice a week. Leave Catskill Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Prattsville at 5 P. M. Leave Prattsville Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Catskill by 5 P. M.

1350—From Cairo, by Freehold, East Durham, Durham, Potter's Hollow, Manor Kill, Conesville, West Conesville and Gilboa, to South Gilboa, thirty-eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cairo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at South Gilboa by 3 P. M. Leave South Gilboa Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Cairo by 4 P. M.

1351—From Coxsackie, by Medway, Grapeville, Greenville, South Westerloo and Norton Hill, to Oak Hill, twenty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coxsackie Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Oak Hill by 5 P. M. Leave Oak Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Coxsackie by 3 P. M.

1352—From Niverville Depot, by Niverville and Valatie, to Kinderhook, four and a half miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1353—From Hudson, by Stottville, Stockport and Stuyvesant Falls, to Kinderhook, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Hudson daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Kinderhook by 9 A. M. Leave Kinderhook daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Hudson by 3:30 P. M.

1354—From Hudson, by Humphreyville, Livingston, and Blue Stores, to Clermont, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hudson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Clermont by 3 P. M. Leave Clermont Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Hudson by 10 A. M.

1355—From Hudson, by Glencoe Mills, West Taghkanick, Taghkanick and Churchtown, to Hudson, equal to thirteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hudson Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hudson by 4 P. M.

1356—From Copake Iron Works, by Copake, West Copake, Ancram Center, (n. o.,) Ancram Lead Mines and Ancram, to Gallatinville, seventeen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Copake Iron Works daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Gallatinville by 8 P. M. Leave Gallatinville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Copake Iron Works by 11 A. M.

1357—From Hillsdale, by North Egremont, (Mass.) and South Egremont, to Great Barrington, thirteen miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from North Egremont to Alford, three miles, six times a week. Leave Hillsdale daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Great Barrington by 6 P. M. Leave Great Barrington daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Hillsdale by 10 A. M. Alford to be supplied in close connection with main route.

1358—From Coeyman's, by Coeyman's Hollow and Indian Fields, to Dormansville, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Coeyman's Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Dormansville by 7:30 P. M. Leave Dormansville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Coeyman's by 12 M.

1359—From Chatham Village, by Spencertown and Austerlitz, to Green Haven, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Chatham Village daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of New-York mail; arrive at Green River by 7 P. M. Leave Green River daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Chatham Village by 11 A. M.

1360—From West Sand Lake, by South Sand Lake, North Nassau and Hoag's Corners, to East Nassau, thirteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Sand Lake Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at East Nassau by 12 M. Leave East Nassau Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at West Sand Lake by 6 P. M.

1361—From Albany, by East Greenbush and Schodack Centre, to Nassau, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Nassau by 6 P. M. Leave Nassau daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 12 M.

1362—From Albany, by Cedar Hills and Coeyman's, to New-Baltimore, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at New-Baltimore by 4 P. M. Leave New-Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 10:30 A. M.

1363—From Albany, by Bethlehem Centre, Jerusalem, Union Church, Clarksville, Reidsville and Westerlo, to Rensselaerville, twenty-nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Albany, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rensselaerville by 3 P. M. Leave Rensselaerville, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 2 P. M.

1364—From Albany, by McKownville, Guilderland and Guilderland Centre, to Dunnsville, fifteen and one-half miles and back, six times a week to Guilderland Centre, and three times a week the residue. Leave Albany daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Guilderland Centre by 6:30 P. M. Leave Guilderland Centre daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Albany by 9:30 A. M. Leave Guilderland Centre, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 P. M.; arrive at Dunnsville by 8 P. M. Leave Dunnsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Guilderland Centre by 7 P. M.

1365—From Schoharie, by Shutter's Corners, to Gallupville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Schoharie daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Gallupville by 2:30 P. M. Leave Gallupville daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Schoharie by 12 M.

1366—From Central Bridge, by Grovenor's Corners and Carlisle Centre, to Carlisle, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Central Bridge, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Carlisle by 1 P. M. Leave Carlisle Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Central Bridge by 10 A. M.

1367—From Schenectady, by Scotia, East Glenville and Charlton, to West Charlton, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Schenectady daily, except Sunday, on arrival of New-York mail—say at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Charlton in four hours. Leave West Charlton daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Schenectady at 11:30 A. M.

1368—From South Ballston, by Burnt Hills, to Ballston Centre, five miles and back, six times a week to Burnt Hills, and three times a week the residue, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1369—From Troy, by Centre Brunswick, Haynerville, Raymertown and Pittstown, to Potter Hill, eighteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Potter Hill by 8 P. M. Leave Potter Hill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 11 A. M.

1370—From Troy, by Eagle Mills, Cropseyville and Quackenkill, to Grafton, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Troy Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Grafton by 6 P. M. Leave Grafton Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy at 11 A. M.

1371—From Troy, by Poestenkill, to East Poestenkill, fourteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Troy, Tuesday and Saturday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at East Poestenkill by 12 M. Leave East Poestenkill Monday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 1 P. M.

1372—From Troy, by Wynant's Kill, West Sand Lake, Sand Lake and Alps, to West Stephentown, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Troy daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at West Stephentown by 7 P. M. Leave West Stephentown daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Troy by 10:30 A. M.

1373—From Waterford, by Half Moon, Crescent and Clifton Park, to Jonesville, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Waterford daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Jonesville by 6 P. M. Leave Jonesville daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M.; arrive at Waterford by 9 A. M.

1374—From Mechanicsville, by Stillwater, Bemus Heights, Quaker Springs, Victory Mills, Schuylerville, Northumberland, Fort Miller and Moses Kill, to Fort Edward, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mechanicsville daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Fort Edward by 5 P. M. Leave Fort Edward daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Mechanicsville by 12 M.

1375—From Schaghticoke Depot (n. o.,) by Hart's Falls, Crandell's Corners and Easton, to North Easton, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Schaghticoke Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at North Easton by 11:30 A. M. Leave at North Easton daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Schaghticoke Depot by 4:30 P. M.

1376—From Cambridge Station, by Cambridge, Coila, Greenwich, North Greenwich, South Argyle and Argyle, to Fort Edward, twenty-five miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cambridge Station daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Fort Edward by 6 P. M. Leave Fort Edward daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Cambridge Station by 3 P. M.

1377—From Covesville, by Quaker Springs and Dean's Corners, to Ketcham's Corners, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Covesville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Ketcham's Corners by 4:30 P. M. Leave Ketcham's Corners Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Covesville by 12:30 P. M.

1378—From Ballston, by West Milton, South Galway, Galway, North Galway, Providence, Hagedorn's Mills and West Providence, to Northampton, twenty miles and back, three times a week. Leave Ballston Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Northampton by 1 P. M. Leave Northampton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Ballston by 3 P. M.

1379—From Northampton, by Edinburgh, West Day, Day and Conklingville, to Hadley, twenty-five and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Northampton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hadley by 3 P. M. Leave Hadley Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Northampton by 3 P. M.

1380—From Saratoga Springs, by Greenfield Center, North Greenfield, South Corinth, Corinth and Hadley, to Luzerne, twenty-one miles and back, six times a week. Leave Saratoga Springs daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Luzerne by 6:30 P. M. Leave Luzerne daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Saratoga Springs by 11:30 A. M.

1381—From Fort Edward, by Sandy Hill, Glen's Falls, French Mountain, Lake George, Warrensburg, Chestertown, Pottersville and South Schroon, to Schroon Lake, forty-seven miles and back, six times a week, with six additional week trips to Glen's Falls. Leave Fort Edward daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Schroon Lake by 10 P. M. Leave Schroon Lake daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Fort Edward by 5 P. M.; the six additional weekly trips between Fort Edward and Glen's Falls to be run in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1382—From Smith's Basin, by Adamsville and South Hartford, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Smith's Basin daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Hartford by 12 M. Leave Hartford daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Smith's Basin by 7:30 A. M.

1383—From Glen's Falls, by Queensbury, Patten's Mills and Griswold's Mills, to West Fort Ann, eleven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Glen's Falls Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Fort Ann by 4 P. M. Leave West Fort Ann Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Glen's Falls by 12 M.

1384—From Warrensburg, by The Glen and Wevertown, to Johnsburg, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Warrensburg Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Jonsburg by 8 P. M. Leave Johnsburg Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Warrensburg by 9:30 A. M.

1385—From Warrensburg, by Athol, to Thurman, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Warrensburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Thurman by 6:30 P. M. Leave Thurman Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Warrensburg by 10:30 A. M.

1386—From Wevertown, by North Creek and North River, to Indian Lake, twenty-one miles and back, twice a week. Leave Wevertown Tuesday and Friday at 7 P. M.; arrive at North River by 9:30 P. M. Leave North River Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Indian Lake by 11 A. M. Leave Indian Lake Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at North River by 5 P. M. Leave North River Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Wevertown by 4:30 P. M.

1387—From Lake George to Bolton, ten miles and back, three times a week, from Oct. 1 to May 31 of each year. Leave Lake George Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Bolton by 4:30 P. M. Leave Bolton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Lake George by 7:30 P. M.

1388—From Comstock's Landing, by West Granville Corners, North Granville and Middle Granville, to Middle Granville Depot, (n. o.,) nine miles and back, six times a week to North Granville, and twelve times a week the residue. Leave Comstock's Landing daily, except Sunday, at 10:15 A. M.; arrive at North Granville by 12 M. Leave North Granville daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Comstock's Landing by 10:40 A. M. Leave North Granville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M. and 2:40 P. M.; arrive at Middle Granville Depot by 1 P. M. and 3:40 P. M. Leave Middle Granville Depot daily, except Sunday, at 1:05 P. M. and 3:45 P. M.; arrive at North Granville by 2:10 P. M. and 4:45 P. M.

1389—From Whitehall, (N. Y.) by Benson Landing, (Vt.) Chipman's Point, Ticonderoga, (N. Y.) Crown Point, Port Henry, Westport, Essex, Burlington, (Vt.) Port Kent, (N. Y.,) and Plattsburg, to Rouse's Point, one hundred and twenty miles and back, eleven times a week, in steamboats during season of navigation on Lake Champlain, with privilege of omitting five night trips when only a single daily line is run.

1390—From Port Henry, by Westport, Wadham's Mills, Whallonsburg, Essex and Willsborough, to Keeseville, thirty-nine miles and back, six times a week during suspension of navigation on Lake Champlain. Leave Port Henry daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 6:30 P. M. Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Port Henry by 6 P. M.

1391—From Whallonsburg, by Wadham's Mills, to Westport, eight miles and back, six times a week, during season of navigation on Lake Champlain. The mails to be carried in close connection with steamboat mails on the lake.

1392—From Schroon Lake, by Schroon River, North Hudson and New-Russia, to Elizabethtown, thirty-one and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Schroon Lake Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Elizabethtown by 8 P. M. Leave Elizabethtown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Schroon Lake by 6 P. M.

1393—From Long Lake, by Newcomb and Aiden Lair, to Minerva, thirty-five miles and back, once a week. Leave Long Lake Tuesday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Minerva by 7 P. M. Leave Minerva Wednesday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Long Lake by 7 P. M.

1394—From Pottersville, by Olmsteadville, to Minerva, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Pottersville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at Minerva by 8:30 P. M. Leave Minerva Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Pottersville by 5 P. M.

1395—From Elizabethtown to Westport, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Elizabethtown daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.; arrive at Westport by 9 P. M. Leave Westport daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M., or on arrival of steam-boat mail; arrive at Elizabethtown in two hours.

1396—From Essex to Charlotte Depot, five miles and back, six times a week during suspension of navigation on Lake Champlain. Leave Essex daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; return to Essex by 11 A. M.

1397—From Elizabethtown, by Keene and North Elba, to Saranac Lake, thirty-four miles and back, once a week, with one additional weekly trip from June 1 to Sept. 30 of each year. Leave Elizabethtown Monday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Saranac Lake by 5 P. M. Leave Saranac Lake Tuesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Elizabethtown by 5 P. M.

1398—From Elizabethtown, by Lewis, to Keeseville, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week to Lewis and three times a week the residue. Leave Elizabethtown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M., or on arrival of mail from Westport; arrive at Lewis in one hour, and at Keeseville, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 7 P. M. Leave Keeseville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Lewis by 10 A. M. Leave Lewis daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Elizabethtown by 11 A. M.

1399—From Keeseville to Port Kent, five miles and back, six times a week, with extension to Burlington, Vt., ten miles, during suspension of navigation on Lake Champlain.

Schedule during season of navigation.—Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Port Kent by 9 A. M. Leave Port Kent daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 7 P. M.

Schedule during suspension of navigation.—Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Burlington by 11 A. M. Leave Burlington daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 5 P. M.

1400—From Keeseville, by Clintonville, to Ausable Forks, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, on arrival of mail from the south—say at 6 P. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks in two and a half hours. Leave Ausable Forks daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 1 P. M.

1401—From Ausable Forks, by Jay, Upper Jay, and Keene to Keene Flats, twenty-one and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Ausable Forks, Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Keene Flats by 8 P. M. Leave Keene Flats, Monday and Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks by 12 M. next day.

1402—From Ausable Forks, by Black Brook, Franklin Falls and Bloomingdale, to Saranac Lake, thirty-two miles and back, six times a week, from May 1 to Oct. 31, and twice a week the residue of the year.

Schedule from May 1 to Oct. 31.—Leave Ausable Forks daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Saranac Lake by 7:30 P.M. Leave Saranac Lake daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. Arrive at Ausable Forks by 3:30 P. M.

Schedule from Nov. 1 to April 30.—Leave Ausable Forks Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Saranac Lake by 4 P. M. Leave Saranac Lake Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ausable Forks by 4 P. M. Proposals for six-times-a-week service the year round are invited.

1403—From Black Brook, by Union Falls, Alder Brook, Merrillsville and Duane, to Malone, forty-eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Black Brook Thursday at 12 M.; arrive at Malone next day by 4 P. M. Leave Malone Tuesday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Black Brook next day by 12 M.

1404—From Plattsburg, by West Plattsburg, Cadysville, Dannemora and Saranac, to Redford, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Plattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Redford by 7 P. M. Leave Redford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Plattsburg by 11 A. M.

1405—From Peru to Keeseville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Peru daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Keeseville by 2:30 P. M. Leave Keeseville daily, except Sunday, at 4P. M.; arrive at Peru by 5:40 P. M.

1406—From Ellenburg Depot, by Ellenburg, to Ellenburgh Center, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ellenburg Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ellenburg Center by 10:30 A. M. Leave Ellenburg Center daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Ellenburg Depot by 8:30 A. M.

1407—From Churubusco to Frontier, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Churubusco Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:35 P. M.; arrive at Frontier by 5:20 P. M. Leave Frontier Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2:50 P. M.; arrive at Churubusco by 4 P. M.

1408—From Malone, by East Constable, Westville Centre and West Constable, to Fort Covington, eighteen miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of supplying East Constable by side service in close connection with the main route. Leave Malone daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Fort Covington in four hours. Leave Fort Covington daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Malone by 10 A. M.

1409—From North Bangor, by Bangor and West Bangor, to East Dickinson, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave North Bangor daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at East Dickinson by 2 P. M. Leave East Dickinson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at North Bangor by 10 A. M.

1410—From Moira, by McClelland, Dickinson and East Dickinson, to Linkinson thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moira daily, except Sunday, at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Linkinson by 6:15 P. M. Leave Linkinson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Moira by 10 A. M.

1411—From Moira, by South Bombay, to Bombay, nine and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Moira daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Bombay by 5:30 P. M. Leave Bombay daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Moira by 9:30 A. M.

1412—From North Lawrence, by Lawrenceville and Nicholville, to Hopkinton, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave North Lawrence daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Hopkinton by 3 P. M. Leave Hopkinton daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at North Lawrence by 8 A. M.

1413—From Stockholm Depot, by Brasher Falls, Brasher Iron Works and Helena, to Hogansburg, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Stockholm Depot daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Hogansburg by 3:30 P. M. Leave Hogansburg daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Stockholm Depot by 1:30 A. M.

1414—From Potsdam, by Parishville Centre and Southville, to Parishville, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Potsdam daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Parishville by 7:15 P. M. Leave Parishville daily, except Sunday, at 6:45 A. M.; arrive at Potsdam by 9:45 A. M.

1415—From Potsdam, by Ellsworth and Colton, to South Colton, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Potsdam daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at South Colton by 5:30 P. M. Leave South Colton daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Potsdam by 10 A. M.

1416—From Potsdam Junction, by Norfolk, Raymondville and Massena Springs, to Massena, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Potsdam Junction daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Massena by 6 P. M. Leave Massena daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Potsdam Junction by 12 M.

1417—From Madrid Springs, by Madrid, to Waddington, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Madrid Springs daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Waddington by 4 P. M. Leave Waddington daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Madrid Springs by 11 A. M.

1418—From Canton, by Morely, to Madrid Springs, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canton daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Madrid Springs by 11 A. M. Leave Madrid Springs daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Canton by 4:30 P. M.

1419—From Canton, by Crary's Mills and Pierpont, to Colton, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canton daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Colton by 5:30 P. M. Leave Colton daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Canton by 11 A. M.

1420—From East De Kalb, by Hermon, to Russell, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave East De Kalb daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Russell by 5:30 P. M. Leave Russell daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at East De Kalb by 1:30 P. M.

1421—From Gouverneur, by Hailesborough, Fowler, Fullerville, Iron-works and Edwards, to South Edwards, twenty miles and back, three times a week. Leave Gouverneur Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at South Edwards by 12 M. Leave South Edwards Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Gouverneur by 12 M.

1423—From Heuvelton, by De Peyster, Edenton and Pope's Mills, to Macomb, twenty-one miles and back, once a week. Leave Heuvelton Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Macomb at 8 P. M. Leave Macomb Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Heuvelton by 12 M.

1423—From Evans' Mills, by Theresa, Redwood and Plessis, to Alexandria, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Evans' Mills daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Alexandria by 11 A. M. Leave Alexandria daily, except Sunday, at 1 P.M.; arrive at Evans' Mills by 6 P. M.

1424—From Antwerp, by Somerville, Wegatchie, Oxbow, Rossie, Hammond, Brier Hill and Morristown, to Ogdensburg, forty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Antwerp Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1:30 P. M., or on arrival of Watertown mail; arrive at Ogdensburg by 10 P. M. Leave Ogdensburg Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Antwerp by 5 P. M.

1425—From Carthage, by Natural Bridge, Diana, Harrisville and Pitcairn, to East Pitcairn, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week to Harrisville, and once a week the residue. Leave Carthage daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Harrisville by 1 P. M. Leave Harrisville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Carthage by 1 P. M. Leave Harrisville Wednesday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at East Pitcairn by 3:30 P. M. Leave East Pitcairn Wednesday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Harrisville by 6 P. M.

1426—From Carthage, by Wilna and North Wilna, to Antwerp, seventeen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Carthage daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Antwerp by 3 P. M. Leave Antwerp daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Carthage by 7 P. M.

1427—From Three Mile Bay, to Point Peninsula, twelve miles and back, once a week. Leave Three Mile Bay Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Point Peninsula by 6 P. M. Leave Point Peninsula Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Three Mile Bay by 1 P. M.

1428—From Watertown, by Brownville, Perch River, Stone Mills, Lafargeville and Omar, to Alexandria, thirty miles and back, six times a week. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Alexandria by 4 P. M. Leave Alexandria daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Watertown by 3:30 P. M.

1429—From Chaumont, by Depauville and Clayton Centre, to Clayton, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Chaumont daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Clayton by 6 P. M. Leave Clayton daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Chaumont by 9 A. M.

1430—From Watertown, to Stowell's Corners, six miles and back, once a week. Leave Watertown Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Stowell's Corners by 3 P. M. Leave Stowell's Corners Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Watertown by 6 P. M.

1431—From Watertown, by East Watertown, Rutland, and South Rutland, South Champion and Copenhagen, to Carthage, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from Copenhagen to Pinckney, three miles and back, twice a week, in close connection with main route. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Copenhagen by 12 M. Leave Copenhagen daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Watertown by 5 P. M. Leave Copenhagen daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Carthage at 7:30 A. M. Leave Carthage daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Copenhagen by 1 P. M.

1432—From Harrisburg, by Lowville, to West Martinsburg, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave Harrisburg Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at West Martinsburg by 1 P. M. Leave West Martinsburg Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Harrisburg by 6 P. M.

1433—From Watertown, by East Houndsfield and Sackett's Harbor, to Smithville, fifteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Smithville by 7:30 P. M. Leave Smithville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Watertown by 10:30 A. M.

1434—From Sackett's Harbor to Pillar Point, one and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sackett's Harbor Tuesday and Saturday at 5:30 P. M.; arrive at Pillar Point by 6 P. M. Leave Pillar Point Tuesday and Saturday at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Sackett's Harbor by 10 A. M.

1435—From Pierrepont Manor, by Ellisburg and Woodville, to Rural Hill, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Pierrepont Manor daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Rural Hill by 2 P. M. Leave Rural Hill daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Pierrepont Manor by 9:30 A. M.

1436—From Adams to Rodman, five and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Adams daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rodman by 2:30 P. M. Leave Rodman daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Adams by 11:30 A. M.

1437—From Adams, by Caulkin's Mills and Lorraine, to Worthville, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Adams daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Worthville by 6 P. M. Leave Worthville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Adams by 10 A. M.

1438—From Lowville, by New-Bremen, Beaver Falls and Croghan, to Indian River, seventeen miles and back, six times a week to Croghan, and once a week the residue. Leave Lowville daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Croghan by 1:30 P.M. Leave Croghan daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Lowville by 10 A. M. Leave Croghan Thursday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Indian River by 4 P. M. Leave Indian River Thursday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Croghan by 7 P. M.

1439—From Lyon's Falls to Lyonsdale, four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Lyon's Falls Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P. M.; arrive at Lyonsdale by 9 P. M. Leave Lyonsdale Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Lyon's Falls by 7 P. M.

1440—From Booneville, by Leyden and Locust Grove, to Constableville, ten miles and back, six times a week, with the privilege of supplying Locust Grove from Port Leyden, if preferred. Leave Booneville daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 P. M.; arrive at Constableville by 9:30 P. M. Leave Constableville daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Booneville, by 7 A. M.

1441—From Rome, by Delta, Stokes, West Branch, Ava and West Leyden, to Mohawk Hill, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week to West Leyden, and three times a week the residue. Leave Rome daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at West Leyden by 7:30 P. M. Leave West Leyden daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Rome by 11 A. M. Leave West Leyden Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 P. M.; arrive at Mohawk Hill by 8:30 P. M. Leave Mohawk Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at West Leyden by 7:30 A. M.

1442—From Russia, by Gravesville and Trenton Falls, to Trenton Depot, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Russia daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Trenton Depot by 9 A. M. Leave Trenton Depot daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Russia by 7 P. M.

1443—From Prospect, by Gang Mills, Grant and Ohio, to Morehouseville, twenty-eight miles and back, three times a week to Ohio, and once a week the residue. Leave Prospect Monday and Wednesday at 12 M., and Friday at 6 P. M.; arrive at Ohio in two hours. Leave Ohio Monday and Wednesday at 8 A. M., and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Prospect in three hours. Leave Ohio Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Morehouseville by 5 P. M. Leave Morehouseville Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Ohio by 11 A. M.

1444—From Sageville, by Newton's Corners, Gilman, Wells, Hope Centre and Hope Falls, to Northville, twenty-eight and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Sageville Thursday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Northville by 2 P. M. Leave Northville Wednesday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Sageville by 5 P. M.

1445—From Middleburg, by Franklinton, Livingstonville, Preston Hollow, Cooksburg and Durham, to Oak Hill, nineteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Middleburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Oak Hill by 5 P. M. Leave Oak Hill Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Middleburg by 1 P. M.

1446—From Seward, by South Valley, to Pleasant Brook, nine miles and back, twice a week. Leave Seward Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Pleasant Brook by 4 P. M. Leave Pleasant Brook Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Seward by 11 A. M.

1447—From East Worcester, by Charlottesville, to South Worcester, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave East Worcester daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at South Worcester by 3 P. M. Leave South Worcester daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at East Worcester by 10 A. M.

1448—From Amsterdam, by Perth, Vail's Mills, Broadalbin, North Broadalbin, Union Mills, Northampton, and Osborn's Bridge, to Northville, twenty-five miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of omitting Union Mills from the main route, and furnishing three times a week side mails. Leave Amsterdam daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Northville by 5 P. M. Leave Northville daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Amsterdam by 12 M. Proposals for six additional weeky trips to Broadalbin are invited.

1449—From Amsterdam, by Hagaman's Mills, West Galway, Galway and Mosherville, to Barkersville, seventeen miles and back, six times a week to Galway, and three times a week the residue. Leave Amsterdam daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Galway by 4 P. M. Leave Galway Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Barkersville by 6 P. M. Leave Barkersville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:15 P. M.; arrive at Galway by 7:15 P. M. Leave Galway daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Amsterdam by 11 A. M.

1450—From Amsterdam, by Port Jackson, Minaville, Scotch Bush and Braman's Corners, to Burtonsville, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Amsterdam Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Burtonsville by 4:30 P. M. Leave Burtonsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Amsterdam by 12 M.

1451—From Gloversville, by Kingsborough, Mayfield and Cranberry Creek, to Northville, eighteen miles and back, twelve times a week to Kingsborough, and six times a week the residue. Leave Gloversville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Northville by 6 P. M. Leave Northville daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Gloversville by 11:30 A. M. The six additional weekly trips between Gloversville and Kingsborough to be run in close connection with railroad mails.

1452—From Fultonville, by Auriesville and Glen, to Charleston, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Fultonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Charleston by 1 P. M. Leave Charleston Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Fultonville by 4 P. M.

1453—From Johnstown, by Rockwood, Garoga and Lasselville, to Oppenheim, nineteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Johnstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Oppenheim by 5 P. M. Leave Oppenheim Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Johnstown by 10:30 A. M.

1454—From Spraker's Basin, by Rural Grove, Charleston, Four Corners and Sloansville, to Central Bridge, sixteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Spraker's Basin Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Central Bridge by 7 P. M. Leave Central Bridge Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Spraker's Basin by 2 P. M.

1455—From Canajoharie, by Flat Creek and Arnoville, to Sharon, thirteen and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Canajoharie, Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Sharon by 3 P. M. Leave Sharon Wednesday and Saturday at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Canajoharie by 6:15 P. M.

1456—From Canajoharie, by Marshville, Ames and Sharon Springs, to Sharon Center, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Canajoharie Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Sharon Center, by 3 P. M. Leave Sharon Center Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Canajoharie by 11 A. M. Proposals for six-times-a-week service are invited.

1457—From Fort Plain, by Hallsville, Starkville, Van Hornesville and Springfield Center, to Cooperstown, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Fort Plain daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 6:30 P. M. Leave Cooperstown daily except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Fort Plain by 12 M.

1458—From Fort Plain, by Frey's Bush, Sprout Brook, Buel, Cherry Valley, East Springfield and Middlefield Centre, to Cooperstown, thirty-three miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of omitting East Springfield on the going, and Middlefield Centre on the return trips, and supplying Buel by side service. Leave Fort Plain daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at Cherry Valley by 9 P. M.; leave Cherry Valley daily, except Sunday, at 3 A. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 10 A. M.; leave Cooperstown daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Cherry Valley by 6 P. M.; leave Cherry Valley daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Fort Plain by 12 M.

1459—From Cooperstown, by Hartwick, South Hartwick, Mount Vision, Laurens and West Oneonta, to Oneonta, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cooperstown daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Oneonta by 12 M. Leave Oneonta daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 7 P. M.

1460—From Cooperstown, by Toddsville, Fly Creek, Oaksville, Burlington, West Burlington, Edmeston, and Pittsfield, to New-Berlin, twenty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cooperstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at New-Berlin by 3 P. M. Leave New-Berlin Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 3 P. M.

1461—From Cooperstown, by Middlefield, Westford and Elk Creek, to Schenevus, eighteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cooperstown Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Schenevus by 2:30 P. M. Leave Schenevus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 3:30 P. M.

1462—From Saint Johnsville, by Crum Creek and Oppenheim, to Lotville, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Saint Johnsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Lotville by 5 P. M. Leave Lotville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Saint Johnsville by 10 A. M.

1463—From Little Falls, by Salisbury, Salisbury Centre and Emmonsburg, to Stratford, seventeen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Little Falls daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Stratford by 6:30 P. M. Leave Stratford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 12 M.

1464—From Little Falls, by Danube, to Newville, nine miles and back, once a week. Leave Little Falls Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Newville by 3 P. M. Leave Newville Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 12 M.

1465—From Little Falls, by Paine's Hollow, Jordanville and Cullen, to Richfield Springs, nineteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Little Falls Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M., and in Winter at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Richfield Springs in four hours. Leave Richfield Springs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 11 A. M.

1466—From Little Falls, by Eatonville, to Fairfield, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Little Falls daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Fairfield by 4 P. M. Leave Fairfield daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 11 A. M.

1467—From Herkimer, by Middleville, Newport and Poland, to Coldbrook, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Herkimer daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Coldbrook by 6:30 P. M. Leave Coldbrook daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Herkimer by 10:30 A. M.

1468—From Herkimer, by Mohawk, Denison, South Columbia, Richfield Springs, Schuyler's Lake, Oaksville and Fly Creek, to Cooperstown, twenty-seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Herkimer Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12:15 P. M.; arrive at Richfield Springs by 4:45 P. M. Leave Richfield Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:15 A. M.; arrive at Herkimer by 11 A. M. Leave Richfield Springs Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Cooperstown by 4:45 P. M. Leave Cooperstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Richfield Springs by 11:30 A. M.

1469—From Cassville to Babcock Hill, two and one-half miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1470—From West Exeter, by Exeter, to Schuyler's Lake, six and one-half miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Exeter Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on arrival of mail from Utica—say at 6 P. M.; arrive at Schuyler's Lake by 8 P. M. Leave Schuyler's Lake Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at West Exeter by 2 P. M.

1471—From Utica, by Frankfort Hill, Litchfield, North Litchfield, Cedar Lake and North Winfield, to West Winfield, twenty-five and one-half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Utica Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at West Winfield by 12 M. Leave West Winfield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Utica by 5:30 P. M.

1472—From West Winfield, by Spooner's Corners, West Exeter, Burlington Flats, West Burlington, Garrattsville and New-Lisbon, to Morris, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave West Winfield daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Morris by 10 P. M. Leave Morris daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at West Winfield by 1:30 P. M.

1473—From Unadilla Forks Depot, (N. O.,) by Unadilla Forks, Leonardsville, West Edmeston, South Edmeston and New-Berlin, to Morris, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Unadilla Forks Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Morris by 3 P. M. Leave Morris daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Unadilla Forks Depot by 12 M.

1474—From Randallsville, by Lebanon, Georgetown, Otselic, South Otselic and North Pitcher, to Pitcher, twenty-seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Randallsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 3 P. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Randallsville by 12 M.

1475—From Georgetown, by West Eaton and Eaton, to Eaton Station, (N. O.,) eleven and one-half miles and back, six times a week, with six additional weekly trips between Eaton and Eaton Station. Leave Georgetown daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Eaton Station by 8:30 A. M. Leave Eaton Station daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Georgetown in three hours. The six additional weekly trips between Eaton and Eaton Station to be run in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1476—From Rome, by Ridge Mills and Westernville, to North-western, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rome daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at North-western by 7 P. M. Leave North-western daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rome by 10 A. M.

1477—From Camden, by East Florence and Florence, to Redfield, nineteen and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Camden daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Redfield by 7 P. M. Leave Redfield daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Camden by 10 A. M.

1478—From Williamstown, by Amboy Centre, to West Amboy, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Williamstown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at West Amboy by 5 P. M. Leave West Amboy Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Williamstown by 2 P. M.

1479—From Oneida to Durhamville, two miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1480—From State Bridge, by Oneida Valley and Oneida Lake, to Lakeport, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave State Bridge Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Lakeport by 7 P. M. Leave Lakeport Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at State Bridge by 10 A. M. Proposals for four additional weekly trips between State Bridge and Oneida Valley are invited.

1481—From Oneida, by Oneida Castle and Vernon, to Vernon Centre, nine and a half miles and back, twelve times a week to Vernon, and six times a week the residue. Leave Oneida daily, except Sunday, at 8:10 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Vernon by 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Leave Vernon daily, except Sunday, at 6:50 A. M. and 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Oneida by 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. Leave Vernon daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Vernon Centre by 6 P. M. Leave Vernon Centre daily, except Sunday, at 10:15 A. M.; arrive at Vernon by 11:15 A. M.

1482—From Verona to Verona Depot, one and a half miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1483—From Canastota, by Clockville and Mile Strip, to Peterborough, nine and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canastota daily, except Sunday, at 5:05 P. M.; arrive at Peterborough by 7:30 P. M. Leave Peterborough daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Canastota by 11:30 A. M.

1484—From Morrisville to Morrisville Station, (n. o.,) two miles and back, twelve times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1485—From Cazenovia, by New-Woodstock, to Shed's Corners, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cazenovia daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Shed's Corners by 9:30 A. M. Leave Shed's Corners daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Cazenovia by 1:30 P. M.

1486—From Cazenovia, by Nelson, to Erieville, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cazenovia, daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Erieville by 4 P. M. Leave Erieville daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Cazenovia by 11 A. M.

1487—From Manlius, by Waterville and Pompey Centre, to Delphi, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Manlius Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Delphi by 2 P. M. Leave Delphi Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Manlius by 7 P. M.

1488—From Moravia, by Dresserville, to Sempronius, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Moravia Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Sempronius by 12 M. Leave Sempronius Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Moravia by 2:30 P. M.

1489—From Tully, by Vesper, to Otisco, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Tully daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Otisco by 1 P. M. Leave Otisco daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Tully by 10 A. M.

1490—From Manlius Station, by North Manlius, to Bridgeport, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Manlius Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Bridgeport by 5:30 P. M. Leave Bridgeport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Manlius Station by 11 A. M.

1491—From Syracuse to Collamer, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Syracuse Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Collamer by 5 P. M. Leave Collamer Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Syracuse by 12:30 P. M.

1492—From Syracuse, by Onondaga Valley and South Onondaga, to Navarino, fourteen miles and back, six times a week to Onondaga Valley, and three times a week the residue. Leave Syracuse daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Onondaga Valley by 4 P. M. Leave Onondaga Valley Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Navarino by 6 P. M. Leave Navarino Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Onondaga Valley by 10 A. M. Leave Onondaga Valley daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Syracuse by 11 A. M.

1493—From Onondaga Valley, by Onondaga Castle and Cardiff, to Tully Valley, eleven miles and back, six times a week to Cardiff, and twice a week the residue. Leave Onondaga Valley daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Cardiff by 6 P. M. Leave Cardiff daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Onondaga Valley by 9:30 A. M. Leave Cardiff Monday and Friday at 6:15 P. M.; arrive at Tully Valley by 7 P. M. Leave Tully Valley Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Cardiff by 7:30 A. M.

1494—From Marcellus Depot, by Marcellus Falls, Marcellus, Marietta, and Thorn Hill, to Borodino, thirteen miles and back, six times a week to Marcellus, and three times a week the residue. Leave Marcellus Depot daily, except Sunday, at 7 P. M.; arrive at Marcellus by 8 P. M. Leave Marcellus daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Marcellus Depot by 7 P. M. The trips between Marcellus and Borodino to be made on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in close connection.

1495—From Jordan to Elbridge, two and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Jordan daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Elbridge by 2:30 P. M. Leave Elbridge daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jordan by 1:50 P. M.

1496—From Lamson's, by Little Utica and Lysander, to Plainville, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week to Lysander, and three times a week the residue. Leave Lamson's daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Lysander by 10 A. M. Leave Lysander daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Lamson's by 3 P. M. Leave Lysander Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10:15 A. M.; arrive at Plainville by 11 A. M. Leave Plainville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Lysander by 2 P. M.

1497—From Fulton, by Volney, Palermo and Vermillion, to Mexico, sixteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Fulton Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Mexico at 5:30 P. M. Leave Mexico Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Fulton by 11 A. M.

1498—From Fulton, by Granby Centre, Fair Dale and Hannibal, to Sterling, eleven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Fulton daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of mail from Syracuse; arrive at Sterling in three hours. Leave Sterling daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Fulton by 8 A. M.

1499—From Pulaski to Port Ontario, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Pulaski daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Port Ontario by 12 M. Leave Port Ontario daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Pulaski by 10 A. M.

1500—From Sand Bank, by South Albion, to Dugway, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Sand Bank daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Dugway by 9:30 A. M. Leave Dugway daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Sand Bank by 11:30 A. M.

1501—From Oswego, by South-west Oswego, Kinney's Four Corners, Hannibal, Hannibal Centre and Bethel Corners, to Ira, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week. Leave Oswego Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Ira by 6:30 P. M. Leave Ira Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 12:30 A. M.

1502—From Clyde, by Rose and West Butler, to Wolcott, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave Clyde daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Wolcott by 7 P. M. Leave Wolcott daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Clyde by 8:30 A. M.

1503—From Auburn, by Throopsville, to Port Byron, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Auburn daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Port Byron by 5 P. M. Leave Port Byron daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 11 A. M.

1504—From Auburn, by Fosterville, to Montezuma, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Auburn Tuesday, Thursday an Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Montezuma by 5 P. M. Leave Montezuma Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 11 A. M.

1505—From Auburn by Owasco, Niles and Kelloggsville, to New-Hope, eighteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Auburn daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at New-Hope by 6 P. M. Leave New-Hope daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 10 A. M.

1506—From Locke, by Genoa, East Venice, Venice and Venice Centre, to Scipio, sixteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Locke daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Scipio by 8 P. M. Leave Scipio daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Locke by 2 P. M.

1507—From Genoa, by East Genoa, North Lansing, West Groton and East Lansing, to South Lansing, sixteen and three-fourths miles and back, three times a week. Leave Genoa Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at South Lansing by 11 A. M. Leave South Lansing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Genoa by 3:30 P. M.

1508—From Auburn, by Fleming, The Square, Scipioville, Sherwood, Poplar Ridge, Ledyard, King's Ferry, Five Corners, Lake Ridge, Lansingville, Ludlowville, South Lansing and Forrest City, to Ithaca, forty miles and back, six times a week; Five Corners and Lansingville to be supplied alternately with Lake Ridge. Leave Auburn daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 5:30 P. M. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Auburn by 6 P. M.

1509—From Port Byron, by Conquest, Victory, North Victory, Martville, Sterling, Sterling Valley, North Sterling and South-west Oswego, to Oswego, thirty-three miles and back, six times a week to Sterling and three times a week the residue. Leave Port Byron daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., arrive at Sterling by 9 P. M. Leave Sterling daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Port Byron by 9 A. M. Leave Sterling Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 10 A. M. Leave Oswego Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive by Sterling at 5:30 P. M.

1510—From Seneca Falls, by Canoga and Fayette, to Romulus, fifteen and a half miles and back, three times a week, with a branch from Fayette to East Varrick, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Seneca Falls Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Romulus by 6 P. M. Leave Romulus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Seneca Falls by 11:30 A. M. East Varick to be supplied in close connection with main route.

1511—From Geneva, by Rose Hill, West Fayette, Varick, Kendaia, Romulus and Romulus Centre, to Ovid, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Geneva daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Ovid by 6:30 P. M. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Geneva by 12 M.

1512—From Ovid, by Ovid Centre to Sheldrake, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Sheldrake by 4 P. M. Leave Sheldrake daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; Arrive at Ovid by 12 M.

1513—From Canandaigua, by Reed's Corners, Rushville, Middlesex and Naples to North Cohocton, thirty miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canandaigua daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at North Cohocton by 6 P. M. Leave North Cohocton daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Canandaigua by 6 P. M.

1514—From Geneva, by West Junius, Junius and Marengo, to Clyde, eighteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Geneva Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Clyde by 1:30 P. M. Leave Clyde Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive by Geneva at 2 P. M.

1515—From Branchport, by Italy Hill, to Italy Hollow, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Branchport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Italy Hollow by 5 P. M. Leave Italy Hollow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Branchport by 1 P. M. Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Branchport and Italy Hill are invited.

1516—From Penn Yan, by Bluff Point, Branchport, Pultney, South Pultney, Prattsburg, and Wheeler, to Bath, thirty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Penn Yan daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Prattsburg by 6 P. M. Leave Prattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 11 A. M. Leave Prattsburg daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 10 A. M. Leave Bath daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Prattsburg by 4 P. M.

1517—From Penn Yan to Barrington, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Penn Yan Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Barrington by 2 P. M. Leave Barrington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 11 A. M.

1518—From Bath, by Hammondsport, North Urbana, Wayne and Crystal Springs to Dundee, twenty-four miles and back, six times a week, to Hammondsport, and three times a week the residue. Leave Bath daily, except Sunday, at 7:15 A. M.; arrive at at Hammondsport, by 8:30 A. M.; leave Hammondsport daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Bath by 5:15 P. M. Leave Hammondsport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Dundee by 4 P. M. Leave Dundee Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hammondsport by 12 M.

1519—From Penn Yan to Dresden, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Penn Yan daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Dresden by 5 P. M. Leave Dresden daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Penn Yan by 12:30 P. M.

1520—From Savannah to South Butler, four and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Savannah daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at South Butler by 10 A. M. Leave South Butler daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Savannah by 8:30 A. M.

1521—From Lyons, by South Sodus and Alton, to Sodus Point, fourteen miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from South Sodus, by Sodus Centre, to Sodus, seven miles, six times a week. Leave Lyons daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Sodus Point by 8 P. M.; leave Sodus Point daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lyons by 11 A. M.; leave South Sodus daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Sodus by 7:30 P. M.; leave Sodus daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at South Sodus by 8:30 A. M.

1522—From Rose, by North Rose and Huron, to North Huron, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rose Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P. M.; arrive at North Huron by 8 P. M.; leave North Huron Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rose by 8 A. M.

1523—From Newark, by Fairville and Joy, to Sodus, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Newark Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 0:30 P. M.; arrive at Sodus by 5 P. M.; leave Sodus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Newark by 10:30 A. M.

1524—From Shortsville, by Manchester, to Manchester Centre, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Shortsville daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Manchester Centre by 7 P. M.; leave Manchester Centre daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Shortsville by 5 P. M.

1525—From Palmyra, by Walworth and Ontario, to Ontario Centre, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Palmyra daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Ontario Centre by 7 P. M.; leave Ontario Centre daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Palmyra by 9 A. M.

1526—From Palmyra, by Marion and Williamson, to Pultneyville, sixteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Palmyra daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Pultneyville by 7 P. M.; leave Pultneyville daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Palmyra by 9:30 A. M.

1527—From East Bloomfield, by Bristol, to Allen's Hill, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave East Bloomfield Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Allen's Hill by 1:30 P. M.; leave Allen's Hill Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at East Bloomfield by 5 P. M. Proposals for six-times-a-week service are invited.

1528—From Canandaigua, by Cheshire, Bristol Centre, South Bristol, and Bristol Springs, to Naples, twenty-four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Canandaigua Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Naples by 6 P. M. Leave Naples Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Canandaigua by 6 P. M.

1529—From Cheshire, by Academy, to Bristol Springs, ten miles and back, once a week. Leave Cheshire Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Bristol Springs by 3 P. M. Leave Bristol Springs Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cheshire by 11 A. M. Proposals for two and three-times-a-week service are also invited.

1530—From Farmington to Macedon, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Farmington daily, except Sunday, at 10:45 A. M.; arrive at Macedon by 12:15 P. M. Leave Macedon daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Farmington by 10:30 A. M.

1531—From Canandaigua, by Hopewell Centre, Seneca Castle, Flint Creek, Hopewell, and Hopewell Centre, to Canandaigua, twenty-one miles, three times a week. Leave Canandaigua Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Canandaigua by 6 P. M.

1532—From Rochester, by West Webster, Webster, and Union Hill, to Lake Side, nineteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rochester daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Lake Side by 6:30 P. M. Leave Lake Side daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 10:30 A. M.

1533—From Rochester to Charlotte, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rochester daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Charlotte by 3:30 P. M. Leave Charlotte daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 10:30 A. M.

1534—From Avon, by Canawangus and Fowlerville, to York, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Avon daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at York by 7:30 P. M. Leave York daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Avon by 9:30 A. M.

1535—From Avon, by East Avon and Lima, to Honeoye Falls, eleven miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Avon daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Honeoye Falls by 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Leave Honeoye Falls daily, except Sunday, at 7:45 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive at Avon by 10:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

1536—From Rochester, by West Brighton and Henrietta, to Rush, twelve and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rochester Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rush by 6 P. M. Leave Rush Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 10 A. M.

1537—From Rochester, by Chili, to Clifton, fourteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Rochester Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Clifton by 7 P. M. Leave Clifton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 11 A. M.

1538—From Geneseo, by East Groveland, to Groveland. Leave Geneseo Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Groveland by 3 P. M. Leave Groveland Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Geneseo by 5 P. M.

1539—From Geneseo, by Piffard, Greigsville, and Peoria, to Covington, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Geneseo Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Covington by 4 P. M. Leave Covington Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:15 A. M.; arrive at Geneseo by 12 M.

1540—From Mount Morris, by Tuscarora and Union Corners, to Byersville, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Mount Morris Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Byersville by 10 A. M. Leave Byersville Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Mount Morris by 4 P. M.

1541—From Castile, by East Pike, to Pike, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Castile daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Pike by 5 P. M. Leave Pike daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Castile by 2 P. M.

1542—From Mount Morris, by Ridge and Brook's Grove, to Nunda, eleven and a half miles and back six times a week. Leave Mount Morris daily, except Sunday, at 6:40 P. M.; arrive at Nunda by 8:50 P. M. Leave Nunda daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Mount Morris by 7 A. M.

1543—From Portageville, by Wiscoy, Mill's Mills, Hume, Filmore, and Houghton Creek, to Caneadea, nineteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Portageville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Caneadea by 6 P. M. Leave Caneadea daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.; arrive at Portageville by 10 A. M.

1544—From Arcade, by Eagle Village, Eagle, Wethersfield, Hermitage, Wethersfield Springs and East Orangeville, to Warsaw, twenty-nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Arcade Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Warsaw by 4 P. M. Leave Warsaw Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Arcade by 6 P. M.

1545—From Warsaw, by East Orangeville, to Orangeville, six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Warsaw Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Orangeville by 5 P. M. Leave Orangeville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Warsaw by 2:30 P. M.

1546—From Franklinville, by Farmersville and Rushford, to Centreville, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Franklinville daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Centreville by 6 P. M. Leave Centreville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Franklinville by 12 M.

1547—From Arcade, by Java, Java Village, Strykersville, Wales and Wales Centre, to East Aurora, twenty-six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Arcade Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at East Aurora by 1 P. M. Leave East Aurora Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Arcade by 7 P. M.

1548—From Perry, by Perry Centre, La Grange and Covington, to Pavilion, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Perry Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.; arrive at Pavilion by 3 P. M. Leave Pavilion Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Perry by 2 P. M.

1549—From Attica, by Varysburg, Johnsonburg, North Java, East Java and East Arcade, to Arcade, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Attica daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Arcade by 4 P. M. Leave Arcade daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Attica by 4 P. M.

1550—From Batavia, by East Bethany, Pavilion Centre, Pavilion, Pearl Creek and Wyoming, to Warsaw, twenty-four and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Batavia daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Pavilion by 6 P. M.; leave Pavilion daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Batavia by 12 M.; leave Pavilion daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Warsaw by 12 M.; leave Warsaw daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Pavilion by 6 P. M.

1551—From Batavia, by West Bethany, to Bethany, ten miles and back, twice a week. Leave Batavia Tuesday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Bethany by 3 P. M.; leave Bethany Tuesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Batavia by 11:30 A. M.

1552—From Batavia to Elba, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Batavia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Elba by 11:30 A. M.; leave Elba daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Batavia by 3 P. M.

1553—From Albion, by Barre Centre, to South Barre, seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albion daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at South Barre by 12 M.; leave South Barre daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Albion by 4 P. M.

1554—From Batavia, by Oakfield, South Alabama, Wheatville, Alabama, and Shelby, to Medina, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week. Leave Batavia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Medina by 3 P. M.; leave Medina daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Batavia by 3 P. M.

1555—From Alden, by Cowlesville and Folsomdale, to Bennington, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Alden, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Bennington by 11 A. M.; leave Bennington Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Alden by 3 P. M.

1556—From Albion, by Gaines, Waterport and Kuckville, to Carlton, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Albion daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Carlton by 8 P. M. Leave Carlton daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Albion by 1 P. M.

1557—From Medina, by Ridgeway and Lyndonville, to Yates, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Medina daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Yates by 5:30 P. M. Leave Yates daily, except Sunday, at 6:45 A. M.; arrive at Medina by 8:30 A. M.

1558—From Middleport, by Jeddo and North Ridgeway, to County Line, ten and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Middleport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at County Line by 6 P. M. Leave County Line Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Middleport by 12 M.

1559—From Lockport, by Hickory Corners, Cambria and South Wilson, to Wilson, sixteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Wilson by 7 P. M. Leave Wilson daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 10:30 A. M.

1560—From Lockport, by Wright's Corners and Newfane, to Olcott, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Olcott by 6 P. M. Leave Olcott daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 11 A. M.

1561—From Lockport, by Wright's Corners, Ridge Road, Hess Road, West Somerset, and Lake Road, to Somerset, nineteen and a half miles and back, six times a week, supplying Lake Road and West Somerset alternately. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Somerset by 6 P. M. Leave Somerset daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 11 A. M.

1562—From Lockport, by Pendleton Centre and Pendleton, to Lockport, seventeen miles, twice a week. Leave Lockport Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 2 P. M.

1563—From Sanborn, by Shawnee and St. Johnsburg, to Bergholtz, eight miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sanborn Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Bergholtz by 10 A. M. Leave Bergholtz Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Sanborn by 2 P. M.

1564—From Lewiston to Youngstown, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lewiston daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 3:30 P. M. Leave Youngstown daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lewiston by 10 A. M.

1565—From Youngstown, by Ransomville, North Ridge, Cambria and Warren's Corners, to Lockport, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week, with three additional weekly trips from April 1 to Nov. 1.

Summer Schedule.—Leave Youngstown daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 12 M. Leave Lockport daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 8 P. M. *Winter Schedule.*—Leave Youngstown Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 3 P. M. Leave Lockport Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Youngstown by 3 P. M.

1566—From Buffalo, by Buffalo Plains, Eggertsville, Williamsville and Harris Hill, to Clarence, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Buffalo daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Clarence by 7 P. M. Leave Clarence daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Buffalo by 10 A. M.

1567—From Buffalo, by Red Jacket, West Seneca, Big Tree Corners, Abbott's Corners, Hamburg, North Boston and Patchin, to Boston, twenty-two miles and back, six times a week. Leave Buffalo daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Boston by 8 P. M. Leave Boston daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Buffalo by 10:30 A. M.

1568—From Buffalo, by Reserve, East Hamburg, Ellicott, Griffin's Mills, West Falls, Colden, Glenwood and East Concord to Springville, thirty-two and three-quarter miles and back, six times a week. Leave Buffalo daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Springville by 9 P. M. Leave Springville daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Buffalo by 11 A. M.

1569—From Hamburg, by East Eden, Clarksburg, Langford, and Marsfield to Collins Centre, eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hamburg Tuesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Collins Centre by 11 A. M. Leave Collins Centre Tuesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Hamburg by 6 P. M.

1570—From Lake View, by North Evans, Eden and Collins, to Shirley, thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lake View daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Shirley by 8 P. M. Leave Shirley daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lake View by 10 A. M.

1571—From Angola by Brandt, to Gowanda, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Angola daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Gowanda by 8 P. M. Leave Gowanda daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Angola by 9 A. M.

1572—From Clarksburg, by New-Oregon and Woodward's Hollow, to Morton's Corners, eleven miles and back, once a week. Leave Clarksburg Friday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Morton's Corners by 12 M. Leave Morton's Corners Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Clarksburg by 4 P. M. Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

1573—From Sinclairville to Charlotte Centre, three miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sinclairville Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Charlotte Centre by 2 P. M. Leave Charlotte Centre Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Sinclairville by 12 M.

1574—From Mayville to Stedman, six miles and back, twice a week. Leave Mayville Tuesday and Saturday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Stedman by 4 P. M. Leave Stedman Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Mayville by 2:30 P. M.

1575—From Westfield to Volusia, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Westfield daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Volusia by 3:30 P. M. Leave Volusia daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Westfield by 11:30 A. M.

1576—From Ellery to Fluvanna, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ellery, daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Fluvanna by 2:30 P. M. Leave Fluvanna, daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M., arrive at Ellery by 11:30 A. M.

1577—From Sherman, by Mina, French Creek and Marvin, to Wattsburg, (Penn.,) eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Sherman Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Wattsburg by 12 M. Leave Wattsburg Tuesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Sherman by 7 P. M. Proposals to end at Clymer, omitting Wattsburg, are invited.

1578—From Ellington to Kennedy, five and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ellington daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Kennedy by 4:30 P. M. Leave Kennedy daily, except Sunday, at 5:15 P. M.; arrive at Ellington by 6:15 P. M.

1579—From Cattaraugus, by Otto, Eddyville, East Otto and Ashford, to Springville, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week, with privilege of supplying Eddyville by side mail from Otto. Leave Cattaraugus daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Springville by 8 P. M. Leave Springville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cattaraugus by 1:30 P. M.

1580—From Ashford, by West Valley, to East Ashford, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Ashford Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at East Ashford by 10:30 A. M. Leave East Ashford Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ashford by 12:30 P. M.

1581—From East Salamanca, by Killbuck and Great Valley, to Ellicottsville, twelve miles and back, six times a week. Leave East Salamanca daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Ellicottsville by 6 P. M. Leave Ellicottsville daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at East Salamanca by 10 A. M.

1582—From Olean, by Portville, Ceres, Little Genesee, Bolivar, Richburg, Wirt Centre and Nile, to Friendship, thirty miles and back, six times a week. Leave Olean daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Ceres by 6 P. M. Leave Ceres daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Olean by 10 A. M. Leave Ceres daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Friendship by 11 A. M. Leave Friendship daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Ceres by 7 P. M.

1583—From Wellsville, (N. Y.,) by Alma, South Bolivar, and East Sharon, (Penn.,) to Shingle House, twenty-two miles and back, once a week. Leave Wellsville Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Shingle House by 3 P. M. Leave Shingle House Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Wellsville by 4 P. M.

1584—From Cuba, by Seymour, Rawson, Rushford, Fairview and Sandusky, to Arcade, twenty-nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cuba daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Rushford by

7:30 P. M. Leave Rushford daily, except Sunday, at 4 A. M.; arrive at Rushford by 9:30 A. M. Leave Rushford daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Arcade by 10 A. M. Leave Arcade daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Rushford by 5 P. M.

1585—From Wellsville, by Standard's Corners, Hallsport and Whitesville, to Spring Mills, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Wellsville daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Spring Mills by 4:30 P. M. Leave Spring Mills daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Wellsville by 9:30 A. M.

1586—From Cuba to West Clarksville, seven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Cuba Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Clarksville by 3 P. M. Leave West Clarksville Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Cuba by 11 A. M.

1587—From Belvidere, by Angelica, Allen, East Granger, Hunt's Hollow and Oakland, to Nunda, twenty-eight miles and back, six times a week to Angelica, and three times a week the residue. The return trips to run from Hunt's Hollow, by Allen Centre, Short Track and Grainger, omitting Allen and East Granger. Leave Belvidere daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Angelica by 3 P. M. Leave Angelica daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Belvidere by 12 M. Leave Angelica Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Nunda by 1 P. M. Leave Nunda Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Angelica by 7 P. M.

1588—From Belvidere, by Transit Bridge, Belfast and Oramel, to Caneadea, eleven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Belvidere daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Caneadea by 3 P. M. Leave Caneadea daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Belvidere at 9:30 A. M.

1590—From Canaseraga, by Doty's Corners, to Dansville, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Canaseraga daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Dansville by 6 P. M. Leave Dansville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Canaseraga by 9 A. M.

1591—From Bath, by Goff's Mills, Howard and Big Creek, to Hornellsville, twenty miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bath Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Hornellsville by 3 P. M. Leave Hornellsville Monday and Friday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 2 P. M.

1592—From South Dansville to Dansville, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave South Dansville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Dansville by 10 A. M. Leave Dansville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at South Dansville by 4:30 P. M.

1593—From Wayland Depot, by Dansville, to Ossian, twelve miles and back, six times a week to Dansville, and twice a week the residue. Leave Wayland Depot daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Dansville by 11:30 A. M. Leave Dansville daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Wayland Depot by 6:30 P. M. Leave Dansville Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Ossian by 2 P. M. Leave Ossian Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Dansville by 4:30 P. M.

1594—From Wallace, by Neil's Creek, Haskinsville and Stephen's Mills to Hornellsville, nineteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Wallace Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hornellsville by 12:30 P. M. Leave Hornellsville Monday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Wallace by 7 P. M.

1595—From Blood's Depot, by North Cohocton, to Riker's Hollow, six miles and back, twice a week. Leave Blood's Depot Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Riker's Hollow by 6 P. M. Leave Riker's Hollow Wednesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Blood's Depot by 3 P. M.

1596—From Andover, by Fulmer Valley and Independence, to West Union, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Andover Monday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Union by 4 P. M. Leave West Union Monday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Andover by 11 A. M.

1597—From Canisteo, by Bennett's Creek, Greenwood, Rexville and Wileysville, to White's Corners, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week to Rexville, and once a week the residue. Leave Canisteo Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Rexville by 7 P. M.; leave Rexville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Canisteo by 11 A. M.; leave Rexville Monday at 9 A. M.; arrive at White's Corners by 11 A. M.; leave White's Corners at 12 M.; arrive at Rexville at 2 P. M.

1598—From Rexville, by Young Hickory and Brookfield, to Westfield, sixteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Rexville Thursday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Westfield by 11 A. M.; leave Westfield Thursday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rexville by 5 P. M.

1599—From Woodhull, by East Troupsburg and Troupsburg, to South Troupsburg, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Woodhull Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at South Troupsburg by 11 A. M.; leave South Troupsburg Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Woodhull by 3:30 P. M.

1600—From West Addison, by Risingville and Merchantville, to Campbelltown, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Addison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Campbelltown by 1 P. M.; leave Campbelltown Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Addison by 7 P. M.

1601—From Addison, by South Addison and Addison Hill, to Elkland, Penn. Leave Addison, daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Elkland by 11 A. M.; leave Elkland daily except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Addison by 2:30 P. M.

1602—From Addison, by South Addison and East Woodhull, to Jasper, eighteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Addison daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jasper by 6 P. M.; leave Jasper daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Addison by 11 A. M.

1603—From Cooper's Plains, by Mead's Creek, Orange, East Orange, Sugar Hill, Townsend and Havannah, to Watkins, twenty-eight and three-quarters miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cooper's Plains Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Watkins by 8:30 P. M. Leave Watkins Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Cooper's Plains by 5 P. M.

1604—From Bath, by North Cameron, Cameron and South Cameron, to Jasper, twenty-one miles and back, once a week. Leave Bath Monday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jasper by 7 P. M. Leave Jasper Monday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 10 A. M.

1605—From Bath, by South Howard and Buena Vista, to Towlesville, fifteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Bath Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Towlesville by 5 P. M. Leave Towlesville Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Bath by 10 A. M.

1606—From Cameron, by Swale, North Jasper, South Cameron and Hedgesville, to Woodhull, eighteen and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Cameron Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Woodhull by 7 P. M. Leave Woodhull Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Cameron by 12 M.

1607—From Savona, by Sonora, Bradford, Tyrone, Altay, North Reading, Reading Centre and Reading, to Watkins, twenty-eight and a half miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from Tyrone, by Weston, to Wayne Four Corners, four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Savona daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Tyrone by 6 P. M. Leave Tyrone daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Savona by 12 M. Leave Tyrone daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 12 M. Leave Watkins daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Tyrone by 6 P. M. Branch route to be supplied on Tuesdays and Fridays, in close connection with main route.

1608—From Starkey Depot, by Starkey, to Dundee, three miles and back, twelve times a week. Leave Starkey Depot daily, except Sunday, at 6:15 A. M. and 11 A. M.; arrive at Dundee by 7 A. M. and 12 M. Leave Dundee daily, except Sunday, at 5:15 A. M. and 10 A. M.; arrive at Starkey Depot by 6 A. M. and 10:45 A. M.

1609—From Havannah, by Odessa, Lawrence, Smith Valley, Mecklenburg, Perry City and Waterburg, to Trumansburg, twenty miles and back, twice a week. Leave Havannah Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Trumansburg by 2 P. M. Leave Trumansburg Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Havannah by 2 P. M.

1610—From Watkins to Pine Grove, five miles and back, twice a week. Leave Watkins Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Pine Grove by 11 A. M. Leave Pine Grove Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 9 A. M.

1611—From Corning, by Post Creek, Hornby, Beaver Dams and Moreland, to Watkins, thirty-three miles and back, once a week. Leave Corning Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Hornby by 6 P. M. Leave Hornby Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Corning by 3 P. M. Leave Hornby Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 11 A. M. Leave Watkins Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Hornby by 6 P. M.

1612—From Elmira, by East Elmira, North Chemung, Herrington's Corners, Erin and State Road, to Van Etten, nineteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Elmira Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Van Etten by 5 P. M. Leave Van Etten Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Elmira by 11 A. M.

1613—From Chemung to Chemung Centre, seven miles and back, once a week. Leave Chemung Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Chemung Centr by 3 P. M. Leave Chemung Centre Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Chemung by 11 A. M.

1614—From Owego, by Weltonville, West Newark and Jenksville, to Speedsville, fifteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Speedsville by 7 P. M. Leave Speedsville Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Owego by 11 A. M.

1615—From Owego, by Strait's Corners and Halsey Valley, to North Barton, eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at North Barton by 11 A. M. Leave North Barton Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Owego by 6 P. M.

1616—From Owego, by South Owego, Warrenham, Penn., Highland Lake and Neath, to Le Raysville, twenty-four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Owego Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Le Raysville by 8 P. M. Leave Le Raysville Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Owego by 2 P. M.

1617—From Candor, by West Candor and Spencer Springs, to Spencer, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Candor daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Spencer by 6:30 P. M. Leave Spencer daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Candor by 9:30 A. M.

1618—From Connesus Depot, by Connesus Centre, to Scottsburg, six miles and back, twelve times a week to Connesus Centre, and six times a week the residue, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1619—From Ithaca, by Enfield, Enfield Centre, Mecklenburg, Reynoldsville, Bennettsburg and Burdett, to Watkins, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Watkins by 2 P. M. Leave Watkins daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 3:35 P. M.

1620—From Ithaca, by Newfield, Poney Hollow, Cayuta, Alpine and Catharine, to Havannah, twenty-five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Ithaca Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Havannah by 2 P. M. Leave Havannah Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 2:30 P. M. Proposals for three additional weekly trips between Ithaca and Newfield are invited.

1621—From Ithaca, by Jacksonville, Trumansburg, Covert, Farmer Village and Lodi, to Ovid, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Ovid by 3 P. M. Leave Ovid daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 5:30 P. M.

1622—From Ithaca, by Danby, to South Danby, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Ithaca daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 P. M.; arrive at South Danby by 8 P. M. Leave South Danby daily, except Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Ithaca by 5 P. M.

1623—From Caroline Depot, by Mott's Corners, Slaterville, and Caroline, to Caroline Centre, eight and a half miles and back, six times a week to Slaterville, and three times a week the residue. Leave Caroline Depot daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Slaterville by 10 A. M. Leave Slaterville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Caroline Depot by 2 P. M. Leave Slaterville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Caroline Centre by 11 A. M. Leave Caroline Centre Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 M.; arrive at Slaterville by 1 P. M.

1624—From Marathon, by Lapeer, to Hunt's Corners, five and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Marathon Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Hunt's Corners by 1 P. M. Leave Hunt's Corners Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Marathon by 10 A. M.

1625—From Cortland Village, by McGrawsville, Solon, East Freetown, Cincinnatus, Taylor, Pitcher, Pitcher Springs, Pharsalia, East Pharsalia and Preston, to Norwich, forty-three miles and back, six times a week to Pitcher, and three times a week the residue. Leave Cortland Village daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 2:30 P. M. Leave Pitcher daily, except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M.; arrive at Cortland Village by 4 P. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:45 P. M.; arrive at Norwich by 7:30 P. M. Leave Norwich Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 12 M.

1626—From Groton to Groton City, six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Groton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Groton City by 10:30 A. M. Leave Groton City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Groton by 1:30 P. M.

1627—From De Ruyter, by Lincklaen, Union Valley, Pitcher, Taylor, Cincinnatus, Willet and Upper Lisle, to Whitney's Point, thirty-two miles and back, three times a week. Leave De Ruyter Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 4 P. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at De Ruyter by 10 A. M. Leave Pitcher Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 11 A. M. Leave Whitney's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Pitcher by 12 M.

1628—From Oxford, by East McDonough, McDonough and German, to Cincinnatus, twenty miles and back, once a week. Leave Oxford, Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Cincinnatus by 7 P. M. Leave Cincinnatus Saturday at 5 A. M.; arrive at Oxford by 11 A. M.

1629—From Bainbridge, by Coventryville, Coventry, Greene, Genegantslett and Triangle, to Whitney's Point, twenty-seven miles and back, six times a week to Greene, and three times a week the residue. Leave Bainbridge daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Greene by 4:30 P. M. Leave Greene daily, except Sunday, at 5:30 A. M.; arrive at Bainbridge by 9 A. M. Leave Greene Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:45 P. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 8 P. M. Leave Whitney's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Greene by 2 P. M.

163—From Greene, by Smithville Flats and East German, to McDonough, fourteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greene daily, except Sunday, at 3:45 P. M.; arrive at McDonough by 7:45 P. M. Leave McDonough daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Greene by 9:30 A. M.

1631—From Union, by Union Centre, Maine and Glen Aubrey, to Whitney's Point, nineteen miles and back, six times a week to Maine, and once a week the residue. Leave Union daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Maine by 7:30 A. M. Leave Maine daily, except Sunday, 11 A. M.; arrive at Union by 1 P. M. Leave Maine Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 12 M. Leave Whitney's Point Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Maine by 5 P. M.

1632—From Union, by Vestal, Tracy Creek and Vestal Centre, to Choconut, fifteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Union Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Choconut by 6 P. M. Leave Choconut Wednesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Union by 12 M.

1633—From Binghamton, by West Windsor, Windsor, Ouaquaga, Doraville, Centre Village and Harpersville, to Harpersville Station, thirty-seven and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Binghamton daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Windsor by 4:30 P. M. Leave Windsor daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Binghamton by 9:30 A. M. Leave Windsor daily, except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Harpersville Station by 8:30 A. M. Leave Harpersville Station daily, except Sunday, on arrival of cars—say at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Windsor in two hours.

1634—From Deposit, by Barbourville, Masonville and Bennettsville, to Bainbridge, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week. Leave Deposit Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Bainbridge by 2 P. M. Leave Bainbridge Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Deposit by 2 P. M.

1635—From Deposit, by McClure Settlement, Sanford and Vallonia Springs to Afton, eighteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Deposit daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Afton by 10 A. M. Leave Afton daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Deposit by 4 P. M.

1636—From Deposit, by Cannonsville, Carpenter's Eddy, and Rock Rift, to Walton, twenty-five miles and back, six times a week. Leave Deposit daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Walton by 6:30 P. M. Leave Walton daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Deposit by 11:30 A. M.

1637—From Hancock to Cadosia Valley, three miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hancock Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Cadosia Valley by 2 P. M. Leave Cadosia Valley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Hancock by 11 A. M.

1638—From Hancock, by Partridge Island, East Branch, Harvard, and Colchester, to Downsville, twenty-eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Hancock Tuesday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Downsville by 6 P. M. Leave Downsville Wednesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Hancock by 2 P. M.

1639—From Delhi to Cabin Hill, ten miles and back, once a week. Leave Delhi Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cabin Hill by 11 A. M. Leave Cabin Hill Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Delhi by 2 P. M.

1640—From Otego, by Franklin to Franklin Station, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Otego daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Franklin by 3 P. M. Leave Franklin daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Otego by 11 A. M.

1641—From Walton to West Brook, seven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Walton Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at West Brook by 10 A. M. Leave West Brook Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Walton by 1 P. M.

1642—From Unadilla to Unadilla Centre, five miles and back, once a week. Leave Unadilla Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Unadilla Centre by 2 P. M. Leave Unadilla Centre Saturday at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Unadilla by 3:15 P. M.

1643—From Walton to North Hamden, eight and three-quarter miles and back, once a week. Leave Walton Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at North Hamden by 2 P. M. Leave North Hamden Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Walton by 11 A. M.

1644—From Morris, by West Laurens and West Oneonta, to Oneonta, 14 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Morris daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Oneonta by 11 A. M. Leave Oneonta daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Morris by 4 P. M.

164—From Unadilla to Sidney, 5 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Unadilla Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Sidney by 2:30 P. M. Leave Sidney Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Unadilla by 4:30 P. M.

1646—From Franklin, by Croton and West Meredith, to Delhi, 16½ miles and back, six times a week to Croton and three times a week the residue. Leave Franklin daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Croton by 4:30 P. M. Leave Croton daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Franklin by 2:30 P. M. Leave Croton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Delhi by 9:30 A. M. Leave Delhi Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Croton by 2:30 P. M.

1647—From Otego, by Otsdawa and Maple Grove, to Butternuts, sixteen miles and back, six times a week, five of the weekly trips to omit Otsdawa and Maple Grove decreasing distance four miles. Leave Otego daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Butternuts by 4 P. M. Leave Butternuts daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Otego by 9:30 A. M.

1648—From Emmon's Station, by West Davenport, Davenport Centre, Davenport, North Kortright and Harpersfield, to Stamford, twenty-six miles and back, six times a week, with a branch from Davenport Centre to East Meredith, three miles once a week. Leave Emmon's Station daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Stamford by 7 P. M. Leave Stamford daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Emmon's Station by 11:30 A. M.; East Meredith to be supplied with the mail on Saturdays in close connection with main route.

1649—From Richmondville, by Summit, Jefferson and South Jefferson, to Stamford, nineteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Richmondville daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Stamford by 3:30 P. M. Leave Stamford daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Richmondville by 8:30 P. M.

1650—From Summit, by Eminence, West Fulton and Faltonham, to Middleburg, twenty-one miles and back, once a week, with one additional weekly trip to West Fulton and Middleburg. Leave Summit Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at West Fulton by 5 P. M. Leave West Fulton Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Summit by 12 M. Leave West Fulton Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Middleburg by 11 A. M. Leave Middleburg Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at West Fulton by 6 P. M.

1651—From Middleburg, by Brakabeen, North Blenheim, Mine Kill Falls and Gilboa, to Moresville, twenty-three miles and back, three times a week to Gilboa and six times a week the residue. Leave Middleburg Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Gilboa by 4 P. M. Leave Gilboa Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Middleburg by 1 P. M. Leave Gilboa daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Moresville by 5 P. M. Leave Moresville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Gilboa by 1 P. M.

1652—From Black Brook, by Wilmington, to North Elba, twenty miles and back, once a week. Leave Black Brook Friday at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at North Elba by 4:30 P. M.; leave North Elba Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Black Brook by 2 P. M. Proposals for a second weekly trip to Wilmington are invited.

1653—From Truxton, by Chedingo, South Cuyler and Taylor Centre, to Taylor, fifteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Truxton Tuesday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Taylor by 10:30 A. M.; leave Taylor Tuesday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Truxton by 6:30 P. M.

1654—From Haskinville to Cohocton, seven miles and back, once a week. Leave Haskinville Friday at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Cohocton by 11:30 A. M.; leave Cohocton Friday at 4:15 P. M.; arrive at Haskinville by 6:15 P. M.

1655—From Cayuta, by Van Etten, to Van Ettenville, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cayuta Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Van Ettenville by 12 M.; leave Van Ettenville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Cayuta by 5 P. M.

1656—From Hale's Eddy, N. Y., by New-Baltimore (Penn.) and Danville, to Harmony Centre, twelve miles and back, once a week. Leave Hale's Eddy Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Harmony Centre by 11 A. M. Leave Harmony Centre Saturday at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Hale's Eddy by 7:30 P. M.

1657—From Watertown, by Burr's Mills, East Rodman and Barnes' Corners, to Montague twenty miles and back, six times a week to Barnes' Corners, and twice a week the residue. Leave Watertown daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Barnes' Corners by 5 P. M. Leave Barnes' Corners daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Watertown by 11 A. M. Leave Barnes' Corners Tuesday and Friday at 5:15 P. M.; arrive at Montague by 7:15 P. M. Leave Montague Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Barnes' Corners by 8 A. M.

1658—From Cortland Village, by Virgil and Creswell, to Homer, fourteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Cortland Village Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Homer by 7 P. M. Leave Homer Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cortland Village by 12 M.

1659—From Port Chester, by White Plains and Elmsford, to Tarrytown, thirteen and a half miles, six times a week. Leave Port Chester daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Tarrytown by 10 A. M. Leave Tarrytown daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Port Chester by 6 P. M.

1660—From Pine Lake, by Newkirk's Mills, Rock wood, Keck's Centre, and Sammonsville, to Fonda nineteen and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Pine Lake Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Fonda by 11 A. M. Leave Fonda Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Pine Lake by 5 P. M.

1661—From Burke, by Burke Centre, to Thayer's Corners, three miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1662—From Stockholm Depot, by Stockholm, to Stockholm Centre, four and a half miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1663—From Ellicottsville to Machias, fifteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Ellicottsville Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Machias at 11 A. M. Leave Machias Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Ellicottsville by 6 P. M.

1664—From Homer, by Scott, Spafford and Borodino, to Skaneateles, twenty-five miles and back, once a week. Leave Homer Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Skaneateles by 5 P. M. Leave Skaneateles Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Homer by 5 P. M. Proposals for two and also for three trips per week are invited.

1665—From Springville, by Sardinia and Yorkshire, to Arcade, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Springville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Arcade by 11 A. M. Leave Arcade daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at Springville by 9 P. M.

1666—From Windham Centre, by Hensonville and Big Hollow, to East Jewett, eight and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Windham Centre Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at East Jewett by 6 P. M. Leave East Jewett Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Windham Centre by 3 P. M.

1667—From Lexington, by West Kill and Bushnellsville, to Shandaken, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Lexington Monday and Thursday at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Shandaken by 11 A. M. Leave Shandaken Monday and Thursday at 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Lexington by 2 P. M.

1668—From Bovina Valley, by Brushland, to Bovina, five miles and back, six times a week. Leave Bovina Valley daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Bovina by 2:45 P. M. Leave Bovina daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Bovina Valley by 11 A. M.

1669—From Shokan, by Olive Bridge, to Samsonville, nine miles and back, three times a week. Leave Shokan Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Samsonville by 11:30 A. M. Leave Samsonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Shokan by 3:30 P. M.

1670—From Napanock, by Lackawack, Eureka and Grahamsville, to Claryville, twenty miles and back, six times a week to Grahamsville, and three times a week the residue. Leave Napanock daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Grahamsville by 6 P. M. Leave Grahamsville daily, except Sunday, at 5 A. M.; arrive at Napanock by 8 A. M. Leave Grahamsville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Claryville by 10 A. M. Leave Claryville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Grahamsville by 4 P. M.

1671—From Parksville, by Morsston and Purvis, to Rockland, thirteen miles and back, twice a week, with a branch from Purvis, by Beaver Kill, to Shin Creek, nine miles and back, twice a week. Leave Parksville Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rockland by 4:30 P. M. Leave Rockland Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Parksville by 10:30 A. M. Leave Purvis Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Shin Creek by 6 P. M. Leave Shin Creek Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Purvis by 9 A. M.

1672—From Parksville, by Debruce, to Willowemoc, eighth miles and back, once a week. Leave Parksville Monday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Willowemoc by 10 A. M. Leave Willowemoc Monday at 12 M.; arrive at Parksville by 2 P. M.

1673—From Cochecton, by Fosterdale, Bethel, White Lake and Mongaup Valley, to Monticello, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week to Bethel and six times a week the residue. Leave Cochecton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Bethel by 7:30 P. M. Leave Bethel Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Cochecton by 10 A. M. Leave Bethel daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Monticello by 10 A. M. Leave Monticello daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M.; arrive at Bethel by 8 P. M.

1674—From Cochecton, by Pike Pond, Jeffersonville, Youngsville and Robertsonville, to Liberty, twenty-four miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cochecton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 4 P. M. Leave Jeffersonville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cochecton by 11 A. M. Leave Jeffersonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Liberty by 11 A. M. Leave Liberty Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 4:30 P. M.

1675—From Callicoon Depot, by North Branch and Callicoon, to Rockland, nineteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Callicoon Depot Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Rockland by 6 P. M. Leave Rockland Tuesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Callicoon Depot by 11 A. M.

1676—From Barryville, by Lumberland, to Beaver Brook, nine and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Barryville Tuesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Beaver Brook by 11 A. M. Leave Beaver Brook Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Barryville by 4 P. M.

1677—From Hartwood, by Forestburg, to Lebanon Lake, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hartwood Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Lebanon Lake by 5 P. M. Leave Lebanon Lake Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Hartwood by 10 A. M.

1678—From Liberty Falls, by Liberty, to Parksville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Liberty Falls daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Parksville by 5:30 P. M. Leave Parksville daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Liberty Falls by 8:30 A. M.

1679—From Woodbourne, by Fallsburg, to Fallsburg Station, four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail-trains.

1680—From Woodbourne, by Hasbrouck, to Neversink, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Woodbourne Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Neversink by 3 P. M. Leave Neversink Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Woodbourne by 12 M.

1681—From Ellenville, by Greenfield and Dairyland, to Woodbourne, twelve and a half miles and back, twice a week. Leave Ellenville Tuesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Woodbourne by 8 P. M. Leave Woodbourne Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Ellenville by 3:30 P. M.

1682—From Middletown, by Well's Corners, to Minisink, twelve miles and back, twice a week. Leave Middletown Monday and Friday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Minisink by 2 P. M. Leave Minisink Monday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Middletown by 5:30 P. M.

1683—From Monticello, by Bridgeville, to Glen Wild, seven miles and back, six times a week to Bridgeville, and twice a week the residue. Leave Monticello daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Bridgeville by 5 P. M. Leave Bridgeville daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Monticello by 2 P. M. Leave Bridgeville Tuesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Glen Wild by 6 P. M. Leave Glen Wild Tuesday and Saturday at 6:15 P. M.; arrive at Bridgeville by 7 P. M.

1684—From Trumansburg to Searsburg, four miles and back, twice a week. Leave Trumansburg Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Searsburg by 5 P. M. Leave Searsburg Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Trumansburg by 11 A. M.

1685—From Cannonsville, by Trout Creek and East Masonville, to Unadilla, eighteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Cannonsville Friday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Unadilla by 5 P. M. Leave Unadilla Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Cannonsville by 5 P. M.

1686—From Newark Valley, by Ketchumville and Lamb's Corners, to Whitney's Point, seventeen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Newark Valley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Point by 12 M. Leave Whitney's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Newark Valley by 7 P. M.

1687—From Elmira, by Southport, Webb's Mills, Seeley Creek and French Mills, (Penn.) to Daggett's Mills, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Elmira daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Daggett's Mills by 11 A. M. Leave Daggett's Mills daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Elmira by 7 P. M.

1688—From Mayville, by Hartfield, DeWittville, Bemus Point and Fluvanna, to Jamestown, twenty-two and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Mayville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Jamestown by 6 P. M. Leave Jamestown daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Mayville by 12 M.

1689—From Delhi, by Meredith, Onleout and North Franklin, to Oneonta, twenty-one miles and back, three times a week. Leave Delhi Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Oneonta by 11 A. M. Leave Oneonta Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Delhi by 6 P. M.

1690—From Manorville, by Speonk, to West Hampton, eleven and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Manorville Tuesday at 12 M.; arrive at West Hampton by 4 P. M. Leave West Hampton Tuesday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Manorville by 11 A. M.

1691—From Livonia Station, by Livonia, Hemlock Lake, and Honeoye, to Canadice, thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week to Honeoye, and three times a week the residue. Leave Livonia Station daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Honeoye by 2:30 P. M. Leave Honeoye daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Livonia Station by 9:30 A. M. Leave Honeoye Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Canadice by 4:30 P. M. Leave Canadice Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Honeoye by 6:30 P. M.

1692—From Downsville to Hamden, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Downsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Hamden by 9 A. M. Leave Hamden Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Downsville by 6 P. M.

1693—From West Hurley, by Woodstock, to Bearsville, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave West Hurley Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Bearsville by 10 A. M. Leave Bearsville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11.30 A. M.; arrive at West Hurley by 1.30 P. M.

1694—From Geneva, by Dey's Landing, Dresden, Willard, Ovid, DeMott, Lodi, North Hector, and Glenora, to Watkins, sixty-five miles and back, six times a week, in steam-boats, including all side service, and by a schedule satisfactory to the Department.

1695—From Lockport, by Coomer and Maple-st., to Wilson, fifteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Lockport Monday, Thursday, and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Wilson by 8 P. M. Leave Wilson Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Lockport by 12 M.

1696—From New-Berlin, by Columbus, to Sherburne, eleven miles and back, six times a week. Leave New-Berlin daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Sherburne by 11 A. M. Leave Sherburne daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at New-Berlin by 5 P. M.

1697—From Schenevus, by Fergusonville and Davenport, to West Kortwright, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week to Fergusonville and three times the residue. Leave Schenevus daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Fergusonville by 1:30 P. M. Leave Fergusonville daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Schenevus by 11 A. M. Leave Fergusonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at West Kortwright by 3:30 P. M. Leave West Kortwright Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Fergusonville by 9:30 A. M.

1698—From Little Falls, by Ingham's Mills, to Brockett's Bridge, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Little Falls daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Brockett's Bridge by 5 P. M. Leave Brockett's Bridge daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Little Falls by 11 A. M.

1699—From Cassadaga Station, by Stockton, to Oregon, six miles and back, twelve times a week to Stockton, and three times a week the residue. Leave Cassadaga Station daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; arrive at Stockton by 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leave Stockton daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Cassadaga Station by 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Leave Stockton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 P. M.; arrive at Oregon by 6 P. M. Leave Oregon Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Stockton by 2:30 P. M.

1700—From Oswego, by Oswego Centre and North Hannibal, to Hannibal, eleven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Oswego Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Hannibal by 6 P. M. Leave Hannibal Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 10 A. M.

1701—From Monticello, by Bushville, Stevensville, Briscoe, Jeffersonville, Beech Wood and Fall's Mills, to Callicoon Depot, twenty-eight miles and back, three times a week to Jeffersonville, and six times a week the residue. Leave Monticello Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 7:30 P. M. Leave Jeffersonville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Monticello by 10:30 A. M. Leave Jeffersonville daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Callicoon Depot by 10:30 A. M. Leave Callicoon Depot daily, except Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Jeffersonville by 5 P. M.

1702—From Randolph, by East Randolph and Napoli, to Little Valley, twelve and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Randolph daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; arrive at Little Valley by 9 A. M. Leave Little Valley daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Randolph by 5 P. M.

1703—From Greenport, by East Marion, to Orient, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greenport daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M., or on arrival of New-York mail; arrive at Orient by 2:30 P. M. Leave Orient daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; arrive at Greenport by 12 M.

1704—From Summit Station, by Apulia, Fabius and Keeney's Settlement, to Cuyler, thirteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Summit Station daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Cuyler by 3 P. M. Leave Cuyler daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Summit Station by 10 A. M.

1705—From Roslyn Depot, by Roslyn, to Port Washington, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Roslyn Depot daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Port Washington by 12:30 P. M. Leave Port Washington daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Roslyn Depot by 3 P. M.

1706—From Oswego Falls, by Bowen's Corners and South Hannibal, to Hannibal Centre, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Oswego Falls Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Hannibal Centre by 7 P. M. Leave Hannibal Centre Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M.; arrive at Oswego Falls by 9 A. M.

1707—From Lacona, by Boylston Centre, to East Boylston, eleven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Lacona Tuesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at East Boylston by 1 P. M. Leave East Boylston Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Lacona by 6 P. M.

1708—From Pine Island, by Amity, to Glenwood, four and a half miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

1709—From Warwick to Edenville, three miles and back, twice a week. Leave Warwick Tuesday and Saturday, at 12 M.; arrive at Edenville by 1 P. M. Leave Edenville Tuesday and Saturday, at 9:45 A. M.; arrive at Warwick by 10:45 A. M.

1710—From Philadelphia to Sterlingville, four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1711—From Richland, by Orwell, to Molino, five and a half miles and back, six times a week to Orwell, and three times a week the residue. Leave Richland daily, except Sunday, at 10:25 A. M.; arrive at Orwell by 11:25 A. M. Leave Orwell daily, except Sunday, at 8:25 A. M.; arrive at Richland by 9:25 A. M. Leave Orwell Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Molino by 12:25 P. M. Leave Molino Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Orwell by 8:20 A. M.

1712—From Alder Creek Depot, by Alder Creek, to Forest Port, two and three-fourths miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1713—From Goram, by Stanley Corners, to Gorham Station, three miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1714—From Holland Patent, by Steuben, to Big Brook, eight and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Holland Patent Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 P. M.; arrive at Big Brook by 9 P. M. Leave Big Brook Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Holland Patent by 3 P. M.

1715—From Scriba to Oswego, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Scriba daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 10 A. M. Leave Oswego daily, except Sunday, at 11 A. M.; arrive at Scriba by 12 M.

1716—From Rouse's Point, by Coopersville, to Chazy, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rouse's Point daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Chazy by 2 P. M. Leave Chazy daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Rouse's Point by 10 A. M.

1717—From East Chatham, by Canaan, to Canaan Centre, four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1718—From Cobleskill, by Mineral Springs, to East Cobleskill, 5¾ miles and back, six times a week. Leave Cobleskill daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at East Cobleskill by 1 P. M.; leave East Cobleskill daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Cobleskill by 10:30 A. M.

1719—From East Line, by Malta, to Maltaville, four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1720—From Knox, by West Township, to Knowersville, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Knox daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Knowersville by 3 P. M.; leave Knowersville daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Knox by 5 P. M.

1721—From Spencerport, by Parma, and Parma Centre to North Parma, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Spencerport daily, except Sunday, at 6 P. M.; arrive at North Parma by 8 P. M.; leave North Parma daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Spencerport by 9 A. M.

1722—From Rochester, by Hanford's Landing, Greece and West Greece, to North Greece, thirteen and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Rochester daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at North Greece by 5:30 P. M. Leave North Greece daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Rochester by 11 A. M.

1723—From Berkshire, by Wilson Creek and East Berkshire, to Centre Lisle, twelve miles and back, once a week. Leave Berkshire Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Centre Lisle by 12 M. Leave Centre Lisle Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Berkshire by 6 P. M.

1724—From Hadley to Creek Centre, ten miles and back, once a week. Leave Hadley Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Creek Centre by 1 P. M. Leave Creek Centre Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Hadley by 4 P. M.

1725—From Hamburg, by Water Valley and Eden Valley, to Eden Valley, five and three-quarters miles and back, three times a week. Leave Hamburg Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Eden by 6:30 P. M. Leave Eden Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Hamburg by 8:30 A. M.

1726—From Victory, by Westbury, to Red Creek, seven miles and back, six times a week. Leave Victory, daily, except Sunday, at 7 A. M.; arrive at Red Creek by 8:30 A. M. Leave Red Creek daily, except Sunday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Victory by 4:30 P. M.

1727—From Forestville, by Arkwright Summit, Hamlet, Villanova, Cherry Creek, and Clear Creek, to Kennedy, twenty-eight and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Forestville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Kennedy by 4 P. M. Leave Kennedy Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Forestville by 4 P. M.

1728—From Bangall, by Hull's Mills and City, to Amenia, eleven miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bangall Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Amenia by 11 A. M. Leave Amenia Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.; arrive at Bangall by 3 P. M.

1729—From Norman's Kill, by New-Scotland, New-Salem, Wolf Hill and East Berne, to Berne, eighteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Norman's Kill Tuesday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Berne by 1 P. M. Leave Berne Monday and Friday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Norman's Kill by 1 P. M.

1730—From Elmer Station, by Elma and Marilla, to Williston, nine and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Elma Station Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Williston by 12 M. Leave Williston Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Elma Station by 9 A. M. Proposals for six-time-a-week service are invited.

1731—From Utica to New-York Mills, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Utica daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at New-York Mills by 5 P. M. Leave New-York Mills daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Utica by 9 A. M.

1732—From Belmont to Phillip's Creek, eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Belmont Saturday at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Phillip's Creek by 4 P. M. Leave Phillip's Creek Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Belmont by 12:30 P. M.

1733—From Birdsall to Whitney's Crossing, eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Birdsall Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Whitney's Crossing by 12:30 P. M. Leave Whitney's Crossing Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Birdsall by 4:30 P. M.

1734—From West Almond to Almond, eight miles and back, once a week. Leave West Almond Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Almond by 11:30 A. M. Leave Almond Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at West Almond by 5 P. M. Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

1735—From Randolph, by Conewango, Leon and New-Albion, to Cattaraugus, twenty-two miles and back, three times a week. Leave Randolph Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Cattaraugus by 8:30 P. M. Leave Cattaraugus Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Randolph by 2 P. M.

1736—From Horseheads to Sullivansville, four and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Horseheads Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Sullivansville by 4 P. M.; leave Sullivansville Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Horseheads by 10 A. M. Proposals for a second weekly trip are invited.

1737—From Horseheads to Breesport, six miles and back, six times a week. Leave Horseheads daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.; arrive at Breesport by 6 P. M.; leave Breesport daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M.; arrive at Horseheads by 9 A. M.

1738—From Milford, by Westville, Middlefield, Pleasant Brook, and Roseboom, to Cherry Valley, nineteen miles and back, three times a week. Leave Milford Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Cherry Valley by 6:30 P. M. Leave Cherry Valley Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Milford by 12:30 P. M.

1739—From Schenectady, by Rynex Corners, to Mariaville, twelve miles and back, three times a week. Leave Schenectady Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2½ P. M.; arrive at Mariaville by 5:30 P. M. Leave Mariaville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Schenectady by 11 A. M.

1740—From Cuba, by Seymour and Black Creek, to New-Hudson, ten miles and back, three times a week. Leave Cuba Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at New-Hudson by 5:30 P. M. Leave New-Hudson Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.; arrive at Cuba by 11 A. M.

1741—From Tivoli, by Elizaville, Jackson's Corners and Mount Ross, to Pine Plains, eighteen and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Tivoli Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:15 P. M.; arrive at Pine Plains by 7 P. M. Leave Pine Plains Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Tivoli by 10:45 A. M.

1742—From Greenport to Shelter Island, four miles and back, six times a week. Leave Greenport daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Shelter Island by 3:30 P. M. Leave Shelter Island daily, except Sunday, at 12 M.; arrive at Greenport by 1:30 P. M.

1743—From Hunter, by Lanesville to Phœnicia, fourteen miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hunter Monday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Phœnicia by 11 A. M. Leave Phœnicia Monday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Hunter by 6 P. M.

1744—From Oswego, by Lansing, South Scriba and North Volney, to Vermillion, thirteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Oswego Saturday at 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Vermillion by 6:30 P. M. Leave Vermillion Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Oswego by 1 P. M.

1745—From Munsville Station, by Knoxborough and Augusta, to Oriskany Falls, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Munsville Station daily, except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Knoxborough by 1 P. M.; leave Knoxborough daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Munsville Station by 10 A. M. Leave Knoxborough daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Oriskany Falls by 9:30 A. M. Leave Oriskany Falls daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., or on arrival of cars; arrive at Knoxborough by 1 P. M.

1746—From Newport, by Norway, to Gray, eight miles and back, three times a week. Leave Newport Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5 P. M.; arrive at Gray by 7:30 P. M. Leave Gray Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Newport by 3 P. M.

1747—From Gardiner, by Modena, to Clintondale, six and a half miles and back, six times a week. Leave Gardiner daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Clintondale by 3 P. M. Leave Clintondale daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M.; arrive at Gardiner by 12 M.

1748—From Monticello, by Thompsonville, to Fallsburg Station, seven miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with mail trains on the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

1749—From Adams, by Bishop-street, to Henderson, ten miles and back, six times a week. Leave Adams daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Henderson by 6:30 P. M. Leave Henderson daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Adams by 10:30 A. M.

1750—From Gowanda to Collins Centre, six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Gowanda Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11½ A. M.; arrive at Collins Centre by 2 P. M. Leave Collins Centre Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Gowanda by 11 A. M.

1751—From Willsborough to Willsborough Point, four and a half miles and back, three times a week. Leave Willsborough Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5½ P. M.; arrive at Willsborough Point by 6½ P. M. Leave Willsborough Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Willsborough by 5 P. M.

1752—From Lamson's, by Phœnix, to Pennellville, nine miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lamson's daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Pennellville by 11 A. M. Leave Pennellville daily, except Sunday, at 1 P. M.; arrive at Lamson's by 3 P. M.

1753—From Lake George, by Bolton, Hague and Ticonderoga, to Fort Ticonderoga, forty miles and back, six times a week, in steam-boats from June 1 to Sept. 30, and by a schedule satisfactory to the Department.

1754—From Masonville, by East Masonville, to Sidney Centre, seven miles and back, three times a week. Leave Masonville Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Sidney Centre by 4 P. M. Leave Sidney Centre Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Masonville by 11 A. M.

1755—From Port Leyden to Moose River, eleven miles and back, once a week. Leave Port Leyden Saturday at 2 P. M.; arrive at Moose River by 5 P. M. Leave Moose River Saturday at 7 A. M.; arrive at Port Leyden by 10 A. M. Proposals for twice-a-week service are invited.

1756—From Franklinville to Elzin, six miles and back, three times a week. Leave Franklinville to Elzin, six miles and back three times a week. Leave Franklinville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Elzin by 4:30 P. M. Leave Elzin Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Franklinville by 10:30 A. M.

1757—From Windham Centre to Jewett, five miles and back, three times a week. Leave Windham Centre Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M.; arrive at Jewett by 4:30 P. M. Leave Jewett Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.; arrive at Windham Centre by 10:30 A. M. Proposals for six times a week service are invited.

1758—From Downsville, by Butternut Grove and Fremont Centre, to Hankins, twenty-six miles and back, once a week. Leave Downsville Friday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Hankins by 6 P. M. Leave Hankins Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Downsville at 6 P. M.

1759—From Cuyler, by New-Boston, to Taylor, thirteen miles and back, once a week. Leave Cuyler Saturday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Taylor by 2 P. M. Leave Taylor Saturday at 3 P. M.; arrive at Cuyler by 6 P. M.

1760—From Hedgesville to Rathboneville, five miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hedgesville Tuesday and Friday at 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Rathboneville by 10 A. M. Leave Rathboneville Tuesday and Friday at 11 A. M.; arrive at Hedgesville by 12:30 P. M.

1761—From Pottersville to Millbrook, (Adirondack P. O.,) eight miles and back, once a week. Leave Pottersville Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Adirondack by 6 P. M. Leave Adirondack Saturday at 10 A. M.; arrive at Pottersville by 12 M.

1762—From Williamsburg to New-York, two miles and back, twenty-five times a week. The hours of departure and arrival of the mail to be designated by the Postmaster at Williamsburg.

1763—From Moscow, by Cuylerville, to Geneseo, five miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1764—From Martinsburg, by Glendale, to Glendale Station, (n. o.,) four miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1765—From Ellenville to Drownd Lands, six and a half miles and back, once a week. Leave Ellenville Saturday at 4 P. M.; arrive at Drownd Lands by 5:30 P. M. Leave Drownd Lands Saturday at 1 P. M.; arrive at Ellenville by 2:30 P. M.

1766—From Panama to North Clymer, five miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1767—From Broken Straw to Panama, five miles and back, six times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains.

1768—From Middletown, by Circleville, Bullville Thompson Ridge and Searsville to Pine Bush, fifteen miles and back, six times a week. Leave Middletown daily, except Sunday, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Pine Bush by 12 M. Leave Pine Bush daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; arrive at Middletown by 5 P. M.

1769—From Syracuse, by Plank Road, to Cicero, eight miles and back, six times a week. Leave Syracuse daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; arrive at Cicero by 6 P. M. Leave Cicero daily, except Sunday, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Syracuse by 10 A. M.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTEE AND CERTIFICATE.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned, ——, whose post-office address is ——, County of ——, State of ——, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1877, on route No. ——, between —— and ——, under the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated Aug. 31, 1872, "with celerity, certainty and security," (law of June 8, 1872,) for the annual sum of —— dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service; and, also, after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to advertisement of mail service.

Dated ——. —— ——, Bidder.

Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder will, prior to the 1st July, 1873, enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding distinctly the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors.

Dated —— —— ——

Certificate.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee; and that bidder and guarantors are above the age of twenty-one years.

Bids of $5,000 and upward must be accompanied by a certified check or draft, on some solvent national bank, equal to five per centum on the present annual pay on the route; or, in case of new service, not less than five per centum of one year's pay proposed in bid. (Section 253, act of June 8, 1872.)

The Postmaster must not sign the certificate until the sum of the bid is inserted and the bid and guarantee signed by all the parties, and dated.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, &c.

OATH REQUIRED BY SECTION 246 OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED JUNE 8, 1872, TO BE AFFIXED TO EACH BID FOR CARRYING THE MAIL, AND TO BE TAKEN BEFORE AN OFFICER QUALIFIED TO ADMINISTER OATHS.

I, ——, of ——, bidder for conveying the mail on route No. ——, from —— to ——, do swear that I have the ability pecuniarily to fulfil my obligation as such bidder; that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case said bid shall be accepted; and that the signatures of the guarantors thereto are genuine, and that I believe the said guarantors to be pecuniarily responsible for and able to pay all damages the United States shall suffer by reason of my failing to perform my obligations as such bidder.

Sworn to and subscribed before me ——, for the —— of ——, this —— day of ——, A. D. 187—, and in testimony thereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal the day and year aforesaid. —— —— [Seal.]

NOTE.—When the oath is taken before a Justice of the Peace, the certificate of the Clerk of a Court of Record should be added, under his seal of office, that the person who administered the oath is a duly qualified Justice of the Peace.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS AND POSTMASTERS.

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Post-office Department, also Post-office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. "Way bills" or receipts prepared by Postmasters or other agents of the Department, will accompany the mails, specifying the number and destination of the several bags, to be examined by the postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of bags and pouches.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the contractor or carrier, three times the pay of the trip will be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof, and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of Postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a Post-office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car or steam-boat on a route.

7. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the Post-office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster-General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. The Postmaster-General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route superior service, or whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

9. Payments will be made by collections from, or drafts on, Postmasters or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May and August, provided that required evidence of service has been received.

10. The distances given are believed to be substantially correct; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of hills, roads, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, turnpikes, plank-roads, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered: nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions causing or increasing distance or expense occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. Bidders are cautioned to mail their proposals in time to reach the Department by the day and hour named, (3 P. M., Feb. 3, 1873,) for bids received after that time *will not be considered* in competition with bids, of reasonable amount, received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the guarantee required by law, and a certificate of the sufficiency of such guarantee, and the oath of the bidder, according to section 246, act of June 8, 1872.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") cannot be considered.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post-office address,) and the name of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the Department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No withdrawal of a bidder or guarantor will be allowed unless the withdrawal is received twenty-four hours previous to the time fixed for opening the proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. The bid and guarantee should be *signed* plainly with the full name of each person.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant; and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders. (Act of June 8, 1872, section 249.)

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of New-York," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office," and sent by *mail*, not by or to an agent. Bids of $5,000 per annum and upward must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some solvent national bank, equal to five per cent. of the amount. (See law of Congress of June 8, 1872.)

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the *1st day of July*, 1873; but the service must be begun on that day, or on the mail day next after it, whether the contracts be executed or not.

Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Neither can bids, or interest in bids, be transferred or assigned to other parties. Bidders will, therefore, take notice that they will be expected to perform the service accepted to the whole contract term.

18. Section 249 of the act of June 8, 1872, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be "awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security thereof." Under this law, bids that propose to transport the mails with "*celerity, certainty and security*" having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the *mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty and security," and have the preference over all others*, and no others are considered, except for steam-boat routes.

19. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition. Making a new bid, with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

20. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility. (See section 247, act of June 8, 1872.) They must not sign the certificate until the bid sum of the is inserted, and the bid and guarantee are signed by the bidder and (two) guarantors; *a disregard of this instruction by Postmasters will subject them to immediate removal and to severe penalties.*

Postmasters are also liable to dismissal from office for acting as agents of contractors or bidders, with or without compensation, in any business, matter or thing relating to the mail service. They are the trusted agents of the Department, and cannot consistently act in both capacities.

21. All bidders, guarantors and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the Department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a Postmaster.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FUEL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 4:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 4:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia...Wed'sday, Oct. 30	Parthia....Sat'day, Nov. 9
Java....Wed'sday, Nov. 6	Abyssinia.Sat'day, Nov. 23
Calabria.Wed'sday Nov. 13	
Russia..Wed'sday, Nov. 20	
Cuba....Wed'sday, Nov. 27	

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon, on SATURDAY, 9th November.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Nov. 9, at 12 M.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS....Saturday, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN......Saturday, Nov. 30, at 3½ P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON......Thursday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG...Wed'sday, Nov. 27, at 2:30 P. M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
California	Nov. 9	Iowa	Nov. 20
Australia	Nov. 16	Caledonia	Dec. 4
Victoria	Nov. 23	Trinacria	Dec. 18
Europa	Nov. 30	Iowa	Jan. 1
Anglia	Dec. 7	Caledonia	Jan. 15
India	Dec. 14	Trinacria	Jan. 29

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........LEMARIE....Saturday, Nov. 16
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT....Saturday, Nov. 30
WASHINGTON..........ROUSSAN....Saturday, Dec. 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Nov. 9, 12 M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL......Thursday, Nov. 21, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Nov. 23, 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Thursday, Nov. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	30
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE...Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Nov. 20, at 9½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Nov. 27, at 2½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......Dec. 4, at 8½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..................Dec. 11, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.......Dec. 18, at 8½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Nov. 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. C. D. COFFIN, via Nassau, Nov. 28.

For freight or passage, apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 5.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Thursday, Nov. 7.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov. 9.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASDELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Nov. 12.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro, also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 9.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Nov. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing day. Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail for Aspinwall at noon, Tuesday, Nov. 12.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

ASHLAND, Capt. MOORE, SATURDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK TO

DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons..........Nov. 13 and Dec. 21,
Followed by
LAGOS and GUNGA,
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents,
No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ERIE, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH..........Nov. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM..........Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Jan. 23, '73

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

The ERIE will touch at Bridgetown, Barbadoes.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only,) Tues., Nov. 12.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood..........Mon., Nov. 18.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)....Sat., Nov. 23.
CLEOPATRA, Philips, (Havana only)....Sat., Nov. 30.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 1st Nov...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 1st Nov...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 2d......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 2d......7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 5th....10:00 A. M.	Monday, 4th.......7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 7th....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 6th..8:00 A. M.
Friday, 8th........8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 7th...12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 9th...2:00 P. M.	Friday, 8th.........1:00 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

S. KLABER & CO.—MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels; monuments of superior workmanship at very low prices.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 322 8th-av., corner 28th-st.—American watches, solid silver and finest silver-plated ware; French, American, and cuckoo clocks. Choice selections at manufacturers' prices.

BILLIARDS

STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, and the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, manufactured and for sale only by the inventor and patentee. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, No. 738 Broadway.